

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

188

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-703
H. R. 11390

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 11390.	.1
Digest of Public Law 86-703	.2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11390

Mar. 25, 1960	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 11390 without amendment. H. Report No. 1428. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 29, 1960	House passed H. R. 11390 without amendment.
Mar. 31, 1960	H. R. 11390 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 6, 1960	Subcommittee approved H. R. 11390.
June 14, 1960	Senate committee reported H. R. 11390 with amendments. S. Report No. 1576. Print of bill and report.
June 17, 1960	Senate passed H. R. 11390 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
June 21, 1960	House conferees were appointed.
Aug. 24, 1960	House received conference report. H. Report No. 2152. Print of report.
Aug. 25, 1960	House agreed to conference report on H. R. 11390.
Aug. 26, 1960	Senate agreed to conference report.
Sept. 2, 1960	Approved: Public Law 86-703.

List of Publications

1. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1131-1132.	1911, 56: 1131-1132	1911, 56: 1131-1132
2. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1133-1134.	1911, 56: 1133-1134	1911, 56: 1133-1134
3. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1135-1136.	1911, 56: 1135-1136	1911, 56: 1135-1136
4. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1137-1138.	1911, 56: 1137-1138	1911, 56: 1137-1138
5. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1139-1140.	1911, 56: 1139-1140	1911, 56: 1139-1140
6. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1141-1142.	1911, 56: 1141-1142	1911, 56: 1141-1142
7. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1143-1144.	1911, 56: 1143-1144	1911, 56: 1143-1144
8. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1145-1146.	1911, 56: 1145-1146	1911, 56: 1145-1146
9. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1147-1148.	1911, 56: 1147-1148	1911, 56: 1147-1148
10. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1149-1150.	1911, 56: 1149-1150	1911, 56: 1149-1150
11. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1151-1152.	1911, 56: 1151-1152	1911, 56: 1151-1152
12. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1153-1154.	1911, 56: 1153-1154	1911, 56: 1153-1154
13. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1155-1156.	1911, 56: 1155-1156	1911, 56: 1155-1156
14. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1157-1158.	1911, 56: 1157-1158	1911, 56: 1157-1158
15. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1159-1160.	1911, 56: 1159-1160	1911, 56: 1159-1160
16. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1161-1162.	1911, 56: 1161-1162	1911, 56: 1161-1162
17. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1163-1164.	1911, 56: 1163-1164	1911, 56: 1163-1164
18. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1165-1166.	1911, 56: 1165-1166	1911, 56: 1165-1166
19. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1167-1168.	1911, 56: 1167-1168	1911, 56: 1167-1168
20. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 1911, 56: 1169-1170.	1911, 56: 1169-1170	1911, 56: 1169-1170

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-703

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961. Includes funds for the Bureau of
Labor Standards, Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of
Employees' Compensation, unemployment compensation for
Federal employees, Mexican farm labor program, Bureau of
Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration, Office of
Education, grants for public library services in rural
areas, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Social
Security Administration.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 29, 1960
For actions of March 28, 1960
86th-2d. No. 56

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....	10
Administrative regulations.....	39
Appropriations....	1,8,14,27
Assaults and homicides..	23
Casein imports.....	16
Committee assignments...	20
Dairy products.....	7
Electrification.....	24
Ethics.....	18
Export-Import Bank.....	22
Extension service.....	30
Farm labor.....	32
Farm program.....	3,38
Food.....	2
Food donations.....	26
Food for peace.....	26
Food stamp plan.....	26
Forest Service.....	8
Forestry.....	31,37
Freight cars.....	26
Hogs.....	36
Inspection.....	6
Interest rates.....	19

Lands.....	5,26
Marketing.....	17,36
Meat.....	7
Oil and gas leases.....	26
Oleomargarine.....	26
Personnel.....	18,23,26,35
Plant patents.....	26
Postal rates.....	33
Property.....	26,34
Reclamation.....	12
Recreation.....	8
Research.....	8
Rice quotas.....	9
Rural development.....	30
Science.....	26
Social security.....	35
Special milk.....	26
Tariff rates.....	13
Transportation.....	4,21
Unemployment compensation.....	23
Virgin Islands.....	8
Water.....	5,3,28
Weather.....	15
Wheat.....	11,25
Wildlife.....	26,29

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported (on Mar. 25) Interior appropriation bill. House passed general Government matters appropriation bill. House committee reported (on Mar. 25) Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to require rice marketing quotas when supply exceeds normal supply.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11389, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1961, making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry Government agencies. (pp. 6093-107) The Appropriations Committee had reported this bill without amendment on March 25 (H. Rept. 1427). (p. 6115)

The Appropriations Committee reported, on March 25, without amendment H. R. 11390, the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1961 (H. Rept. 1428). (p. 6115) The "Daily Digest" states that this will be acted on by the House on Tues., Mar. 29. (p. D241)

2. FOOD. Rep. Adair commended a film, "Tomorrow's Foodpower," which he calls "interesting and colorful" and a film that "points up the problems which our growing population will create with respect to the production of food in the coming years." pp. 6085-6

3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Whitten inserted a statement by a high school student which gives "thought and consideration to farm people, the bulwarks of our Nation." pp. 6110-1

4. TRANSPORTATION. Received a memorial from the Legislature of Alaska requesting "consideration" of "the questions involved with relation to the proper amendments to laws governing interstate commerce affecting the broad problems of transportation to, from and within the newly created State of Alaska." p. 6116
5. WATER; LANDS. Received a memorial from the Legislature of South Carolina asking cancellation of plans "for construction of new dams on the Savannah River; to release certain reservoir lands and to place the control of water in the Clarks Hill Reservoir under local water authority." p. 6116
6. INSPECTION. Received a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Arizona requesting appropriation of "sufficient funds for the purpose of maintaining 24 hours a day, the compound on the international border at Lukeville, Ariz." p. 6116
7. MEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS. Received two petitions from the Goshen Grange No. 856, Whatcom County, Wash., "recommending legislation be enacted requiring all meat imported, to be sold at retail counters in competition with meat produced in this country, be plainly labeled as imported meat, and requesting action be taken by the Congress to prevent removal of import restrictions on dairy products." p. 6117

SENATE

8. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Fri., Mar. 25) with amendments this bill, H. R. 10401, which includes items for the Forest Service, saline water research, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and the Virgin Islands Corporation (S. Rept. 1203) (p. 6118). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items, and excerpts from the committee report.
9. RICE MARKETING QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7889, to require marketing quotas for rice when the total supply of rice exceeds the normal supply (under present law marketing quotas go into effect when the normal supply is exceeded by 10 percent). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 6167
10. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8343, to require the preservation of acreage allotments on land from which the owner is displaced by reason of the acquisition thereof by a Government agency in the exercise of the right of eminent domain so long as the land remains leased to the former owners of the land. pp. 6167-8
11. WHEAT. Passed as reported H. R. 4874, to provide that farms on which the farm marketing excess of wheat is adjusted to zero because of underproduction shall be regarded as farms on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess of wheat has been delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid or postpone the payment of the penalty. p. 6168
12. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 68, to provide for continued delivery of water under the Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either. pp. 6174-5
Passed as reported S. J. Res. 150, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the 3rd division, Riverton Federal Reclamation project, Wyo. p. 6175

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1961

MARCH 25, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 11390]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the United States Soldiers' Home.

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1961 on the following pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	743 to 764, inclusive
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	565 to 634, inclusive
National Labor Relations Board.....	171 to 172, inclusive
National Mediation Board.....	172 to 173, inclusive
Railroad Retirement Board.....	176
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	153
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	162
United States Soldiers' Home.....	550

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each amount included in the bill for 1961, the corresponding budget estimate, and the amount available for the fiscal year 1960 with appropriate comparisons.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1960, the requests for 1961, and the amounts carried in the bill:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Budget estimates, 1961	Bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961
Department of Labor.....	\$550, 164, 500	\$555, 487, 000	\$542, 245, 300	—\$7, 919, 200	—\$13, 241, 700
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3, 485, 374, 081	3, 421, 643, 981	3, 619, 044, 531	+133, 670, 450	+197, 400, 550
National Labor Relations Board.....	15, 230, 000	17, 300, 000	17, 300, 000	+2, 070, 000	-----
National Mediation Board.....	1, 437, 000	1, 555, 000	1, 522, 500	+85, 500	—32, 500
Railroad Retirement Board.....	(9, 460, 000)	(9, 485, 000)	(9, 485, 000)	(+25, 000)	-----
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3, 905, 400	4, 093, 000	3, 905, 400	-----	—187, 600
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000	-----	-----
U.S. Soldiers' Home.....	(11, 008, 000)	(5, 664, 000)	(5, 664, 000)	(—5, 344, 000)	-----
Total.....	4, 056, 115, 981	4, 000, 083, 981	4, 184, 022, 731	+127, 906, 750	+183, 938, 750

¹ Includes funds contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960, as passed the House.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PERSONS

For several years the Committee has encouraged the Department, at every opportunity, to develop a better program to overcome the obstacles in the way of qualified older persons securing employment. There have been studies made, and publications issued, and some semi-effective efforts by the Bureau of Employment Security, but from observation and from the mail Members receive, it is obvious that very little has really been accomplished. There is some reason to believe that it is even more of a problem now than it was a few years ago when the Committee started pushing the Department to do something about this. Perhaps it is a futile gesture, but the Committee again expresses its concern that nothing of more value has been done, and its hope that the Department will put forth some sincere effort and develop an effective program.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,758,800, a reduction of \$35,200 from the request, and an increase of \$147,800 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1960. \$30,000 of the total decrease from the request, was made in the funds for the Office of International Labor Affairs. This office had requested an increase of \$150,000 of which the Committee has allowed \$120,000.

In fiscal year 1960, there was one more day of pay for Federal employees than there was in 1959. Without exception, the Department of Labor requested increased appropriations to take care of this additional small expense in their appropriations for salaries and expenses. Also without exception, Congress allowed for this expense in appropriating funds to the Department. In fiscal year 1961, there will be one less day of pay than in 1960. For several salary and ex-

pense appropriation items the Department has partially or completely offset this non-recurring cost by showing an offsetting increase for 1961 under the heading "Decrease in lapse to provide for reduced turnover". In each instance where this was done, the Committee has reduced the amount requested sufficient to recover the full saving due to one less day of pay in 1961. This accounts for the additional reduction of \$5,200 in the request for this office.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,250,000, a reduction of \$250,000 from the request, and an increase of \$2,500,000 over the amount appropriated for 1960. The original appropriation for 1960 to establish this new Bureau, was \$2,000,000. The Department requested an additional supplemental appropriation of \$1,500,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1960. The 1961 request for \$5,500,000 was based on the assumption that they would receive the full amount of \$3,500,000 for 1960. The amount requested for 1961 was not aimed at providing for any additional positions but simply to annualize those positions that would be filled for only a part of fiscal year 1960.

The House allowed only \$750,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960. The Senate Committee has recommended that this be increased to \$1,300,000. The action of the Committee in reducing the 1961 request by \$250,000 was made solely on the basis that it is obvious the agency will not be able to recruit up to the level anticipated for 1960 at the time the request for 1961 was made.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,706,300, a reduction of \$8,700 from the request, and an increase of \$11,300 over the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction is to give effect to the non-recurring cost of one extra day of pay in 1960 as explained under Office of the Secretary.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,376,000, the amount of the request, and a reduction of \$112,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. The request and the amount contained in the bill take into consideration a reduction in the workload under the Welfare and pension plan program below that anticipated when this program was initiated. The amount allowed will provide for an increase of seven positions and \$62,400 for the activity "Reducing industrial accidents".

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$594,300, a reduction of \$1,700 below the request, and an increase of \$2,300 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction of \$1,700 is to give full effect to the non-recurring cost of one extra day of pay in 1960 as explained under Office of the Secretary.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,061,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$14,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$7,457,000, a reduction of \$123,500 from the request, and an increase of \$195,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction from the request is made up of \$111,000 which was requested for the salaries and incidental expenses of eleven additional positions for "Improvement in supervision and management of Bureau and State Agencies"; and \$12,500 to give full effect to the non-recurring cost of one extra day of pay in 1960 as explained under Office of the Secretary.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$320,819,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the request, and an increase of \$5,000,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-service-men.—The bill includes \$107,000,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the request, and a reduction of \$18,000,000 from the amount appropriated for 1960. The major part of the reduction below the 1960 appropriation is accounted for by two factors: (1) termination of authority for payment of unemployment compensation for Korean veterans on January 31, 1960, and (2) a reduction of \$5,000,000 in benefit payments in 1960 below the level on which the appropriation was based, which will result in an estimated \$5,000,000 unobligated balance in the 1960 appropriation.

Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program.—The bill includes \$1,105,700, a reduction of \$2,300 from the request, and an increase of \$232,700 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The decrease of \$2,300 is to give full effect to the non-recurring cost of one extra day of pay in 1960 as explained under Office of the Secretary. The increase is to provide for additional employees to strengthen this activity in order to more effectively combat the adverse effect that the Mexican farm labor program has on domestic farm workers.

Anyone who doubts the need for more work in this field should read the report, made by a distinguished group of consultants to the Secretary, which is reproduced at pages 167 through 175 of the Committee's hearings on the Department of Labor's budget for 1961. The consultants whose names appear at the end of the report were unanimous in their recommendations and in the analysis of the findings set forth in the report. This report confirms the criticisms that have been made by this Committee time after time during the several years since this program has been in effect. It is hoped that the legislative committee and the Congress will give careful consideration to the recommendations which this group made when extension of the legislative authorization is considered.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program.—The bill includes \$1,344,100, a reduction of \$3,200 from the request, and an increase of \$7,400 above the amount appropriated for 1960. These funds are derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving fund. The reduction of \$3,200 is to give full effect to the non-recur-

ring cost of one extra day's pay in 1960, as explained under Office of the Secretary. The increase over 1960 is to provide for the mandatory cost of employee's health benefits.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,098,300, a reduction of \$9,700 from the request, and an increase of \$18,300 over the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction of \$9,700 is to give full effect to the non-recurring cost of one extra day of pay in 1960 as explained under Office of the Secretary. The increase allowed over 1960 is to provide for the mandatory cost of employee health benefits in 1961.

Employee's compensation claims and expenses.—This appropriation has been carried in the bill for several years as an indefinite appropriation. While these expenses are, for practical purposes, mandatory, the Committee feels that a program of this magnitude should be scrutinized rather carefully at least once each year. There is a tendency on the part of everyone to give less attention to an indefinite appropriation than to one that is set forth clearly as involving a definite amount of money. The Committee therefore recommends this as a definite appropriation for 1961.

The estimate in the budget is \$65,019,000 which the Committee has reduced to \$62,200,000. The reduction of \$2,819,000, recommended by the Committee, represents the estimated cost for in-patient and out-patient care provided to injured Federal employees by the Public Health Service Hospitals. This is now financed under the Public Health Service appropriation "Hospitals and medical care". From testimony before the Committee, it appears that nothing would be gained by transferring this expense to the Department of Labor, and that a considerable amount of additional bookkeeping would be involved. The Committee has therefore removed this item from the appropriation, Employees' compensation claims and expenses, and has added it to the appropriation, Hospitals and medical care.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$10,519,000, the amount requested, and a reduction of \$500 below the amount appropriated for 1960. The request and the amount recommended take into consideration non-recurring costs of \$222,000 in 1960. There are increases provided for 1961 for six employees and related expenses to study labor aspects of world markets; for the inclusion of Hawaii and Alaska in statistics reported for the other 48 states; and for certain mandatory costs.

Revision of the consumer price index.—The bill includes \$1,250,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$1,020,000 above the amount appropriated in 1960 to initiate this activity. It is estimated to take five years to complete the work of revising the index. The total cost of this revision is estimated at \$4,600,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$520,900, an increase of \$8,400 above the amount requested, and \$11,900 above the appropriation for 1960. The Committee was impressed with the excellence and

timeliness of some of the publications prepared by the Bureau, but was also impressed with the small amount of funds that is available to the Bureau for the distribution of these publications in order to get the information put to use. The amount recommended includes \$10,000 more than the amount budgeted for printing and reproduction. A reduction of \$1,600 has been made to give full effect to the non-recurring cost of one extra day of pay in 1960 as explained under Office of the Secretary.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$11,529,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$40,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The increase is to provide for the mandatory cost of employee's health benefits in 1961.

It continues to be the Committee's desire, as set forth in last year's report, that the Department review wage rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on an annual basis:

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

In recommending appropriations for the activities of the Federal government, the Committee must consider in each instance whether Federal action is appropriate, whether there is evidence that progress can be made, and whether the problem to be attacked is national in scope.

By these or any other valid measures, it is apparent that the problem of juvenile delinquency cries out for greater attention through the programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

There has been a 50 percent increase in our population in the 10-17 year age group during the last decade. There will be another 50 percent increase by 1980. Moreover, the rate of delinquency in this age group doubled in the period of 1948-1958, and this trend may be expected to increase in the years ahead unless something is done about it now.

These facts and others that shed light on the critical nature and extent of the juvenile delinquency problem are highlighted in a special report requested last year by this Committee and prepared by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Children's Bureau. Since Administration policy, however, caused the elimination from the report of any specific recommendations for Federal action beyond what is now being done, the Committee called a special hearing to explore this question with both nonfederal and Federal experts.

From an analysis of the report and the information gained from the hearing the Committee finds four major fields in which greater Federal effort should be made in combatting juvenile delinquency.

First, there is need for additional research in child development, both normal and abnormal. There is far too little knowledge about the causes of juvenile delinquency and too little information about the

early developmental characteristics of children that are predictive of later delinquent behavior. There should be further studies of the ways in which the family, neighborhood, school, and other community influences operate to produce normal and delinquent behavior. Research in these and related fields is essential if we are to achieve the ability to prevent delinquency among our youth.

Second, there is need for additional field studies, pilot programs, and demonstration projects designed to help children who have become delinquent. The provision of such services is a State and local function; the Federal government, however, can and should point the way by carefully evaluated programs to develop and improve the techniques of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. It is the Committee's view that we must put what is known about juvenile delinquency to more effective use.

Third, there is need for more and better trained manpower in both professional and supporting fields. One aspect of this is the need to determine what kind of special training is required if such key people as probation officers, training school personnel, juvenile court staffs, and juvenile police are to be able better to meet their responsibilities in dealing with juvenile delinquency. New programs are needed, too, to broaden and intensify the specialized training of psychiatrists, psychologists, and others in the mental health field whose understanding of juvenile delinquency is related to its prevention, treatment, and control. The Committee recalls that it has recently given similar special attention to training needs in the field of mental retardation, with gratifying results.

Fourth, there is need for improved direction, organization, and coordination of activities to combat juvenile delinquency at State and community levels. Broadening and strengthening of the technical assistance programs of both the National Institute of Mental Health and the Childrens Bureau will permit and foster needed improvements in these services.

The authorities to develop and carry out programs in all four of these areas of need are contained within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and particularly in the National Institute of Mental Health and the Childrens Bureau. The need to do more than is now being done to combat juvenile delinquency is well documented and clearly evident.

The Committee has added \$1,000,000 to the appropriations for the National Institute of Mental Health, and has approved an increase of \$60,000 for the Children's Bureau, for additional work in this field. It is hoped that the Department will carefully evaluate the needs in each of the areas set forth above before the next annual budget is prepared and provide the proper level of support to do the really good job that the American people expect.

COST-TYPE BUDGETING

This year, the budget for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was prepared on an accrual or cost-type basis. The Committee diligently tried to ascertain in what way this additional information would be of value in determining the proper level of appropriations. The Committee also spent some time discussing this matter with the Departmental budget officer to see if he could point out some place where this might be of at least a little value in passing on the

appropriation requests (see pages 769-772 of hearings on the 1961 budget for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (exclusive of Public Health Service)). All of the Committee's efforts in this regard were to no avail. While this may be an interesting exercise for some governmental accountants, the Committee is hopeful that the Bureau of the Budget will discontinue wasting time and money in preparing this type of additional information which is of no value in arriving at the proper level of appropriations for programs such as those financed under the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill.

COST OF WITHIN-GRADE SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

In past years, the Bureau of the Budget has not allowed increased funds to be budgeted for within-grade promotions of civil service employees. The reasoning in not allowing increases for this purpose was, first, when a person being paid at a rate above the bottom of the grade leaves his position, and the position is filled by someone at the bottom of the grade, which would normally be the case, this results in savings which offset costs; and secondly, a person is more productive as they stay in a job long enough to earn within-grade promotions. This reasoning seems very sound to the Committee. This year, the policy was changed and the budget for several of the appropriation items include increases to cover the supposed additional cost of within-grade promotions.

The Committee took one such item as an example and had a detailed analysis made to determine what would be the maximum cost for within-grade promotions if there was absolutely no turnover which would result in offsetting savings. It was found that the amount requested was 15% greater than the actual cost could possibly be.

The Committee has disallowed all requested increases for within-grade promotions for civil service employees except for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, where the requested increase is more than offset by a reduction shown in their budget for increased productivity. This will in no way affect any employee's rights to receive a within-grade promotion if he qualifies under the civil service legislation and regulations.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$16,852,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$3,052,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. While there were many public witnesses who appeared before the Committee asking that the amount in the budget be increased, it is noted that the request does meet the minimum rate of expansion recommended by the Citizen's Committee established by Secretary Hobby. This is an improvement on the budget submission of a year ago which this Committee increased \$2,000,000 in order to keep pace with these recommendations. It is hoped that a similar advisory group will be established to re-study these needs in view of the many recent developments both in industry and in legislative expansion of the Food and Drug Administration's responsibilities.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,294,600, a reduction of \$7,400 from the request, and an increase of \$104,600 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction of \$7,400 represents an increase requested for within-grade promotions. The increase over the 1960 appropriation is primarily for additional nursing staff and student trainees.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education.—The bill includes \$33,702,081, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the amount requested, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1960. The Committee feels sure that its action in restoring the reduction in this most important and popular program was anticipated by everyone concerned.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.—The bill includes \$2,501,500, the amount of the request, and the amount of the appropriation for 1960.

Grants for library services.—The bill includes \$7,500,000, an increase of \$200,000 above the request, and an increase of \$1,400,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The budget request was based on the assumption that the State of Indiana would not participate in the program. On the basis of the assurances of so many influential people, including several Members of Congress from Indiana, that the State will participate in the program next year, the Committee has added funds to allow for full participation by all fifty States.

Payments to school districts.—The bill includes \$187,310,000, an increase of \$60,615,000 above the request, and \$15,023,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The budget request of \$126,695,000 is the amount estimated by the Department to be necessary to pay entitlements under the Administration's proposed legislation. This legislation was introduced last year and no action was taken on it by the Congress except to hold hearings. The Committee was told by Secretary Flemming that he knew of no support that the proposal has on either side of the political aisle in the legislative committee to which it has been referred. Since there can be no reasonable expectation on the part of anyone that these proposals will be enacted, the budget can only be interpreted as an arbitrary cut.

The reduction proposed in the budget would mean that every school, entitled to funds under the legislation now in effect, would be cut back approximately $\frac{1}{2}$. There is no doubt that such a cut would adversely affect the quality of education in a great many schools. This is certainly not in keeping with a statement released at a high level press conference on the budget for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which said that this budget would “* * * help to advance American education at all levels * * *.”

The amount recommended by the Committee will cover 100% of entitlements under P.L. 874, according to the Office of Education's estimates (see page 336 of the hearings.)

Assistance for school construction.—The bill includes \$63,392,000, an increase of \$19,002,000 above the request, and \$2,257,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The same situation prevails in con-

nection with this appropriation as with the immediately preceding item. The request was geared to the legislative proposals of the Administration and the Committee's recommendation is geared to existing legislation.

Defense educational activities.—The bill includes \$171,000,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$11,300,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The amount recommended is approximately \$65,000,000 less than the amount authorized to be appropriated for 1961 by the Defense Education Act. The table on page 364 of the Committee's hearings on the 1961 budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (exclusive of Public Health Service) shows for each of the 14 programs provided for by this appropriation, the amount of the appropriations for 1959, 1960 and recommended for 1961, compared with the authorizations for each of these years.

Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.—The bill includes \$1,000,000, the amount of the request, and the amount of the appropriation for 1960. The amount recommended is the maximum authorized to be appropriated for this activity.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$13,400,000, a reduction of \$27,000 from the amount requested, and an increase \$600,000 above the appropriation for 1960. Aside from mandatory increased costs in 1960, the major increases requested were \$157,000 for cooperative research agreements; \$226,881 for expanded services in areas of educational statistics, new educational media, and captioned films for the deaf; \$87,907 for expanded services in higher education in the areas of engineering and science education, and school and college staffing; and \$70,770 for expansion of services in state and local school systems in the areas of education of the gifted and talented, and improvement of elementary and high school English. It is the desire of the Committee that none of the reduction be applied against cooperative research agreements, or any other activity dealing with problems of mentally retarded children.

Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).—The bill includes \$30,750, the amount of the request.

This is one of four new programs, proposed in the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, utilizing foreign currency credits generated under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The Committee was told that these funds are frozen in the various countries involved and are available only for use in the respective countries for certain activities, such as those included in the budget. In all but one instance these activities appear to the Committee to have sufficient merit to warrant financing under these circumstances.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States.—The bill includes \$54,500,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$2,600,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Research and training.—The bill includes \$14,800,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$2,100,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has made

a start in the field of speech and hearing defects, but the work in this area is far from being in keeping with the magnitude of the problem. While 20,000 speech pathologists and audiologists are needed for proper diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of speech and hearing handicapped citizens, at present there are only 2,000 certified and 5,000 noncertified specialists to cope with this problem. It is the Committee's desire that a significant part of the increase allowed be spent in this area.

Research and training (special foreign currency program).—The bill includes \$930,000, the amount of the request for this new program.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,871,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$133,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The amount recommended will allow for mandatory increased costs in 1961 and for seven new positions and related expenses to enable the Office to properly administer the expanding program.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistance to States, general.—The bill includes \$22,620,000, the amount of the request, and a reduction of \$1,877,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. The decrease is more than accounted for by two 1960 items of expense which will be nonrecurring in 1961, under present legislation. There is a decrease of \$1,000,000 due to expiration of the legislation authorizing grants to schools of public health, and a decrease of \$1,244,300, due to the transfer of occupational health and accident prevention activities to the appropriation "Environmental health activities". The two major program increases are \$130,000 for special studies of the National Office of Vital Statistics in connection with the 1960 decennial census, and \$150,000 for demonstrations and development of guide materials for improving nursing homes.

Control of tuberculosis.—The bill includes \$5,930,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the request, and \$522,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960.

Although great progress has been made against tuberculosis, this disease is still a problem of sizable dimensions. Over 82,000 new cases were reported in 1958, the last year for which data was available at the time of the hearings. In answer to a query as to how we could eradicate tuberculosis, Surgeon General Burney stated:

We would do it by more intensive nationwide case-finding activities for tuberculosis in every community, and then by assuring that these individuals were placed under proper care, whether it was in a sanatorium, or in their own home.

It is for this reason that the Committee has added \$500,000 above the request specifically for grants to States for case-finding activities.

Communicable disease activities.—The bill includes \$13,516,000, an increase of \$400,000 above the request, and \$5,376,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The large increase over the amount appropriated for 1960 is accounted for by the fact that the appropriation "Control of venereal diseases" has been merged with this appropriation. On a comparable basis, the appropriation recommended for communicable disease activities, including those activities connected with the control of venereal diseases, is \$24,000 less than the amount appropriated for these activities in 1960.

The major change proposed by the budget was to reduce grants to States for venereal disease control from \$2,400,000 to \$1,700,000. The Committee agrees with the proposition that the States and local agencies should do more to control what is primarily a local problem. However, the large number of military personnel stationed throughout the Nation and the very considerable amount of interstate travel makes this a Federal responsibility as well. This, coupled with the fact that the incidence of venereal disease has not only leveled off but has shown an increase in the last two years, indicated to the Committee that the reduction of \$700,000 was not in keeping with the situation. The increase of \$400,000 over the request is all for grants to States for venereal disease control.

Environmental health activities.—The bill includes \$25,640,000, an increase of \$2,290,000 above the request, and \$10,000,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Last year, the Committee noted the increasing significance of environmental factors affecting health. It requested the Public Health Service to make a thorough study of environmental health problems and means of dealing with them, and to submit a report before the hearings on the 1961 Budget. The Committee has now reviewed this report and has held special hearings on this subject in which medical and engineering experts from various sections of the country participated.

The unanimity of scientific opinion has added to the Committee's conviction that greater effort in controlling adverse factors in the environment is essential to the preservation of the health and well-being of the nation's population. Technological development and increasing population are contributing greatly to economic growth and national income. At the same time they are threatening the environment with increasing concentrations of chemical and physical agents capable of inducing disease processes. The beneficial and the adverse effects of this technological development must be kept in balance.

Across the nation, increased research effort is devoted each year to economic growth and the development of new and useful products, and a proportionate effort must be devoted to the control of the potentially harmful wastes produced from their manufacture and use. The Public Health Service has advised this Committee that the two primary public health threats of today are—(1) chronic diseases, and (2) health hazards of the environment. Indeed, it appears that these may be related and that environmental contaminants may contribute materially to the development of many chronic disease conditions.

The budget for 1961 was prepared well in advance of the completion of the Surgeon General's report and perhaps would have been more in conformity with it had the timing been different. The budget did indicate some progress in the fields of water pollution control, air pollution control, and radiological health, although practically every expert in these fields who testified before the Committee pointed out that the amounts were inadequate to do the kind of job that needs to be done. However, the 1961 estimate as presented made no substantial provision toward meeting several of the most serious problems in the environmental health field which were brought to the attention of the Committee in the Surgeon General's report and the special hearings on it. The principal serious omissions in this regard concern the

fields of accident prevention, occupational health, and the program for milk, food, and general sanitation.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The Surgeon General's report on environmental health described the activities of official health agencies in the accident prevention field as falling "far short of meeting the need for effective measures to reduce the toll taken by accidents particularly among children." This opinion received strong concurrence from an outstanding expert in the field who appeared before the Committee. With accidents the number one cause of death for children and young adults in the prime of life, the lack of emphasis in this field can not be condoned. The bill, therefore, includes an increase of \$1,000,000 to permit the Public Health Service to initiate an effective well balanced program. On the basis of information submitted to the Committee in the Surgeon General's report, such a program should include a national data collection and evaluation system; a comprehensive research program to determine the underlying causes of accidents which we need to know as a basis for more effective prevention and control activities; the development and application of better methods of prevention; and a vigorous effort to demonstrate tested control procedures to public officials, industry and the general public.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Testimony was received to the effect that the occupational health program of the Public Health Service had been "spread too thin" to adequately fulfill its responsibilities and that the research activities, particularly in the toxicological field have lagged. With increasing levels of industrial activity resulting in a larger working force, the introduction of many new materials including toxic agents, more extensive automation and new and more widespread industrial hygiene hazards generally, the Committee believes that additional support is clearly indicated for this program and expects that a portion of the increase over the budget request be used for this purpose.

MILK, FOOD, AND GENERAL SANITATION

The newer environmental technology in connection with milk and food processing methods, sanitation problems related to air transportation, food service and sanitation facilities on bus lines, and problems in shellfish sanitation have all increased greatly in recent years to bring new and different burdens upon the public health agencies which must deal with them. A major lack, which has been demonstrated clearly to the Committee in testimony presented to it, is research needed to develop improved methodologies to cope with these problems. In the areas of milk certification, shellfish certification, the maintenance of high standard of quality for food, drinking water and sanitation on interstate carriers, responsible health authorities urgently need new and more effective tools to cope with the ever changing problems and so to protect the health of the public. However, the research effort has lagged badly in these particular areas. Last year at the prodding of the Committee some corrections were made in the field operations but nothing has been done to im-

prove the inadequate research backup. The bill provides for an increase of approximately \$290,000 to provide for a more nearly adequate research effort in this basic area of environmental health.

ADJUSTMENT OF APPROPRIATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In last year's report, the Committee suggested that serious consideration be given to consolidating and setting forth the activities in water pollution control, air pollution control, and other environmental health activities in a more clear-cut manner. While some progress was made in consolidating environmental health activities in the 1961 budget, the Committee was disappointed that this consolidation was not more complete, and that the individual components were not set forth as separate appropriation items. The Committee gave serious consideration to setting these forth individually in the accompanying bill. However, there are still organizational problems that have to be solved, as was brought out in the special hearings, and there are still some doubts as to the exact amounts now budgeted under the National Institutes of Health that would fit more properly into the budget of the Bureau of State Services. In view of these uncertainties, the Committee has deferred this matter, but will expect the 1962 budget to have like environmental health activities consolidated in the Bureau of State Services and the component parts set forth as separate appropriation items.

The Surgeon General's report also confirmed the Committee's view that environmental health requires a top-level organizational unit, but failed to outline such a move pending a study of complete Public Health Service organizational needs. The Committee will expect a report on this study, and appropriate action to see that the organizational structure is improved to suit modern Public Health Service needs.

Grants for waste treatment works construction.—The bill includes \$45,000,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 above the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1960. The amount requested in the Administration's budget is completely unrealistic in view of the urgency of need and the growing hazard of water pollution as it directly affects the safety of the Nation's drinking water supplies, and other legitimate uses of rivers and lakes. Nor does the argument that this is a local problem, and not a Federal responsibility, hold up under objective analysis. It is seldom that the locality which builds the waste treatment plant gains more than a small part of the advantages that result. It is other communities downstream and often even in a different State that really benefit.

The Committee is deeply impressed by the widespread and complete support of outside citizens groups and national organizations in this field, and the stern warnings of professional individuals and groups, that the control of water pollution is the essential key to preserving our national water resources.

This grant program has provided significant stimulus to construction of essential waste treatment works. As of January 15, 1960, about 2,000 grants have been made for projects certified by the States and meeting the other requirements of the Act. The average ratio has been one Federal grant dollar to five local dollars. The rate of construction of these municipal water pollution abatement works is

now about \$400 million per year compared to an average annual construction rate slightly over \$200 million for the 5-year period 1952-56. In view of the fact that there is still a backlog of needs for sewage treatment plants exceeding \$1,750,000,000, the Committee feels that this is no time to reverse the progress being made.

Grants for hospital construction.—The bill includes \$150,000,000, an increase of \$23,800,000 above the request, and a decrease of \$36,200,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. Any doubts concerning the complete inadequacy of the budget can easily be resolved by a simple review of the statistics regarding this program.

As of January 1, 1960, plans submitted by the State agencies show need for 845,402 additional hospital beds and 257,030 additional nursing home beds or a total of 1,102,432. The funds requested in the budget, when combined with funds used for hospital and nursing home bed construction outside the program, will produce an estimated 43,628 beds, or less than 4% of the additional beds which States indicate are needed.

State agencies report that if there were no limitation on Federal funds they would have, during 1961, sufficient State and local matching funds to start work on 1,020 projects costing a total of \$1.2 billion which would require Federal matching funds in the amount of \$489 million.

While the amount recommended by the committee is not aimed at filling all the existing needs it will certainly do a better job than the woefully inadequate budget presented to Congress.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.—The bill includes \$1,654,200, a reduction of \$4,800 from the request, and an increase of \$4,200 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction represents the amount requested for within-grade promotions.

Hospitals and medical care.—The bill includes \$55,213,000, an increase of \$3,619,000 above the request, and \$3,613,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. Of the increase over the request, \$2,819,000 is for expenses transferred in the budget to the appropriation "Employees' compensation claims and expenses", under the Department of Labor, which the Committee feels should remain under the appropriation "Hospitals and Medical Care". This is explained in more detail under "Employees' compensation claims and expenses". Of the remaining \$800,000 increase, it is the Committee's desire that \$600,000 be allotted to the long-term nurse training program, and that \$200,000 be used for improvement of medical care, which, according to the testimony before the Committee, is still not up to a good standard.

The Committee will expect a complete report by December 31, 1960 concerning buildings owned in connection with Public Health Service hospitals that are being utilized at less than 50% of capacity. The report should contain as a minimum a general description of the building and its condition, the number of square feet, the use during each of the last 10 years including the approximate percentage of capacity utilized, the approximate cost of maintenance during each of the last 10 years, the approximate average rental rates in the area, what recommendations have been made for better utilization or disposal, the date and who made each such recommendation, and the step by step action taken on each.

Foreign quarantine activities.—The bill includes \$4,812,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$126,200 above the amount appropriated for 1960. Except for mandatory increases in costs in 1961, the only increase is for 12 additional positions at international airports to properly handle inspection work in connection with the rapidly increasing volume of international travel.

Indian health activities.—The bill includes \$48,276,000, an increase of \$750,000 above the request, and \$2,776,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The Committee is impressed with the progress which has been made during the last few years in bringing the health status of the Indians to a level more nearly conforming to that of the general population. It is also impressed with the obvious fact that a great deal more needs to be done. Both the progress and the remaining deficiencies are very clearly set forth in a series of graphs at pages 390 through 403 of the hearings on the 1961 budget for the Public Health Service.

While some increases have been made in the appropriations for these activities in recent years, the budget still falls considerably short of the \$60 to \$65 million that a very comprehensive study of the problem indicated should be the proper level of financing in order to care for the health needs of the Indians on approximately the same standard as for the rest of the population. In the opinion of the Committee, the greatest deficiency in the budget for 1961 was in the area of contract care. It is therefore the desire of the Committee that the increase of \$750,000 be used primarily for this purpose.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Public Health Service could and should do more in determining how policies should be changed in the future, and in determining a more definite timetable for assimilation of these activities into the regular State and local health service programs available to the American people generally.

Construction of Indian health facilities.—The bill includes \$8,964,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request, and \$4,177,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Testimony before the committee showed the largest single problem in the Indian Health Service to be the lack of adequate housing for personnel. This makes it more difficult to recruit good personnel and makes it more difficult to retain good personnel. It is the Committee's desire that approximately \$1,500,000 of the increase over the budget be applied to housing. It was brought out in the hearings that one of the problems in housing is that there are posts that may not be maintained for an extended period of time and so it does not seem justified to build adequate permanent housing which might be abandoned soon after construction was completed. The design and construction of house trailers has improved markedly during the last few years. It is the desire of the Committee that some of the increased funds be used for a pilot program to determine whether or not such portable housing would be a satisfactory solution to the problem of maintaining good housing conditions at those posts where permanency is questionable.

No funds were budgeted for the construction of joint facilities under Public Law 151. The Committee is of the opinion that this program would provide better health services for Indians in many locations and desires that this program move ahead expeditiously. This seems obviously to be a more economical means of providing hospital facili-

ties for Indians than the construction of strictly Indian hospitals. It is therefore the desire of the Committee that a part of the increased appropriation be used to finance new construction under P. L. 151.

There can be no doubt in anyone's mind, who has spent time on the major Indian reservations, that there is a great need for improvement in sanitary facilities. The budget request included \$1,800,000 for this purpose. It was brought out in the hearings that some of the projects proposed would cost substantially over \$1,000 per family. There is a serious question that a similar amount of money spent on other aspects of Indian health would not yield greater results. The Committee cautions the Public Health Service to carefully analyze such projects with a view to eliminating any projects where the cost is so high that more beneficial results could be obtained by a different application of funds.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

When the Budget was sent to Congress in January there were some who tried to show that a \$400,000,000 budget for the National Institutes of Health was a forward-looking budget that would allow greater progress in 1961. Before the hearings were concluded it was apparent that the budget did not provide for advances nor even for a leveling off of the NIH programs. It represented a retrenchment, a step backward, and it was so testified by the many public witnesses who appeared before the Committee on this subject. These witnesses were eminent doctors and specialists in this field. Many are members of the advisory committees and study sections of the National Institutes of Health and so are not only expert in their professional field but quite knowledgeable regarding the NIH, its current activities and its needs for the future.

Just the fact that the budget was for exactly the same amount as the appropriation for 1960 makes it obvious that the administration simply picked an arbitrary figure rather than assessing the needs and gearing the budget to them.

The Committee held long and exhaustive hearings on this subject with the Secretary, the Surgeon General, each of the Institute directors and with many of the leading professional people in the field outside the Federal Government. The Committee became more firmly convinced as the hearings progressed that the budget was completely inadequate and would be a real backward step in the field of medical research. After careful evaluation of the needs and availability of facilities and personnel the Committee is recommending an increase of \$55,000,000. The following table shows a breakdown of this increase by Institute and activity. Except where otherwise indicated in this report, the amounts by activity are to be taken as guides and subject to some adjustment if future developments indicate this would result in more effective use of funds.

[All figures in thousands]

Activity	General research and services	Arthritis	Allergy	Neurology	Cancer	Mental	Heart	Dental	Total
Research grant programs.....	\$2,700	\$4,000	\$2,700	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$200	\$23,600
Research fellowships.....	-----	100	100	100	100	-----	100	-----	1,500
Training grants.....	2,500	-----	600	600	-----	6,500	1,500	300	12,000
State control grants.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,250	1,000	350	-----	2,600
Construction of cancer research facilities.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,000	-----	-----	-----	5,000
Total grants.....	5,200	4,100	3,400	4,700	12,350	11,500	7,950	500	49,700
Direct research.....	-----	1,160	260	-----	940	400	-----	790	3,550
Biologics standards.....	150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	150
Review and approval.....	40	40	40	-----	60	60	60	-----	300
Professional and technical assistance.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	300	300	600	100	1,300
Total direct operations.....	190	1,200	300	-----	1,300	760	660	890	5,300
Total activities.....	5,390	5,300	3,700	4,700	13,650	12,260	8,610	1,390	55,000
Round-off.....	5,400	5,300	3,700	4,700	13,600	12,300	8,600	1,400	55,000

¹ Senior research fellowships in clinical fields.² Includes approximately 10 million for adjusting starting dates.

CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTERS

The Congress directed the National Institutes of Health to initiate in 1960 a program of grants to create a limited number of therapeutic and metabolic research units that would facilitate carefully controlled clinical studies in a wide range of diseases. Added funds in the amount of \$3 million were provided for this purpose, with \$500,000 contained in the appropriation of each of six Institutes. This non-categorical program has been administered for the National Institutes of Health by its Division of General Medical Sciences, with grant applications reviewed and recommended by the National Advisory Health Council. Information available to the Committee confirms that this is proving to be an extremely valuable program directed to a critical need, and funds are provided for its continuation in 1961.

The Committee recognizes that in addition to these research centers which serve the generalized clinical research purposes of medical research institutions, it appears desirable to establish special resources to meet the needs for clinical and other research in the special fields represented by the categorical Institutes. There has been extensive testimony as to these needs. The Committee points out that it has added sizable funds to the appropriation request for each of the Institutes. If it is the judgment of the Institutes and their advisors that a portion of these increases can best be used for the creation of such centers, such action would be within the intent of the Committee. If such programs are established, it is assumed that grant applications will be reviewed and recommended by the appropriate categorical Councils.

In the view of the Committee, the evidence of need for new resources for clinical research is a further indication that at this point in time the nation must turn its attention increasingly to providing the resources of all kinds required for a broadening and dynamic medical research effort in the years ahead.

ADVANCING THE STARTING DATE OF TRAINING GRANTS

The Committee notes with regret the failure of the 1961 budget request to include the funds needed to continue to adjust the starting dates of NIH training grants. This adjustment is necessary to permit greater effectiveness of these programs which have such a marked effect on the availability of well trained manpower in the health sciences. The funds should be made available before rather than after each school year begins.

In the opinion of the Committee, this gearing of training grants to the academic year is not an administrative detail, but rather an operating necessity. Approximately one-third of the training grants were placed on the more advantageous cycle in 1960—a step made possible by Congressional increases in the NIH training appropriations. This Committee was informed that similar action would be taken in 1961 and in 1962, by which time the whole training grant program would be in phase; however, nothing was included in the budget for this purpose.

The Committee feels this deficiency in the budget requests must be corrected, and funds are provided that will permit adjustments to be made by each Institute according to plan.

General research and services.—The bill includes \$52,660,000, an increase of \$5,400,000 above the request, and \$6,666,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. This appropriation primarily supports the activities of the Division of General Medical Sciences and the Division of Biologics Standards.

The Division of General Medical Sciences carries out its work through extramural grant operations in support of general medical and biological research and research training. It currently is supporting a total of approximately 1,400 grants for basic research in the fundamental physiological and biochemical processes of man and for research of a more applied nature in certain clinical sciences, in the techniques and tools of scientific research, in public health, and in the rapidly expanding field of environmental health.

In training, the Division's five fellowship programs are supporting the training of 1,200 students and scientists; while through training grant stipends 2,000 students and scientists are being supported in some 300 training programs in the medical schools and other institutions for the development of research manpower in the sciences basic to medicine and biology. The Division also is supporting 13 experimental training grants to help the medical schools find new approaches to training of teachers and scientists.

The Committee recognizes that these programs bear directly on some of the Nation's most critical medical problems. It has found that the support of basic research through these programs is having a beneficial impact in providing the building blocks for research in the categorical fields of heart, cancer, etc.

In training, the Division's programs are seeking to meet the shortages which have continued to mount in the trained manpower necessary to conduct research and to teach in the basic health-related sciences. The Committee finds that these programs are having a major influence not only on the quantity and quality of investigators necessary to meet the Nation's needs for medical and biological research but also on the breadth of training and skill of the medical schools' instructors and thus on the Nation's future physicians. The Division has reported that it is now supporting general research training programs, in addition to the experimental training grants, in ten major areas: anatomical sciences, biochemistry, biometry, embryology and development, epidemiology, genetics, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology, and physiology. To help establish clearcut goals for these and other fields of known shortages, a recent grant to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology will help assess the actual manpower needs in all of the basic biomedical and scientific fields.

The program for clinical research centers, which this Division is administering, constitutes a first step in meeting the Nation's requirements for new and more comprehensive studies of human ailments than is now possible in most medical institutions. The Committee believes that further use of this program may be desirable to provide support to the medical schools, university hospitals, and other research institutions for the establishment of special, discrete research units to foster the collaborative studies by investigators from a variety of disciplines and interests.

Encompassed within the general appropriation is the Division of Biologics Standards, which carries the grave responsibility of ensuring

the safety, purity, and potency of all biological products that come within the domain of the Public Health Service. It is recognized that this regulatory function, which is vital to the well-being of our citizens, can only be effectively carried out within an active and flexible research program. Due to the constant changes and rapid development in the field of biologics, realistic standards must be developed for new vaccines, antitoxins, therapeutic serums, and blood products as they become available for commercial use. In addition, continuous efforts are made to improve existing testing procedures, as well as to improve methods of preserving and storing physical reference standards, to correlate them with standards established in other countries, and to develop new ones.

The varied findings of the Division's research program attest to the scope and complexity of its mission. These include the comparative neurovirulence for rhesus monkeys of live poliovirus strains; the rapid development of early antibody response by the inoculation of large amounts of killed poliovirus vaccines in nonimmune persons; the successful storage of sensitized red blood cells in frozen state for a year; a potential method for virus vaccine preparation, as shown in a photodynamic method of inactivating viruses; and the licensing of a quadruple antigen for the simultaneous immunization of pre-school children against polio, tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough.

The Division of Biologics Standards is rendering a valuable public service in the protection of the health of our people and must have access to every resource it needs to accomplish its mission.

National Cancer Institute.—The bill includes \$102,469,000, an increase of \$13,600,000 above the request, and \$11,212,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

The activities of the National Cancer Institute in the past year constitute an important contribution in the effort to solve the problem of malignant disease. Although cancer continues to be the second leading cause of death in the United States, research is making steady progress.

The Committee is pleased to note that the Institute has been successful in stimulating increased scientific interest and research in the area of cancer virology. Numerous research grants for long-term support of studies to determine whether human cancer is caused by viruses have been awarded to a number of the world's outstanding authorities in the virus field. Considerable advances have been made in extending virus studies on human cancer tissues and in developing new concepts and techniques resulting from studies in laboratory animals. Facilities are being established or expanded to provide adequate supplies of viral materials, human normal and malignant tissue, and experimental animals essential to the productive pursuit of viral cancer research.

As yet, there is no evidence to associate viruses with human cancer, but the wealth of information gained through animal studies clearly lends support to this hypothesis. Should the research now in progress yield proof that some forms of human cancer are initiated by viral infection, it may be possible to apply this knowledge to the development of vastly new and powerful methods of preventing the disease. For example it may be possible to design anticancer drugs to be effective against viral tumors, either by destroying the virus before it

induces malignant growth or at a very early stage in the course of the disease.

The Committee is gratified that, based on its previous actions and directives, renewed interest and activity have been fostered in the area of cancer diagnosis, a line of research that appeared to be virtually barren a few years ago. The Institute's diagnostic research program is now in its second full year of operation. Several contracts have been let for studies of the blood of cancerous and noncancerous persons in an effort to identify possible consistent differences that might serve as the basis for development of diagnostic procedures. Witnesses indicated that this is a very difficult area of research, which should be pursued because of its importance to the control of cancer but with full recognition that results may be a long time in coming.

The program of research coordinated by the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center continues to be quite active. The screening of potential anticancer drugs will shortly reach a rate of 50,000 materials tested a year. The steps now being taken to improve the predictability of the screening operation should result in the selection of agents that have a better chance of proving useful in man.

The number of drugs now in clinical trial is 110, compared with 78 a year ago. This represents an important advance not only in the identification and synthesis of promising materials, but also in the program's facilities for testing them clinically. More than 8,000 patients are now receiving treatment in clinical studies initiated under the Service Center's program. The committee will expect the clinical chemotherapy activity to be expanded to include research on the so-called "unresponsive" tumors, such as cancer of the stomach, lung, and uterus.

These lines of research capture the imagination, and are promising and exciting, but they should not overshadow the importance of fundamental studies of the nature of malignant cells, the process of normal and malignant cell growth, host-tumor relationships, and other facets of cancer research that underlie and provide the basis for the entire field.

CONSTRUCTION OF CANCER RESEARCH FACILITIES

One of the actions of the Congress in connection with the 1960 appropriation to the National Heart Institute was to add \$2 million to the appropriation request for the purpose of initiating the development of resources in this country that would facilitate research on primates and ultimately would assure an adequate supply of these experimental animals for use in medical research. It was apparent to the Congress that no one institution could reasonably be asked to match the Federal dollars from their own funds in order to carry out the necessary construction. The Congress therefore directed use, for this specific purpose, of the non-matching construction grant authority contained in Section 433(a) of the Public Health Service Act, although some question was raised at the time whether this authority had been superseded by the Health Research Facilities Construction Act

(which provided for at least a 50-50 matching of Federal with nonfederal funds). The Committee has since been assured that in the judgment of the legal staff of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the authorities in Section 433(a) are still in force and can be used.

The Committee has received convincing evidence that there is a pressing need for the construction of facilities in a limited number of research institutions which are specifically oriented to cancer research. Although these institutions have the potential for increasingly productive research activity in this critically important field they cannot compete on an equitable basis for the more general support which characterizes projects under the Health Research Facilities Construction program. The Committee believes that at least part of this need for cancer research facilities must be met as soon as possible in the public interest. It therefore adds to the appropriation request of the National Cancer Institute the sum of \$5 million for this purpose. It directs that the funds be administered, under the authority of Sec. 433(a) of the Public Health Service Act, on a non-matching basis for grants used for the construction of cancer research facilities, with project review and final recommendations made to the Surgeon General by the National Advisory Cancer Council.

Mental health activities.—The bill includes \$79,863,000, an increase of \$12,300,000 above the request, and \$11,773,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

The Committee has been increasingly heartened and impressed by the progress that is being made in the field of mental health and mental illness. During the past four years, there has been a steady decline in the number of patients in our big public mental hospitals. Even more encouraging is the fact that the decline has taken place in spite of rising admission rates to these hospitals. This not only means that more people are getting the treatment they need and more of them are getting well, but it means that we are now getting the dividends from past research that has developed these treatment methods.

The Committee has also been pleased to learn of the many noteworthy advances that have been made in the training, research, and other activities carried on under the Federal Government's mental health programs. The medical profession has been enthusiastic in its reception of the program for psychiatric training of general practitioners. This program has been in operation for only 1½ years and already more than 1,500 physicians are enrolled in various postgraduate courses of psychiatric instruction. Psychiatric education in the medical schools has been expanded to include training in human behavior for future physicians. There has been increased research training in the biological sciences, particularly in psychopharmacology, as well as in all of the clinical specialties which prepare professional personnel for work in the field of mental health. These advances are extremely vital, especially in light of the seriousness of manpower shortages in this field. In fact, a recent report of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health warns that, unless the present trend is reversed, the national manpower pool in this field will be relatively smaller 15 years hence.

In the field of basic research, new evidence is constantly being accumulated regarding the relationship between biochemical processes

in the body and various manifestations of mental disorder. Intensive research in psychopharmacology is uncovering new drugs useful in treating mental illness. These include both the tranquilizing agents and a whole series of relatively new drugs which are proving to be especially potent in treating depressed patients. All of these drugs are making it possible to discharge increasing numbers of mental patients from the hospital and to keep them out of the hospital. For example, the Committee notes dramatic evidence of the effectiveness of these drugs in treating patients outside the hospital. In one such study, drugs were shown to have prevented relapse among a group of schizophrenics who had been released to the community after two years of hospitalization. Notable progress has also been made in identifying and evaluating larger numbers of drugs which may have potential value for the treatment of psychiatric conditions.

Research on the basic mechanisms whereby these psychoactive drugs have their effect, metabolic studies on naturally occurring neurochemical substances which influence activity of the nervous system, and fundamental neurophysiological research have brought new knowledge about the effects of body and brain function on normal and pathological behavior. Other studies have concentrated on improved methods of caring for, treating, and rehabilitating the mentally ill. In this respect, the mental health project grants supported under the Title V program are beginning to yield some very promising results.

The Committee has been vitally interested in such special problem areas as aging, mental retardation, alcoholism, and drug addiction. While some progress has been made in these fields the Committee will expect increased emphasis, especially in the field of mental retardation, with the increased funds provided for 1961.

During the past year a beginning has been made with the especially troublesome and socially alarming problem of juvenile delinquency. Although the Nation has been alert to the dangers of juvenile delinquency for some time, no concerted efforts were being made and no coordinated program of activity was being developed. Last year, at the request of this committee, the National Institute of Mental Health took the lead in conducting, in cooperation with the Children's Bureau, a careful and thorough study of what can and should be done in the field of juvenile delinquency. This study has been completed and a comprehensive report has been submitted to us. The report includes, among other recommendations, careful forecasts about the needs for and the kinds of research and manpower that will be required to solve this devastating social problem. Accordingly, as indicated earlier, the Committee directs that \$1 million of the increased funds provided in this bill be specifically set aside and used for the purpose of undertaking new programs and activities aimed at solving the problem of juvenile delinquency.

National Heart Institute.—The bill includes \$71,762,000, an increase of \$8,600,000 above the request, and \$9,525,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

The Committee learned of impressive progress against diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the Nation's leading cause of death, in terms of increasing the number of highly skilled research workers and exciting new developments derived from research endeavors. Eminent heart specialist scientists, as non-government witnesses, attributed these advances to the support of research and training by National

Heart Institute appropriations; and made it clear that strong growth of the Institute support not only made this progress possible but was essential to achieving greater gains.

It was brought out that about 90 percent of deaths from heart ailments, which number over three-quarters of a million each year, can be traced to coronary and other arterial disease, high blood pressure, and rheumatic fever.

Rheumatic fever, which leads to rheumatic heart disease, is one of the three major heart conditions in which the greatest conquests have been made. Improvements in diagnosis and better treatment measures for those afflicted with rheumatic fever have come, and, most importantly, rheumatic heart disease can be prevented from developing. Even when it develops, the great march of surgery has made it possible to do very effective operative correction and repair and save lives and return people to useful living. Furthermore, through development of a fast and efficient test for diagnosing the streptococcal infections that precede rheumatic fever, this disease itself can be prevented because the diagnosed strep infections can be eradicated by modern antibiotics.

The widest possible application of this test, known as the fluorescent antibody technique, is being fostered by providing training and furnishing requisite equipment to the States. The Committee understands that making it available to physicians as rapidly as possible is a goal to be vigorously sought. This, in addition to other measures and further research, may lead to the conquest of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease which, though declining rapidly owing to recent progress, still number thousands of victims each year.

In the field of high blood pressure, the Committee learned also of real achievements, although it was noted that the fundamental causes of this condition, which affects millions of sufferers, remain largely unknown and that further progress through basic research is being and must be sought. The development of drugs for alleviating high blood pressure and aiding patients again advanced in the last year as it has been doing for the past few years.

Knowledge that certain enzyme inhibitors can be used for lowering blood pressure has opened a new area of research which appears most promising. In other studies, a number of drugs for alleviating high blood pressure are being evaluated for clinical use. Their mechanisms and sites of action are being determined in animals by techniques whereby activity in central and peripheral blood vessels and other body systems can be distinguished, prior to clinical use in patients. First clinical trials of a new drug, guanethidine, have indicated that it has the ability to reduce blood pressure in certain kinds of hypertension without the undesirable effects accompanying other commonly used agents.

Collaborative research studies involving drugs in the field of high blood pressure and other heart ailments are being developed among the Heart Institute, industry, universities, medical schools, and in Public Health Service hospitals. Further progress along these lines should contribute much, and the initiation and growth of concerted, cooperative research attacks in the field of heart drugs and other cardiovascular areas is a welcome development which the Committee has been urging.

Encouraging achievements were also marked in the most important heart disease field, atherosclerosis, the kind of hardening of the arteries that leads to heart attacks and constitutes our greatest killer, both of men and women in their prime and our senior citizens.

New basic knowledge is being added, bringing closer better understanding of how atherosclerosis develops and progresses. Examples of this work are seen in epidemiological investigations of population groups; research concerning the arterial walls; meticulous studies involving parts of the cell, hormones, protein structures, and enzymes; and the ways and means that the body handles, stores, transports, and uses fatty substances shown to be implicated in artery disease. Continuing advances in a research technique relatively new in the heart field, gas chromatography, are providing precise analyses of the fatty substances in a way not heretofore possible; this alone will enlarge the opportunities and promise of research in atherosclerosis and is to be prosecuted strongly.

Also in this field, the design of a radio frequency detector, which can provide accurate data on amounts measured in billionths of an ounce, will speed and improve research. It increases ten times the sensitivity of methods for measuring minute materials derived from the process of separating fatty substances.

The record of heart progress during the year was also marked by further advances in surgical techniques, which continued to improve and to save more and more victims of congenital heart defects, diseased arteries, and other conditions. In diseases of blood vessels of the brain, including strokes, the application of new x-ray methods makes it possible to visualize where the blood supply of the brain is blocked, often in surgically accessible vessels of the upper neck and chest. The Committee heard of brilliant operations already performed which have rescued stroke victims, and of the promise that this holds for being able to do more to prevent or ameliorate suffering and death from strokes.

The Committee looks forward to continued progress in control of cardiovascular diseases as a result of further research.

Dental health activities.—The bill includes \$12,604,000, an increase of \$1,400,000 above the request, and \$2,585,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Virtually everyone in the United States is affected in varying degrees by one or more forms of dental disease—tooth decay, periodontal disease, fluorosis, malocclusion, cleft lip and palate, and oral cancer. In spite of the 1.7 billion dollars expended each year for dental services, the Nation's steadily accumulating dental needs remain several times greater than those currently being met. Consideration of these statistics serve well to demonstrate the difficult problems that still await the attention of dental scientists.

Significant findings introduced through laboratory and clinical research during the past year have provided new and important knowledge to augment or challenge existing concepts of the nature and cause of oral diseases. For example, in the field of experimental caries research, the so-called resistance factor to tooth decay, formally attributed to a genetic trait, has been directly related to the absence of a particular group of oral bacteria. It was further found that certain bacteria isolated from decayed teeth in hamsters could be implanted so as to cause caries in previously "caries-resistant animals."

However, when similar animals were experimentally infected with a variety of other types of oral bacteria, no dental decay occurred. Thus, these important findings have confirmed the infectious mechanism of caries and have established decay in laboratory animals as a transmissible disease. Accordingly, new impetus has been given to the search for specific bacteria that may be responsible for dental decay in humans.

In combined laboratory and clinical studies using germfree animal it was recently established that bacteria are not necessary to the formation of tartar, a material associated with the onset of periodontal disease. This is an exciting contribution that provides a clearer understanding of the causes of mouth and gum disorders. In other studies on periodontal disease, dental scientists found, while developing histochemical stains for collagen fibers, that one stain would differentiate between the collagen in normal tissues and the collagen material found in cases of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease). Thus, a diagnostic staining technique of immeasurable value to medical science has unexpectedly evolved from dental research. In another research project in histochemistry, a stain was developed capable of differentiating connective tissue adjacent to malignant tumors from connective tissue adjacent to nonmalignant tumors. This diagnostic technique has potential use in the whole field of biologic science.

In the area of electron microscopy, dental investigators, through their studies on embryonic tissues, have contributed much in the past year to a clarification of the whole process of calcification. This is important not only in relation to teeth but also to bones and the whole body system.

Research in the area of nutrition has been devoted to field trials designed to clinically test experimental evidence that dental decay in animals is substantially reduced by the addition of dicalcium phosphate to the diet. Results of these studies are of interest not only to the dental field but to those concerned with the whole area of nutrition and growth and development.

DENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Committee continues to be deeply impressed with the importance of sound dental health to the total health of the individual. It believes that Public Health Service programs in the dental field have made substantial contributions in research, in dental resources, and in dental public health.

The Committee feels that the several components of the Public Health Service's dental program have become large enough and have sufficient complexity and importance to require separate budgetary consideration. These dental activities are organizationally placed in the three operating bureaus of the Service, but financed under a single appropriation. This has caused confusion in the past, and it has become increasingly difficult for the Committee to assess the total activities of each bureau when the appropriation request for this important segment of each bureau departs from the pattern of other PHS programs.

The Committee therefore directs that in Public Health Service budget submissions for 1962, the activities of the National Institute of Dental Research be carried as a separate appropriation item and separately defended, and that dental public health and dental

resources be separately identified to permit these two programs to be examined in the context of the general missions of their respective bureaus.

Arthritis and metabolic disease activities. The bill includes \$52,-841,000, an increase of \$5,300,000 above the request, and \$5,979,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. Significant advances have been made and are continuing to be made against the ravages of the crippling and debilitating chronic diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

The development of better forms of treatment and rehabilitation have made it possible to prevent much of the crippling due to arthritis and to restore many crippled persons to active lives. The development of the new oral antidiabetic drugs, now well established, not only has enabled about one-third of the known diabetics in this country to substitute tablets taken by mouth for injections of insulin by syringe, but have contributed to a better understanding of the disease itself. There is even some promise that research work with these new drugs may lead to methods of prevention.

A considerable amount of arthritis research is now being done on hypersensitivity as a possible cause of rheumatoid arthritis. This implies that individuals may develop the disease because they become overly sensitive to certain substances. There is still no assurance that such is the case, but the research is showing increasing promise and may be an important lead to finding the basic cause of this crippling disease.

Basic research continues to receive major emphasis in studies at the Institute. The nature of the rheumatic diseases, diabetes and the other metabolic diseases makes this vitally necessary, for despite the real and gratifying progress made in the control of these diseases, there is still too little known about their fundamental cause and nature. The importance of these basic studies was highlighted this year when the Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to two scientists for their work on the nucleic acids, the heredity-controlling substances in all living cells. The Committee is cognizant that the Institute has placed heavy emphasis on studies of these acids for the past several years and one of the recipients of the Nobel Prize was a former chief of one of the Institute's laboratories and the other was a grantee of the Institute.

Another gratifying accomplishment of the Institute's basic research program has been the development of a new pain-killing drug that is many times more potent than morphine, will be useful in some cases that are not helped by this older drug, and is now available to physicians.

Research in gastroenterology has been expanded at the Institute by establishing the nucleus of a new gastroenterological unit to study diseases which affect the digestive organs. By applying new findings in biochemistry to the study of these diseases scientists are learning more about their fundamental nature. Increasing research effort is also being made in cystic fibrosis, a hereditary disease of children that is now being recognized with increasing frequency.

The Committee expects the Institute to continue the development of its new programs and to pursue all promising avenues, such as the

relationship between hypersensitivity and rheumatoid arthritis, in the support and conduct of research through the increased funds provided.

Allergy and infectious disease activities.—The bill includes \$38,439,000, an increase of \$3,700,000 above the request, and \$4,385,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

The Committee was impressed by the progress made in these fields, and even more by the promise of advances that can be made through further research effort. With colds, influenza and other upper respiratory diseases constituting a major health problem in the Nation, it is gratifying to note that out of the 100 or more individual viruses identified in the past several years, it has now been possible to pin down certain of them as causes of serious respiratory diseases in children. Moreover, the percentage of such illnesses caused by each of these viruses has been determined. Such findings provide a background for decisions on the possibility of using vaccines to control some of these diseases which attack the children and spread from them to the parents and other adults in the community. The complexity of the research, and the size of the problem, indicate the need for much greater effort in the future.

Among the chronic diseases, allergies, from hayfever to hives, continue to rank near the top in terms of prevalence and cost. An encouraging development in this field during the past year was the establishment of a fulltime committee on standardization of allergens. The way for a new era in research in this field seems to be opening. As a result, physicians treating patients with hayfever and other allergies can now look forward to the day when more potent preparations will be available for better control of these miserable and costly afflictions.

The importance of the area of research which is the responsibility of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is not limited to the infectious diseases or allergy. Scientists trained in microbiology are a central source for all medical research. Cancer research is a conspicuous example. Trained immunologists and virologists are needed to exploit the exciting new leads in the cancer-virus area. The immunologist and the immunochemist are needed to penetrate the mysteries which surround the mechanisms of the individual cells of the body. The skills of the microbiologist are vital, also, to studies of the neurologic diseases, cardiovascular disorders and other major health problems. For example, important new findings on susceptibility to a form of brain damage, known as allergic encephalitis, have come recently from research in the field of allergy.

Fungus infections, another group of poorly understood and often serious ailments, have grown in importance in recent years. A gratifying advance in the past 12 months has been made in treatment of fungus infections of the skin. For the first time, investigators are able to report success in clearing up these infections with an oral drug. The drug is an antibiotic known as griseofulvin.

The committee has indicated its interest in the development of a vaccine for tuberculosis on several occasions during the last few years. While progress has been made it is disappointingly slow. The committee will expect that a portion of the increase be applied to intensifying work on this project.

Two years ago the Middle America Research Unit was established in the Panama Canal Zone to work on diseases prevalent in the Middle American area. The Gorgas Memorial Laboratory located in the same area is partially supported by this same appropriation and is doing quite similar work. The committee has serious doubts that two organizational units are necessary, and pending a resolution of this question the committee has not allowed funds for expansion of activities and construction of additional facilities at the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

Neurology and blindness activities.—The bill includes \$44,362,000, an increase of \$4,700,000 above the request, and \$2,875,000 above the appropriation for 1960.

Disorders of the brain and nervous system are the primary cause of permanent crippling in the United States and rank third as the cause of death. These problems are not new but they are an increasing threat to the nation because of their magnitude.

Rather than focus attention on the many unsolved problems, however, the Committee considers it important to note the forward steps which have been taken in recent years. It is now possible to control several conditions which formerly caused mental retardation—kernicterus and phenylketonuria. Surgical methods for the relief of involuntary movement have been refined. Techniques for the localization of brain tumors have simplified their early diagnosis and facilitated their surgical removal. New medical and surgical treatment now available makes it possible for more than 50 percent of all epileptics to have their seizures controlled. Certain types of deafness prevalent in the older age groups are now yielding to new surgical measures. And many persons who formerly would have faced years in darkness now have sight because of corneal transplants, increasing ease in cataract surgery, and new drug therapy for glaucoma.

This year the nation is better prepared to face its unsolved neurological and sensory problems than ever before. This is largely possible because of the emphasis which the Institute has placed on training neurologists and related scientists. In 1952, there were 15 training programs in clinical neurology in the 79 medical schools in the country. At that time there were only 90 residents in training and about 250 qualified neurologists in the United States. Six states did not have a single board-certified neurologist. Today, with 85 medical schools, the Neurological Institute has 60 training programs with 285 trainees in clinical neurology. There are now 798 board-certified neurologists with qualified neurologists in every State.

The extent to which life-long disability is related to neurological disorders suffered before or at birth has been emphasized this year through the old age and survivors insurance program. It has been found that of the benefits paid to seriously disabled children aged 18 and over, 94 percent went to persons with neurological disorders. The figures also show that 75 percent of all these disabled individuals suffered their impairment at or prior to birth. In other words, the major causes of lifelong disability are natal or prenatal defects of the nervous system. This is the focus of the Institute's broadscale collaborative perinatal project in which this Committee has been interested since the planning stage.

The first year of the main phase of the study was completed in 1959, and valuable data is accumulating. Already about 5,000 women have been studied according to protocols, about 3,000 have

delivered, and their babies are being studied. There are now 65 obstetricians and more than 80 pediatricians working in the project.

In addition to the central study, a number of ancillary studies to date have provided valuable information. For instance, it has been found that in babies of mothers who have had toxemia, there may be a very low blood sugar level for a period of two or three days with convulsions. By the administration of sugar, these babies are now being saved.

The Committee is particularly interested in the Institute's increasing research program relating to strokes which occur when brain cells are damaged by blood clots or hemorrhage. It is estimated that there are almost two million victims of stroke in the country today. Almost 40,000 of the 188,000 deaths from stroke each year are in the working age group, 25 to 64 years of age.

On an international basis, plans are underway for a collaborative study to determine the cause for the variation in the rate of cerebrovascular diseases from nation to nation.

About 500 cases have now been studied at seven different institutions in the United States in a cooperative anticoagulant study. In another large cooperative study, intracranial aneurysms and acute subarachnoid hemorrhages are being studied to determine with accuracy the types of cases suitable for surgery and the over-all effectiveness of these procedures. In this study the 50 percent mortality rate has been cut to 40 percent and better results are believed possible. The Committee urges increased effort in this field and directs the Institute to use \$1 million of its increased funds for studies of cerebrovascular disease.

The laboratory and monkey colony in Puerto Rico appear to offer an unusual research opportunity for many scientists. Now that the occurrence of cerebral palsy and other neurological disorders have been clearly demonstrated in asphyxiated animals, the expanding caged monkey colony as well as the 300 free-ranging monkeys should offer a promising research potential. It is the Committee's desire that this and other research concerned with cerebral palsy continue to receive strong emphasis during 1961.

The Committee is pleased to see that the Institute's program relating to speech and hearing has begun to make some progress. Progress is also noted in basic research projects relating to muscle, myelin, nerve-muscle junctions, and involuntary movements. But much more must be done if cures are to be found for multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, and Parkinsonism.

The Committee was disappointed that more has not been done in the field of epilepsy during the last two years and hopes that more will be done on this disorder in 1961.

It has been estimated that blindness costs the country \$500 million a year; more than nine million school children require eye care; and approximately one million persons have glaucoma without knowing it and may lose their sight if untreated. Much progress has already been made to restore sight to those with cataracts and detached retinas, corneas are now transplanted, and some types of glaucoma are effectively treated with drugs. But there are many unanswered problems such as the prevention of cataracts in the aging process, the detection and cure of glaucoma at an early stage, a cure for uveitis, and many other disorders which rob thousands of their sight each year. The Committee heard excellent testimony from professional people in

this field concerning these unanswered questions. It will be expected that approximately \$1,000,000 of the increase be used for research in the field and that special emphasis be placed on research on glaucoma.

Some very real accomplishments have been made in the field of mental retardation as mentioned above. However, in view of the magnitude of this problem and the many unsolved questions, it is the desire of the Committee that increased emphasis be placed on this research in 1961.

It is impossible to estimate the tremendous drain on our economy because of the long-term disability of millions of Americans with neurological disorders. We have now trained an essential number of scientists to make the necessary all-out attack on this staggering problem. The public is demanding that action be taken, and we should meet the need.

Grants for construction of health research facilities.—The bill includes \$25,000,000, the amount of the request, and a reduction of \$5,000,000 below the appropriation for 1960. As explained above, under the National Cancer Institute, there is an offsetting increase of \$5,000,000 for construction of cancer research facilities on a non-matching basis.

Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).—The bill includes \$3,707,000, the amount of the request for this new program.

Operations, National Library of Medicine.—The bill includes \$1,662,000, the amount of the request, and \$96,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Buildings and facilities.—The bill includes \$3,135,000, the amount of the request. This is a new appropriation account which consolidates appropriations for all building, major repair, and equipment of Public Health Service facilities except construction of Indian health facilities. A summary of construction projects now in process and the program for 1961 is set forth at page 1171 of the hearings on the Public Health Service budget for 1961.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$6,800,000, a reduction of \$54,000 from the request, and an increase of \$984,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The major part of the increase over the appropriation for 1960 is for the health examination survey component of the National Health Survey. The procedures and content of the health examination survey were designed in 1958 and 1959. Scientific equipment and a mobile examination unit for one examining team were procured in 1959. In 1960, the examination procedures and survey processes are entering gradually into production status with examinations being carried out at a relatively low operating level. An increase of approximately \$670,000 is included to permit the survey to move into full-scale operations during 1961.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,095,000, an increase of \$148,000 above the request, and \$290,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. About two years ago, an independent group of experts evaluated the needs of this institution for additional personnel, in order to meet minimum standards for good care and treatment. During the hearings, it was brought out that the budget would allow for only 10% of the additional positions needed according to this survey. It was also brought out that the superintendent had

requested 150 additional positions which had been disallowed in the review of the budget. Even the additional 150 positions would fall far short of meeting the minimum staffing estimated to be necessary to give good care and treatment at the hospital. However, the superintendent felt that this was the maximum number that could be recruited and assimilated into the staff in an orderly and efficient manner.

The increase provided for in the bill, along with the additional reimbursement of \$527,500 which will be required from the District of Columbia and other reimbursements amounting to approximately \$49,500, will allow for 150 additional permanent employees over the number budgeted in the request submitted to the Committee.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.—The bill includes \$345,000, the amount of the request, and \$15,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Construction and equipment, treatment and cafeteria building.—The bill includes \$4,493,000 for the construction of this much needed building. \$180,000 was appropriated in 1958 for plans and specifications which have now been completed. This building will replace an inadequate and antiquated treatment building which was constructed in 1871.

Extension and modernization of administration building.—The bill includes \$501,000 for the extension and modernization of the administration building to furnish more nearly adequate space and facilities for the effective administration of the hospital's activities. Funds have been previously appropriated for preliminary planning which has now been completed.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill includes \$203,200,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$11,600,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. None of these funds come out of the general funds of the Treasury, but are rather a limitation on the amount of funds from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund that may be used for administration.

The major part of the increase for 1961, \$7,329,000, is due to estimated increases in the cost of administering the disability provisions of the Act. Of the increase for these provisions, State agencies' costs account for approximately \$4,600,000. The Committee is quite disturbed about the continual sharp increase in State agency costs for processing disability cases. The statistics on page 590 of the Committee hearings on the 1961 budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (exclusive of Public Health Service) show that these costs have gone up substantially every year since these provisions were put into effect and that they will amount to almost \$19,500,000 in 1961. The Committee spent considerable time on this subject during the hearings this year, and was assured that there are adequate rules and regulations and surveillance by the Federal agency to assure that these funds are not spent unnecessarily, and that this part of the operation is as efficient as can be expected under the law. The Committee has no specific reasons to doubt this, but intends to look into the matter in more detail before action on the next annual budget.

Grants to States for public assistance.—The bill includes \$2,083,000,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$40,000,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

The coverage of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program has been steadily extended so that more and more people are eligible for the benefits of that program. It is noteworthy that at the same time the costs under the program of Grants to States for public assistance continues to steadily increase each year. This is due in part to liberalization of coverage and maximum payments under the various parts of the program. However, the increase in recent years has been due much more to the Aid to Dependent Children Program than to any other factor. The Committee is fully in accord with the desire to see that funds are adequate to support these children, when other support cannot be secured, however, the facts before the Committee are that approximately \$200,000,000 of funds from this appropriation go for support of children who have living fathers who could support their children. If payments by State and local agencies are added to this amount, over \$300,000,000 are paid for the support of these children. The Committee realizes that it is easier to use public assistance funds for these children than to collect from the fathers, but it is an outrage that such a condition prevails.

The Secretary stated that a new policy has been instituted to make welfare records available to assist prosecutors in their efforts to locate these defaulting parents. The Committee commends the Secretary for his attention to this matter and hopes that welfare departments will conduct a campaign to assist law enforcement officers to see that those parents who do not voluntarily perform their parental duties be forced to support the children they have brought into this world. The Committee also hopes that the Social Security Administration will lend its wholehearted support and encouragement to such a campaign.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.—The bill includes \$2,348,400, a reduction of \$307,600 from the request, and an increase of \$3,400 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The budget for 1961 anticipated a considerable expansion in the program for training state and local public welfare personnel. Authority was requested to add training by contract to the program now being carried on. This type of training program has already been turned down by Congress when it was asked for as a separate appropriation item. The Committee has not allowed any part of the \$292,300 included in the 1961 request for the short-term training program. The remainder of the reduction made by the Committee is the increase requested for within-grade salary advancements.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The bill includes \$2,360,500, a reduction of \$13,500 from the request, and an increase of \$60,500 over the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction is the increase requested for within-grade salary advancements. The increase over the 1960 appropriation is for additional work in connection with juvenile delinquency. The Committee has allowed funds for five additional positions for consultative services in juvenile delinquency, and three additional positions for a much-needed program of research in this field.

Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth.—The bill includes \$150,000, the amount of the request, and a reduction of \$50,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. The

appropriation for 1961 is for follow-up activities and the preparation and publication of the final report. No additional appropriation for this conference is anticipated.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.—The bill includes \$51,833,000, an increase of \$3,333,000 above the request, and \$5,333,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The Committee has placed the full amount of the increase over the request in the category "Services for crippled children". This will bring the appropriation for these services up to the full amount of \$20,000,000 authorized by the Social Security Act.

The child population of the country today is the highest in our history. There has been an increase of over 10 million children in the last 10 years. Additional financial burdens have had to be assumed by many local governmental agencies due to the National Foundation withdrawing support for children crippled with polio. Yet in the last 5 years the Federal share of the crippled children's program has been increased by only \$1 million. It is difficult to understand why the Budget proposed only an increase of \$667,000 in view of the obvious great need. Even that amount can hardly be considered to be an increase in view of the fact that a special appropriation of \$1,500,000 was made for fiscal years 1959 and 1960 for surgical correction of congenital heart defects. The committee will expect that part of the increase provided be used for that purpose.

Cooperative research in social security.—The Committee has allowed no part of the \$700,000 request to begin a program of cooperative research in social security.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.—The bill includes \$342,500 and authority to transfer \$278,000 from the OASI trust fund, a reduction of \$47,500 and \$4,000, respectively, from the request; and an increase of \$5,500 and \$2,000, respectively, above the amount appropriated for 1960. The reduction is accounted for by \$42,200 related to administrative expenses of the cooperative research program which has been disallowed, and \$9,300 requested for within-grade salary increases.

Cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security (special foreign currency program).—These funds were requested "to study the inter-relationships of social insurance systems and social service programs in Brazil, and to evaluate the adaptability and effectiveness of technical training and experience obtained through Exchange programs in social welfare." The Committee was not convinced that worthwhile results would be obtained from such studies.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind.—The bill includes \$400,000, the amount of the request, and the amount of the appropriation for 1960. This amount is the full authorization under the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$994,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$90,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Construction.—The bill includes \$2,432,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$2,107,000 above the amount appropriated

for 1960. The appropriation for 1961 will complete the construction program which was initiated by this Committee in fiscal year 1956, to correct building deficiencies so serious that they were, along with deficiencies in personnel, making it impossible for the school to become accredited. The Committee is very pleased that these deficiencies were overcome to the point that the school has been accredited by the Middle States Association.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,090,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$473,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The increase is primarily to meet the additional demands for personnel due to the increased enrollment and expansion of the physical plant.

Plans and specifications.—The bill includes \$225,000, the amount of the request, to provide for preparing plans and specifications for a classroom building and a women's dormitory.

Construction of buildings.—The bill includes \$1,433,000, the amount of the request, for the construction of a new home economics building, and urgently needed repairs and replacements in connection with the power plant facilities. Plans and specifications for the home economics building have been completed under funds previously appropriated. This building constitutes one of the units in the Master Development Program for Howard University.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,077,000, and authority to transfer \$305,000 from the OASI trust fund; a reduction of \$51,000 and \$10,000, respectively, from the request; and an increase of \$16,000 and \$2,500, respectively, over the amounts appropriated for 1960. The increases allowed over the 1960 appropriation will cover the net cost of mandatory increased cost items for 1961.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration.—The bill includes \$2,762,000, and authority to transfer \$978,000 from other funds; a reduction of \$28,000 from the requested appropriation; and an increase of \$27,000 in appropriated funds, and \$52,000 in transfers, above the amounts for 1960.

The reduction of \$28,000 is the amount requested to cover the cost of transferring, for the last two months of fiscal year 1961, two people for each regional office from the appropriation "White House Conference on Aging". It was anticipated that these positions would be permanent and entail an expense of approximately \$162,000 per year after 1961. The Committee is not passing judgement on the desirability or need for such positions but feels that it is premature to establish a field program on a permanent basis prior to receiving the recommendations of the White House Conference on Aging.

Practically all of the increase over 1960 is for additional grant-in-aid auditors and stenographic assistance for these auditors. With the steady increase in the grant-in-aid programs, the backlog of audit work has been increasing to the point where it is necessary to strengthen the staff in order to properly protect the interests of the Federal government.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.—The bill includes \$600,000, and authority to transfer \$579,000 from other funds; a reduction of \$18,000 in appropriated funds, and the amount of the request for transfers; and an increase of \$10,300 in appropriated funds, and \$41,800 in transfers, above the amounts for 1960. The increase over 1960 is primarily for increased workload in connection with the disability provisions of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program.

Surplus property utilization.—The bill includes \$751,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$48,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The increase will permit the addition of 9 employees to handle increased workload and to meet deficiencies in program administration identified by the General Accounting Office and a survey group from the Defense Department, General Services Administration, Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization, and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

White House Conference on Aging.—The bill includes \$550,000, an increase of \$28,000 over the request, and an increase of \$98,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The Committee is quite disappointed in the lack of progress in the preparation for the Conference. There has been so much delay in getting the background papers and case studies completed and to the States that much of their value will be lost. Instead of calling meetings of the advisory committees, much of their activities have been by telephone and correspondence which is obviously not satisfactory in a program of this kind. It was also learned that there is very little planning for post-Conference meetings to determine as soon as possible the most effective means of implementing the Conference's recommendations. It is for this latter purpose that the Committee has added \$28,000 to the budget request.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The budget proposed language that would provide specific authority under this head for a central laborers' service and, in addition, would permit the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to centralize any other administrative services common to two or more operating agencies. When the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was established the autonomy of the Office of Education and the Public Health Service with respect to certain functions and responsibilities was preserved by the Congress. The Committee believes that the centralization of administrative activities in the Office of the Secretary might impair the free exercise of such autonomy. The requested language is disallowed accordingly.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$17,300,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$2,070,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. No additional positions are provided for in the bill. The increase is to annualize the additional positions added for a part of fiscal year 1960 to enable the agency to handle the heavier workload due to enactment of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,522,500, a reduction of \$32,500 from the request, and an increase of \$85,500 over the amount appropriated for 1960. The major part of the increase requested in the budget was to provide funds for an increase from \$75 per day to \$100 per day for temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the Railway Labor Act. In view of the fact that there has been no increase in this rate since 1950, the Committee has allowed a substantial part of the request and has increased the limitation to \$90 per day. The reduction of \$32,500 in the appropriation is accounted for by this reduction in the requested rate for referees.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).—The bill includes \$9,485,000, the amount of the request, and an increase of \$25,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. This appropriation is from the Railroad retirement trust fund and is no charge against the general funds of the United States Treasury.

The Committee is disturbed that the Bureau of the Budget has delayed, with no apparent good reason, the joint study requested by the Committee last year to determine the amount due the trust fund for military service credits. However, the Committee has been told by both the Railroad Retirement Board and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that a three-way conference is planned with the Bureau of the Budget to arrive at a resolution of this problem. The Committee will expect that a final determination will be made well in advance of the preparation of the 1962 budget, and that whatever is determined to be due under the law will be included in that budget.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,905,400, a reduction of \$187,600 from the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1960. The service has certain non-recurring expenses in 1960, which will balance the mandatory increased costs for 1961, so this reduction in the request will mean no reduction in current staffing.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.—The bill includes \$5,000, the amount of the request, and the amount of the appropriation for 1960. The Committee was told that there may be some change in the contributions from the signatory bodies if the amendment to the compact which is now before several of the states is approved. The Committee notes that at the present time the state of Virginia contributes less than the District of Columbia, less than Maryland, and less than the Federal Government. It is hoped that any adjustments in contributions will assign to Virginia a proportionate share of the total.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.—The bill includes \$5,664,000, the amount of the request, and a reduction of \$5,344,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. The considerable reduction in this appropriation is accounted for by a reduction of \$5,587,000 which was included in the appropriation for 1960 for construction. No construction funds were included in the requested appropriations for 1961.

All of these funds come from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund and are not a charge against the United States Treasury.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 12, in connection with "Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

including not to exceed \$80,000 for construction of a laboratory barn at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland.

On page 17, in connection with "Office of Education, Defense Educational Activities", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

but allotments pursuant to section 302 or 305 of such Act for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of the maximum amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 301 of such Act

On page 25, in connection with the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare:

BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES MANAGEMENT FUND

For the purpose of facilitating the economical and efficient conduct of operations in the Bureau of State Services which are financed by two or more appropriations where the costs of operation are not readily susceptible of distribution as charges to such appropriations, there is hereby established the Bureau of State Services management fund. Such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine to represent a reasonable distribution of estimated costs among the various appropriations involved may be advanced each year to this fund and shall be available for expenditure for such costs under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General: Provided, That funds advanced to this fund shall be available only in the fiscal year in which they are advanced: Provided further, That final adjustments of advances in accordance with actual costs shall be effected wherever practicable with the appropriations from which such funds are advanced.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 161, 312	7, 161, 312	-----
Total-----	9, 711, 312	9, 711, 312	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Estimates, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	\$71, 700	\$71, 700	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, with- in the District of Columbia-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Com- pensation Act-----	231, 000	258, 300	+ \$27, 300
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	38, 557	6, 755	-31, 802

Office of the Secretary: Administration-----	3, 344	-----	-----	-3, 344
Total, Department of Labor-----	347, 601	-----	339, 755	-7, 846
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Freedmen's Hospital, gift funds-----	8, 437	-----	-----	-8, 437
Office of the Secretary: Federal Council on Aging-----	5, 500	-----	5, 500	-----
Public Health Service benefit and gift funds-----	123, 000	-----	43, 000	-80, 000
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund-----	600	-----	600	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund-----	9, 000	-----	9, 800	+800
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	146, 537	-----	58, 900	-87, 637
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
Railroad retirement account-----	1, 065, 940, 000	-----	987, 985, 000	-77, 955, 000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund-----	9, 555, 012	-----	8, 746, 844	-808, 168
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	1, 075, 495, 012	-----	996, 731, 844	-78, 763, 168
Total trust funds, all agencies-----	1, 075, 989, 150	-----	997, 130, 499	-78, 858, 651

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960, ESTIMATES FOR 1961, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1961
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,611,000	\$1,794,000	\$1,758,800	+\$147,800	-\$35,200
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,750,000	5,500,000	5,250,000	+2,500,000	-250,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,695,000	2,715,000	2,706,300	+11,300	-8,700
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,488,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	-112,000	-----
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	592,000	596,000	594,300	+2,300	-1,700
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING					
Salaries and expenses-----	4,047,000	4,061,000	4,061,000	+14,000	-----

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	7, 262, 000	7, 580, 500	7, 457, 000	+195, 000	-123, 500
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	315, 819, 000	325, 819, 000	320, 819, 000	+5, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen-----	125, 000, 000	112, 000, 000	107, 000, 000	-18, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program-----	873, 000	1, 108, 000	1, 105, 700	+232, 700	-2, 300
<i>Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program (transfer from revolving fund)-----</i>	[1, 336, 700]	[1, 347, 300]	[1, 344, 100]	[+7, 400]	[-3, 200]
Total, Bureau of Employment Security-----	448, 954, 000	446, 507, 500	436, 381, 700	-12, 572, 300	-10, 125, 800
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	3, 080, 000	3, 108, 000	3, 098, 300	+18, 300	-9, 700
<i>Transfer from War Claims Fund-----</i>	[51, 700]	[51, 700]	[51, 700]	-----	-----
<i>Employees' compensation claims and expenses (indefinite)-----</i>	[61, 200, 000]	[65, 019, 000]	-----	[-61, 200, 000]	[-65, 019, 000]
Employees' compensation claims and expenses-----	-----	-----	62, 200, 000	+62, 200, 000	+62, 200, 000
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	3, 080, 000	3, 108, 000	65, 298, 300	+62, 218, 300	+62, 190, 300

See footnotes at end of table, p. 54.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$10, 519, 500	\$10, 519, 000	\$10, 519, 000	—\$500	-----
Revision of the Consumer Price Index-----	230, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	+1, 020, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	10, 749, 500	11, 769, 000	11, 769, 000	+1, 019, 500	-----
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	509, 000	512, 500	520, 900	+11, 900	+ \$8, 400
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	11, 489, 000	11, 529, 000	11, 529, 000	+40, 000	-----
Total direct appropriations, Department of Labor-----	488, 964, 500	490, 468, 000	542, 245, 300	+53, 280, 800	+51, 777, 300
Indefinite appropriations-----	61, 200, 000	65, 019, 000	-----	—61, 200, 000	—65, 019, 000
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Labor-----	550, 164, 500	555, 487, 000	542, 245, 300	—7, 919, 200	—13, 241, 700

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$13, 800, 000	\$16, 852, 000	\$16, 852, 000	+ \$3, 052, 000	-----
<i>Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection and other services (indefinite appropriation)</i> -----	[1, 377, 000]	[1, 389, 000]	[1, 389, 000]	[+ 12, 000]	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	13, 800, 000	16, 852, 000	16, 852, 000	+ 3, 052, 000	-----
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 190, 000	3, 302, 000	3, 294, 600	+ 104, 600	--\$7, 400
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Promotion and further development of vocational education-----	33, 702, 081	31, 702, 081	33, 702, 081	-----	+ 2, 000, 000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts-----	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	-----	-----
Grants for library services-----	6, 100, 000	7, 300, 000	7, 500, 000	+ 1, 400, 000	+ 200, 000
Payments to school districts-----	172, 287, 000	126, 695, 000	187, 310, 000	+ 15, 023, 000	+ 60, 615, 000
Assistance for school construction-----	61, 135, 000	44, 390, 000	63, 392, 000	+ 2, 257, 000	+ 19, 002, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 54.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—continued					
Defense educational activities-----	\$159,700,000	\$171,000,000	\$171,000,000	+ \$11,300,000	-----
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	12,800,000	13,427,000	13,400,000	+ 600,000	-\$27,000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)-----	-----	30,750	30,750	+ 30,750	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	449,225,581	398,046,331	479,836,331	+ 30,610,750	+ 81,790,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Grants to States-----	51,900,000	54,500,000	54,500,000	+ 2,600,000	-----
Research and training-----	12,700,000	14,800,000	14,800,000	+ 2,100,000	-----
Research and training (special foreign currency program)-----	-----	930,000	930,000	+ 930,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	1,738,000	1,871,000	1,871,000	+ 133,000	-----
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	66,338,000	72,101,000	72,101,000	+ 5,763,000	-----

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistance to States, general-----	24, 497, 000	22, 620, 000	22, 620, 000	-1, 877, 000	-----
Control of tuberculosis-----	6, 452, 000	5, 430, 000	5, 930, 000	-522, 000	+500, 000
Communicable disease activities-----	8, 140, 000	13, 116, 000	13, 516, 000	+5, 376, 000	+400, 000
Environmental health activities-----	15, 640, 000	23, 350, 000	25, 640, 000	+10, 000, 000	+2, 290, 000
Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	45, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	45, 000, 000	-----	+25, 000, 000
Grants for hospital construction-----	186, 200, 000	126, 200, 000	150, 000, 000	-36, 200, 000	+23, 800, 000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services-----	1, 650, 000	1, 659, 000	1, 654, 200	+4, 200	-4, 800
Hospitals and medical care-----	51, 600, 000	51, 594, 000	55, 213, 000	+3, 613, 000	+3, 619, 000
Foreign quarantine activities-----	4, 685, 800	4, 812, 000	4, 812, 000	+126, 200	-----
Indian health activities-----	45, 500, 000	47, 526, 000	48, 276, 000	+2, 776, 000	+750, 000
Construction of Indian health facilities-----	4, 787, 000	6, 964, 000	8, 964, 000	+4, 177, 000	+2, 000, 000
National Institutes of Health:					
General research and services-----	45, 994, 000	47, 260, 000	52, 660, 000	+6, 666, 000	+5, 400, 000
National Cancer Institute-----	91, 257, 000	88, 869, 000	102, 469, 000	+11, 212, 000	+13, 600, 000
Mental health activities-----	68, 090, 000	67, 563, 000	79, 863, 000	+11, 773, 000	+12, 300, 000
National Heart Institute-----	62, 237, 000	63, 162, 000	71, 762, 000	+9, 525, 000	+8, 600, 000
Dental health activities-----	10, 019, 000	11, 204, 000	12, 604, 000	+2, 585, 000	+1, 400, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 54.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
National Institutes of Health—Continued					
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities-----	\$46, 862, 000	\$47, 541, 000	\$52, 841, 000	+\$5, 979, 000	+\$5, 300, 000
Allergy and infectious disease activities-----	34, 054, 000	34, 739, 000	38, 439, 000	+4, 385, 000	+3, 700, 000
Neurology and blindness activities-----	41, 487, 000	39, 662, 000	44, 362, 000	+2, 875, 000	+4, 700, 000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health-----	400, 000, 000	400, 000, 000	455, 000, 000	+55, 000, 000	+55, 000, 000
Grants for construction of health research facilities-----	30, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000	-----
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program)-----		3, 707, 000	3, 707, 000	+3, 707, 000	-----
Operations, National Library of Medicine-----	1, 566, 000	1, 662, 000	1, 662, 000	+96, 000	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite appropriation)-----	[1, 725, 000]	[1, 860, 000]	[1, 860, 000]	[+135, 000]	-----
Buildings and facilities-----		3, 135, 000	3, 135, 000	+3, 135, 000	-----
Research facilities, construction and site acquisition-----	150, 000			—150, 000	-----

Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Montana-----	150, 000				-150, 000		
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 816, 000	6, 854, 000	6, 800, 000		+984, 000		-54, 000
Control of venereal diseases-----	5, 400, 000	(²)	(²)		-5, 400, 000		
Total, Public Health Service-----	837, 233, 800	763, 629, 000	876, 929, 200		+39, 695, 400		+113, 300, 200
SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 805, 000	3, 947, 000	4, 095, 000		+290, 000		+148, 000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds-----	330, 000	345, 000	345, 000		+15, 000		
Construction and equipment, treatment and cafeteria building-----		4, 493, 000	4, 493, 000		+4, 493, 000		
Extension and modernization of adminis- tration building-----		501, 000	501, 000		+501, 000		
Total, Saint Elizabeths Hospital-----	4, 135, 000	9, 286, 000	9, 434, 000		+5, 299, 000		+148, 000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust funds)</i> -----	[191, 600, 000]	[203, 200, 000]	[203, 200, 000]		[+11, 600, 000]		
Grants to States for public assistance-----	2, 043, 000, 000	2, 083, 000, 000	2, 083, 000, 000		+40, 000, 000		
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	2, 345, 000	2, 656, 000	2, 348, 400		+3, 400		--307, 600
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau-----	2, 300, 000	2, 374, 000	2, 360, 500		+60, 500		-13, 500

See footnotes at end of table, p. 54.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—CON.					
Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth-----	\$200, 000	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	—\$50, 000	-----
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare-----	46, 500, 000	48, 500, 000	51, 833, 000	+ 5, 333, 000	+\$3, 333, 000
Cooperative research in social security-----	-----	700, 000	-----	-----	—700, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:					
Appropriation-----	337, 000	390, 000	342, 500	+ 5, 500	—47, 500
<i>Transfer from OASI trust fund</i> -----	[276, 000]	[282, 000]	[278, 000]	[+ 2, 000]	[—4, 000]
Cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security (Special foreign currency program)-----	-----	25, 650	-----	-----	—25, 650
Total, Social Security Administration-----	2, 094, 682, 000	2, 137, 795, 650	2, 140, 034, 400	+45, 352, 400	+ 2, 238, 750
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind-----	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----

GALLAUDET COLLEGE									
Salaries and expenses-----	904, 000	994, 000	994, 000	+90, 000					
Construction-----	325, 000	2, 432, 000	2, 432, 000	+2, 107, 000					
Total, Gallaudet College-----	1, 229, 000	3, 426, 000	3, 426, 000	+2, 197, 000					
HOWARD UNIVERSITY									
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 617, 000	5, 090, 000	5, 090, 000	+473, 000					
Plans and specifications-----	21, 000	225, 000	225, 000	+204, 000					
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building-----	860, 000			-860, 000					
Construction of buildings-----		1, 433, 000	1, 433, 000	+1, 433, 000					
Total, Howard University-----	5, 498, 000	6, 748, 000	6, 748, 000	+1, 250, 000					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY									
Salaries and expenses:									
Appropriations-----	2, 061, 000	2, 128, 000	2, 077, 000	+16, 000					-51, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[302, 500]	[315, 000]	[305, 000]	[+2, 500]					[-10, 000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:									
Appropriation-----	2, 735, 000	2, 790, 000	2, 762, 000	+27, 000					-28, 000
Transfers-----	[926, 000]	[978, 000]	[978, 000]	[+52, 000]					

See footnotes at end of table, p. 54.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—continued					
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation-----	\$589, 700	\$618, 000	\$600, 000	+\$10, 300	--\$18, 000
Transfers-----	[537, 200]	[579, 000]	[579, 000]	[+41, 800]	-----
Surplus property utilization-----	703, 000	751, 000	751, 000	+48, 000	-----
White House Conference on Aging-----	452, 000	522, 000	550, 000	+98, 000	+28, 000
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	6, 540, 700	6, 809, 000	6, 740, 000	+199, 300	-69, 000
Total, direct appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	3, 482, 272, 081	3, 418, 394, 981	3, 615, 795, 531	+133, 523, 450	+197, 400, 550
Indefinite appropriations-----	3, 102, 000	3, 249, 000	3, 249, 000	+147, 000	-----
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	3, 485, 374, 081	3, 421, 643, 981	3, 619, 044, 531	+133, 670, 450	+197, 400, 550

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$15, 230, 000	\$17, 300, 000	\$17, 300, 000	+\$2, 070, 000	-----
----------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	-------

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 437, 000	\$1, 555, 000	\$1, 522, 500	+\$85, 500	--\$32, 500
----------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	------------	-------------

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limita- tion)-----	[\$9, 460, 000]	[\$9, 485, 000]	[\$9, 485, 000]	[+\$25, 000]	-----
---	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------	-------

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 905, 400	\$4, 093, 000	\$3, 905, 400	-----	--\$187, 600
----------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	-------	--------------

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution-----	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	-----	-----
---------------------------	----------	----------	----------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table, p. 54.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimate
Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----	[\$11, 008, 000]	[\$5, 664, 000]	[\$5, 664, 000]	[-\$5, 344, 000]	-----
Total, direct appropriations, all titles of the bill-----	3, 991, 813, 981	3, 931, 815, 981	4, 180, 773, 731	+188, 959, 750	+\$248, 957, 750
Total, indefinite appropriations, all titles of the bill-----	64, 302, 000	68, 268, 000	3, 249, 000	-61, 053, 000	--65, 019, 000
Grand total-----	4, 056, 115, 981	4, 000, 083, 981	4, 184, 022, 731	+127, 906, 750	+183, 938, 750

¹ Includes amounts carried in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1960, as it passed the House.

² Activity proposed to be financed under the appropriation "Communicable disease activities" in 1961.

○

— 21. 11. 1929 —

— 22. 11. 1929 —

— 23. 11. 1929 —

— 24. 11. 1929 —

— 25. 11. 1929 —

— 26. 11. 1929 —

— 27. 11. 1929 —

— 28. 11. 1929 —

— 29. 11. 1929 —

— 30. 11. 1929 —

— 1. 12. 1929 —

— 2. 12. 1929 —

— 3. 12. 1929 —

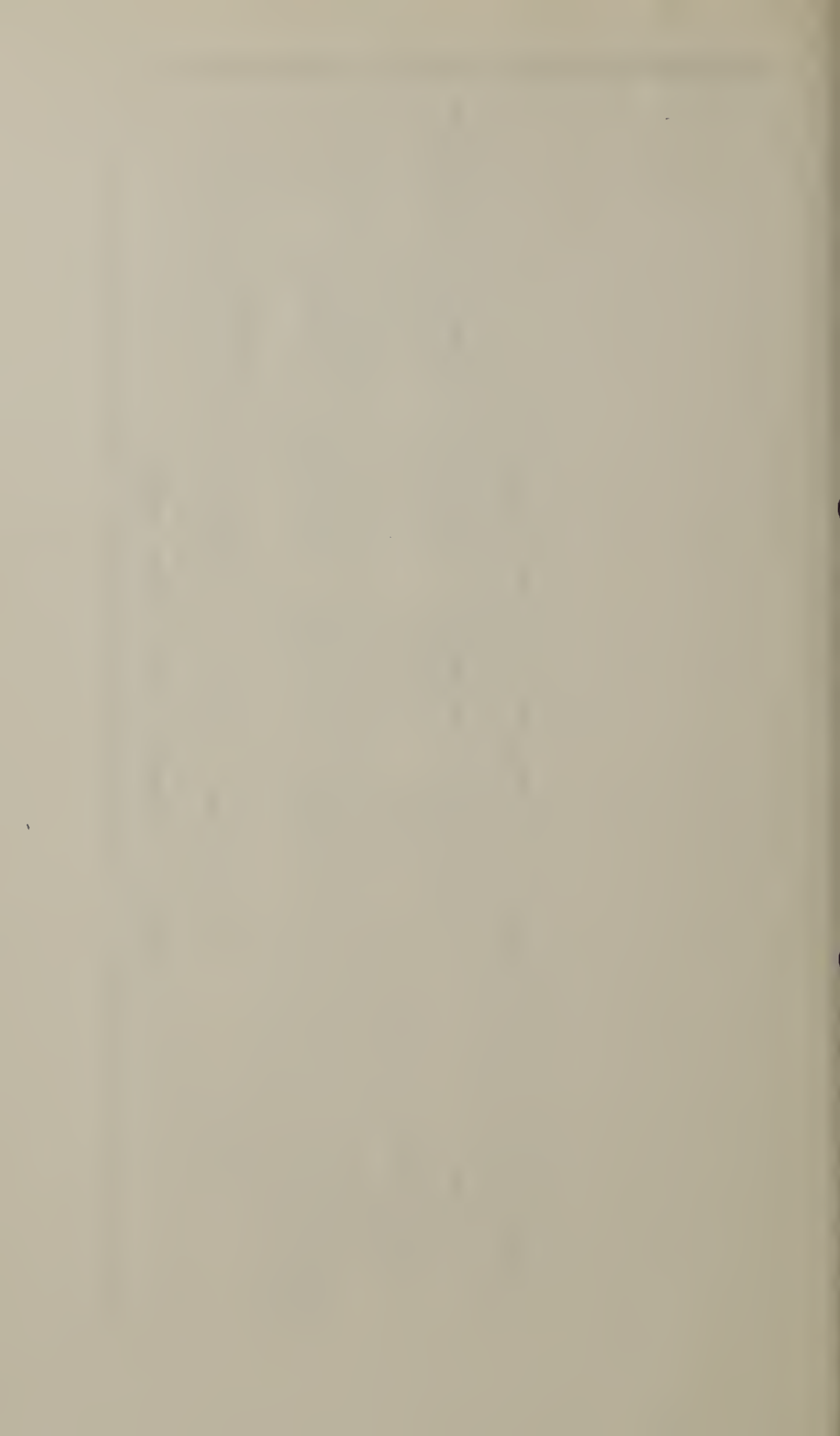
— 4. 12. 1929 —

— 5. 12. 1929 —

— 6. 12. 1929 —

— 7. 12. 1929 —

— 8. 12. 1929 —



Union Calendar No. 622

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11390

[Report No. 1428]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1960

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
- 6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961,
- 7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary
5 of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Sec-
7 retary for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
8 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public and for
10 publications available only upon that basis or available at
11 reduced price on prepublication orders; and purchase of
12 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
13 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
14 \$1,758,800, of which not more than \$354,860 shall be for
15 international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be
16 for official entertainment expenses.

17 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

18 ACTIVITIES

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the performance of the func-
21 tions vested in the Secretary by the Labor-Management Re-
22 porting and Disclosure Act of 1959, including services as
23 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
24 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,250,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
\$2,706,300.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784 (c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); and not less than \$225,000 for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$2,376,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of attend-

1 ance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences
2 concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

3 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
6 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
7 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
8 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension
9 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army
10 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
11 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
12 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.
13 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
14 \$594,300.

15 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
18 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
19 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
20 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,061,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the general administration
24 of the employment service and unemployment compensa-
25 tion programs, including temporary employment of persons,

1 without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm place-
2 ment migratory labor program; \$7,457,000, of which \$1,-
3 260,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of
4 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
5 justment Act of 1944.

6 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
7 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

8 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
9 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
10 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
11 adjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized
12 in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
13 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
14 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
15 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
16 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
17 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
18 with the operation of employment office facilities and services
19 in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a build-
20 ing through such arrangements as may be required to pro-
21 vide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of
22 Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
23 Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions with
24 respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are
25 applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State

1 employment security agencies, and for expenses not other-
2 wise provided for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the
3 Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$320,-
4 819,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the
5 extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration re-
6 sulting from changes in a State law or increases in the num-
7 bers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs
8 resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans
9 embracing employees of the State generally over those upon
10 which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the
11 District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of
12 administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary
13 adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision
14 to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act,
15 as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time
16 certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
17 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the
18 Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico,
19 Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
20 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
21 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
22 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
23 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That
24 such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department
25 of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for

1 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
2 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
3 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
4 ment compensation systems and employment services by
5 States receiving grants herefrom.

6 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
7 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
8 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
9 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
10 apply.

11 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
12 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
13 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
14 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of offi-
15 cers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from
16 the said agencies of any States which have established by
17 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
18 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
19 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
20 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
21 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
22 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

23 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
24 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
25 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,

1 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
2 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
3 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
4 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
5 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
6 therefor for that fiscal year.

7 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
8 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

9 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
10 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
11 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
12 amended, \$107,000,000.

13 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
14 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
15 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
16 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
17 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
18 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
19 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the
20 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
21 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

22 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
24 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-

1 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
2 \$1,105,700.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

4 PROGRAM

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
6 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
7 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
8 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard
9 to the civil-service laws, \$1,344,100, which shall be derived
10 by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving fund:
11 *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under
12 agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502
13 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C.
14 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations
15 except those compliance activities of the type separately
16 provided for herein.

17 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
20 \$97,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
21 \$3,098,300, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
22 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
23 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
24 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

1 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

2 For the payment of compensation and other benefits and
3 expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by
4 law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year,
5 including payments to other Federal agencies for medical
6 and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the
7 Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of pay-
8 ment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian
9 War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
10 tion Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement
11 of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
12 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and
13 burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses
14 incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
15 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
16 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
17 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
18 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
19 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
20 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C.
21 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and
22 expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections
23 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C.
24 App. 2012) ; \$62,200,000: *Provided*, That, in the adjudi-
25 cation of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916,

1 for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under
2 section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be
3 construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and
4 evidence required to establish the right to such benefits
5 without regard to the date of the injury or death for which
6 claim is made.

7 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
10 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-
11 vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
12 cies and their employees for services rendered, \$10,519,000.

13 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
15 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including tem-
16 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
17 Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classifi-
18 cation Act of 1949, as amended, \$1,250,000, to remain
19 available until June 30, 1964.

20 WOMEN'S BUREAU

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
23 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C.
24 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for in-
25 formational exhibits, \$520,900.

1 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
4 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
5 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
6 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
7 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45),
8 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
9 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered,
10 and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of
11 cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
12 with the work of the Division, \$11,529,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
14 Appropriation Act, 1961".

15 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
16 TION, AND WELFARE

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
20 the Food and Drug Administration, including not to exceed
21 \$80,000 for construction of a laboratory barn at the Agricul-
22 tural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland; reporting and
23 illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemi-
24 cals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in ad-

1 vance for special tests and analyses by contract; and pay-
2 ment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies
3 of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement
4 operations; \$16,852,000.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
6 AND OTHER SERVICES

7 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
8 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of toler-
9 ances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408,
10 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food,
11 Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a,
12 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
13 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
14 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
15 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain
16 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
17 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, appa-
18 ratus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory commit-
19 tees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service
20 has been rendered.

21 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
24 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wear-

ing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,294,600: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

1 OFFICE OF EDUCATION
2 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
3 EDUCATION

4 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
5 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C.
6 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb),
7 section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29),
8 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30),
9 the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section
10 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including
11 \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse
12 training under title II of the Vocational Education Act of
13 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such
14 title also for the expansion and improvement of programs
15 of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956,
16 and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades
17 and industry including distributive occupations therein,
18 \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
19 States under section 3 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of
20 the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on
21 the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal
22 year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which
23 States and Territories are not prepared to use may be re-

1 apportioned among other States and Territories applying
2 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
3 originally apportioned.

4 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND
5 THE MECHANIC ARTS

6 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
7 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

8 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

9 For grants to the States, under allotments for the current
10 and prior fiscal year, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956,
11 as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000, to remain
12 available until expended: *Provided*, That the unobligated
13 balances of appropriations granted under this heading for the
14 fiscal year 1960 shall be merged with this appropriation.

15 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

16 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
17 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
18 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
19 \$187,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
20 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
21 such Act.

22 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

23 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
24 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
25 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,

1 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to
2 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current
3 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
4 \$63,392,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
5 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
6 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
7 Education, and Welfare.

8 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

9 For grants, loans, and payments under the National De-
10 fense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
11 \$171,000,000, of which \$44,000,000 shall be for capital
12 contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal
13 capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to
14 exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal
15 capital contributions; \$57,750,000 shall be for grants to
16 States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science,
17 mathematics, or modern foreign language equipment and
18 minor remodeling of facilities and for grants to States for
19 supervisory and other services, but allotments pursuant to
20 section 302 or 305 of such Act for the current fiscal year
21 shall be made on the basis of the maximum amounts au-
22 thorized to be appropriated under section 301 of such Act;
23 \$9,000,000 shall be for grants to States for area vocational
24 education programs; and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to

1 States for testing, guidance, and counseling: *Provided*
2 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
3 for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern
4 language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use
5 for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identi-
6 fied as originating in or having been exported from a
7 Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable
8 from any other source.

9 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE
10 MENTALLY RETARDED

11 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
12 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
13 to the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 61),
14 \$1,000,000.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, in-
17 cluding surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
18 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
19 level with other forms of adult education; development of
20 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
21 tion, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture
22 films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys,
23 and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of
24 July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$13,400,000, of

1 which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Divi-
2 sion of Vocational Education as authorized.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN
4 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

5 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
6 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
7 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
8 purposes authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain
9 available until expended, \$30,750, of which not less than
10 \$14,400 shall be available to purchase currencies which the
11 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the nor-
12 mal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this
13 appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies
14 available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f)
15 of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal
16 requirements of the United States.

17 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
18 GRANTS TO STATES

19 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
20 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$54,500,000, of which
21 \$53,000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
22 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and
23 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*,
24 That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States

1 for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of
2 \$63,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum
3 available for allotments under such section for such fiscal
4 year.

5 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
6 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States
7 under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
8 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
9 year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred
10 and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the
11 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
12 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not ex-
13 ceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the
14 current fiscal year.

15 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

16 For research, training, and traineeships, and other special
17 project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Re-
18 habilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the training
19 functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for ex-
20 penses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports,
21 and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pur-
22 suant to section 7 of said Act, \$14,800,000.

1 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN

2 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
4 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
5 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the pur-
6 poses authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain
7 available until expended, \$930,000, of which not less than
8 \$780,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
9 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
10 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That
11 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-
12 rencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
13 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
14 normal requirements of the United States.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
17 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
18 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
19 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,871,000.

20 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

21 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
22 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-

1 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
2 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
3 Corps and for not to exceed two thousand one hundred com-
4 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and for expenses
5 of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign
6 countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed in
7 foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of
8 \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary
9 that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable
10 to provide adequately for the education of such dependents,
11 and for the transportation of such dependents between such
12 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
13 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transporta-
14 tion; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or
15 individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time
16 pursuant to section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act
17 at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed
18 \$19,000 per annum; as follows:

19 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

20 To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically
21 provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
22 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the
23 Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pur-
24 suant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and
25 compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; not to

1 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
2 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; and to
3 provide traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act;
4 \$22,620,000.

5 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

6 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act,
7 \$5,930,000, of which not less than \$3,500,000 shall be
8 available only for grants to States, to be matched by an
9 equal amount of State and local funds expended for the
10 same purpose; for direct expenses of prevention and case-
11 finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of per-
12 sonnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and
13 the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in pre-
14 vention and case-finding operations, but excluding the pur-
15 chase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

16 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

17 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
18 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of
19 money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to
20 States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the
21 respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
22 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
23 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
24 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may de-
25 termine; and to carry out, except as otherwise provided

1 for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the
2 Act relating to the prevention and suppression of other
3 communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate
4 transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase,
5 erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase
6 of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replace-
7 ment only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
8 \$13,516,000.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

10 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to
11 carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c),
12 and 361 of the Act relating to environmental health, includ-
13 ing enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate
14 quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of
15 the Acts of July 14, 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857-
16 1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-
17 466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,-
18 000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to
19 exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
20 only; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and pur-
21 chase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
22 \$25,640,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1961.

23 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

24 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
25 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000,

1 to remain available only until June 30, 1962: *Provided*,
 2 That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal
 3 year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

4 BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES MANAGEMENT FUND

5 For the purpose of facilitating the economical and effi-
 6 cient conduct of operations in the Bureau of State Services
 7 which are financed by two or more appropriations where the
 8 costs of operation are not readily susceptible of distribution
 9 as charges to such appropriations, there is hereby established
 10 the Bureau of State Services management fund. Such
 11 amounts as the Surgeon General may determine to represent
 12 a reasonable distribution of estimated costs among the various
 13 appropriations involved may be advanced each year to this
 14 fund and shall be available for expenditure for such costs
 15 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon
 16 General: *Provided*, That funds advanced to this fund shall
 17 be available only in the fiscal year in which they are ad-
 18 vanced: *Provided further*, That final adjustments of ad-
 19 vances in accordance with actual costs shall be effected
 20 wherever practicable with the appropriations from which
 21 such funds are advanced.

22 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

23 For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of
 24 the Act, as amended, \$150,000,000, of which \$118,800,000

1 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C,
 2 \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636
 3 of part D of the Act, and \$30,000,000 shall be for facilities
 4 pursuant to part G, as follows: \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or
 5 treatment centers, \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chroni-
 6 cally ill and impaired, \$5,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities,
 7 and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allot-
 8 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for
 9 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
 10 equal to the limitations specified herein.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

12 SERVICES

13 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
 14 VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,654,200.

15 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

16 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
 17 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150),
 18 including \$2,445,000 to be available only for payments for
 19 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the
 20 Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and
 21 under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
 22 344, 502, and 504 of the Public Health Service Act, section
 23 810 of the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C.
 24 763c), Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as

1 amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942,
2 including purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
3 stock; conducting research on technical nursing standards
4 and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not
5 to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
6 only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$55,213,-
7 000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available only for pay-
8 ments to the State of Hawaii for care and treatment of per-
9 sons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public
10 Health Service establishes or operates a health service pro-
11 gram for any department or agency, payment for the esti-
12 mated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit
13 of this appropriation.

14 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

15 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
16 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
17 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
18 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
19 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
20 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals
21 when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available,
22 including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
23 tries when required by law of such countries, \$4,812,000.

1 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
3 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
4 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for tem-
5 porary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for in-
6 dividuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ; pur-
7 chase of not to exceed twenty-seven passenger motor
8 vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only;
9 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of
10 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
11 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by
12 the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321,
13 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act;
14 \$48,276,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

16 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
17 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
18 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
19 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
20 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
21 and community sanitation facilities for Indians; \$8,964,000,
22 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such
23 expenditures may be made through the Department of the
24 Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department
25 of Health, Education, and Welfare.

1 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL

2 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

3 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
4 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
5 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
6 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
7 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
8 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
9 strations and research; \$52,660,000: *Provided*, That funds
10 advanced to the National Institutes of Health management
11 fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be avail-
12 able for purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor
13 vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for
14 entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically ap-
15 proved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary
16 structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made
17 to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for
18 research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to
19 contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and serv-
20 ices, including indemnification of contractors to the extent
21 and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United
22 States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certifica-
23 tion required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General.

1 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

2 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
3 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
4 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
5 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
6 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
7 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
8 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
9 wise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the
10 Act; \$102,469,000.

11 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

12 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
13 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
14 with respect to mental diseases, \$79,863,000.

15 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
17 National Heart Act, \$71,762,000.

18 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary
20 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
21 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
22 \$12,604,000.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$52,841,000.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and infectious diseases, \$38,439,000, of which \$150,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$44,362,000.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

FACILITIES

For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 933), \$25,000,000.

1 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN
2 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
4 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
5 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
6 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$3,707,000, of which not less than
8 \$3,459,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
9 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
10 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That
11 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-
12 rencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
13 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
14 normal requirements of the United States.

15 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
17 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
18 275), \$1,662,000.

19 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

20 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
21 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
22 tingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be re-
23 quired during the current fiscal year.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, extension, and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not otherwise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisition of sites, \$3,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the balances of appropriations heretofore made available for construction, major repair, improvement, extension, or equipment of any Public Health Service facilities (except construction of Indian health facilities) and remaining unexpended on June 30, 1960, shall be merged with this appropriation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$6,800,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, clothing for patients, and

1 cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scien-
2 tific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treat-
3 ment of mental illness, \$4,095,000.

4 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
5 GROUNDS

6 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
7 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
8 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
9 of construction, \$345,000, to remain available until June
10 30, 1962.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, TREATMENT AND
12 CAFETERIA BUILDING

13 For construction and equipment of a treatment and
14 cafeteria building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$4,493,000,
15 to remain available until expended.

16 EXTENSION AND MODERNIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION
17 BUILDING

18 For expenses necessary for the extension and moderniza-
19 tion of the administration building at Saint Elizabeths Hos-
20 pital, \$501,000, to remain available until expended.

21 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

22 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
23 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

24 For necessary expenses, not more than \$203,200,000
25 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors

1 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
2 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
3 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of
4 individuals who file applications for disability determinations
5 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended:
6 *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount
7 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
8 Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the
9 extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated
10 in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of
11 the costs of such claims workload within the existing limita-
12 tion has been achieved.

13 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
14 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
15 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
16 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
17 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above au-
18 thorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
19 survivors insurance trust fund.

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
22 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently
23 and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and
24 XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch.
25 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,083,000,000, of which

1 such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants
2 for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31
3 of that year.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

5 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
6 ance, \$2,348,400.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
9 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V
10 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7,
11 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for
12 the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints
13 for distribution, \$2,360,500: *Provided*, That no part
14 of any appropriation contained in this title shall be
15 used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or
16 regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which dis-
17 criminate between persons licensed under State law to prac-
18 tice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso
19 shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from
20 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
21 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
22 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
23 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
24 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON

2 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

3 For necessary expenses for publication of reports, rec-
4 ommendations, guides, and other documents, provision of
5 consultative or clearinghouse services, and other followup
6 activities following the 1960 White House Conference on
7 Children and Youth, including the expenses of continued
8 employment of a conference director and other expenses in-
9 cident to preparation of a final report of the President's na-
10 tional committee on such conference, \$150,000.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

12 For grants to States for maternal and child-health
13 services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare
14 services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the
15 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. ch. 7, subch.
16 V), \$51,833,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available
17 for services for crippled children, \$18,167,000 for maternal
18 and child-health services, and \$13,666,000 for child-welfare
19 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant
20 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be in-
21 cluded in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
22 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount ex-
23 pended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided*
24 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under

1 section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special
2 projects for mentally retarded children.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
5 sioner of Social Security, \$342,500, together with not to
6 exceed \$278,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
7 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

8 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
9 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
10 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
11 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
12 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
13 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
14 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
15 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

16 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
17 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
18 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
19 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
20 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
21 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
22 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
23 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
24 plan was submitted for approval.

1 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

2 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

3 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
4 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

5 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
8 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
9 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
10 1954 (Public Law 420), \$994,000: *Provided*, That
11 Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Co-
12 lumbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the
13 rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending
14 and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary educa-
15 tion pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code
16 1008).

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and
19 improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of
20 Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954
21 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General
22 Services Administration, including planning, architectural,
23 and engineering services, an auditorium, a classroom and
24 dormitory building, Kendall School, maintenance building,

1 apartments, roads, walks, and grading, \$2,432,000, to re-
2 main available until expended.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the partial support of Howard University, including
6 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
7 buildings and grounds, \$5,090,000.

8 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

9 For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and
10 specifications for construction, under the supervision of the
11 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
12 University, of a classroom building and a women's dormi-
13 tory, including architectural and engineering services, \$225,-
14 000, to remain available until expended.

15 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

16 For the construction and equipment of a home economics
17 building and powerplant facilities under the supervision of
18 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
19 Howard University, including engineering and architectural
20 services and travel, \$1,433,000, to remain available until
21 expended.

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
25 \$2,077,000, together with not to exceed \$305,000 to be

1 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
2 trust fund.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

4 ADMINISTRATION

5 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
6 tration, \$2,762,000, together with not to exceed \$942,000
7 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
8 surance trust fund and not to exceed \$36,000 to be trans-
9 ferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit
10 Unions.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

12 COUNSEL

13 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
14 Counsel, \$600,000, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to
15 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
16 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to ex-
17 ceed \$552,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
18 and survivors insurance trust fund.

19 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
21 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
22 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
23 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
24 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
25 and protection of public health, \$751,000.

1 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

2 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
3 the White House Conference on Aging Act, including rent
4 in the District of Columbia, \$550,000.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
7 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
8 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
9 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
10 members at a price lower than to the general public and
11 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
12 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
13 orders.

14 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
15 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or al-
16 lowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
17 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

18 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this title
19 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
20 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of op-
21 eration of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of
22 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
23 from the said agencies of any States which have established
24 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit sys-
25 tem and classification and compensation plan covering the

1 selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their em-
2 ployees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or
3 the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
4 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

5 SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such
6 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
7 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
8 out the operations of the Department.

9 SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be
10 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
11 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
12 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct
13 costs.

14 SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided under the ap-
15 propriation to the Public Health Service for "Buildings and
16 facilities", any obligational authority for planning or con-
17 struction of any building made available to the Department
18 of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise expires
19 for obligation on June 30, 1960, shall remain available
20 until June 30, 1961.

21 SEC. 208. The Secretary is authorized to make available
22 not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for salaries and
23 expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise
24 provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts
25 of other countries.

1 SEC. 209. Appropriations to the Public Health Service
2 available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health
3 Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms
4 and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for re-
5 search grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Eliza-
6 beths Hospital.

7 SEC. 210. Appropriations under this title available for
8 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
9 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
10 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
11 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
12 management of those functions or activities.

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
14 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961".

15 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

16 BOARD

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
19 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
20 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 as amended (29
21 U.S.C. 141-167, 73 Stat. 541-546) and other laws, includ-
22 ing rental of space in the District of Columbia area, and
23 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
24 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131),
25 \$17,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation

1 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
2 cultural laborers or used in connection with investigations,
3 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
4 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
5 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and
6 as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947,
7 as amended, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of
8 June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said
9 definition employees engaged in the maintenance and opera-
10 tion of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when
11 maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and
12 at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied
13 thereby is used for farming purposes.

14 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
17 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
18 188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized
19 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
20 temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the
21 Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of \$90
22 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the President
23 pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C. 160) ;
24 \$1,522,500.

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
4 Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
5 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),
6 \$9,485,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
7 account.

8 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILI-
9 ATION SERVICE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
12 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
13 Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
14 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
15 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
16 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
17 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
18 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
19 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-
20 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators are
21 officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Concilia-
22 tion Service office is maintained; \$3,905,400.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
4 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

5 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in
6 advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
7 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
8 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
9 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
10 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
11 \$5,000.

12 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
13 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
14 CAPITAL OUTLAY

15 For maintenance and operation of the United States
16 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
17 nent fund, \$5,664,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
18 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
19 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
20 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the

1 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commis-
2 sioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

3 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
6 not authorized by the Congress.

7 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
8 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
9 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
10 U.S.C. 55a).

11 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
12 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
13 1961".

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11390

[Report No. 1428]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOGARTY

MARCH 25, 1960

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 30, 1960

For actions of March 29, 1960

86th-2d, No. 57

CONTENTS

Appropriations...1,3,10,11	
Area redevelopment...27,36	
Budget.....37	
Casein imports.....4	
County industrial agent.36	
Cranberries.....28	
Disaster relief.....32	
Educational exchange....17	
Extension work.....30	
Farm labor.....33	
Farm program.....13,18	
Food control.....25	
Foreign trade.....16	
Forestry.....8,20	
Grain storage.....31	
Guam.....32	
Housing.....38	
Inflation.....14	
Information.....29	
Lands.....12	
Meat imports.....19	
Natural resources.....8	
Postal rates.....34	
Poultry.....22	
Price supports.....26	
Property.....9,30	
Reclamation.....5	
Recreation.....8	
River basins.....35	
Soil bank.....18	
Soil conservation.....24	
Special milk.....2	
Stockpiling.....7	
Sugar.....6,23	
Surplus commodities...7,15	
Taxes.....9	
Weather.....39	
Wilderness.....21	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Interior appropriation bill; special milk bill; Commerce appropriation bill. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 78 to 0, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10401 (pp. 6260-3, 6246, 6269-74, 6303-12). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc (p. 6261). Conferees were appointed. (See Digest 56 for a summary of items of interest to this Department.)
2. SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM. Passed as reported H. R. 9331, the special milk bill. As passed by the Senate, the bill increases by \$4 million (to \$85 million) for the fiscal year 1960, and by \$11 million (to \$95 million) for the fiscal year 1961, and authorizes \$95 million for each fiscal year thereafter, the maximum amount of CCC funds which may be used for the special milk program. pp. 6313, 6318
3. COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 79 to 2, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10234 (pp. 6249-60, 6275-7, 6288-96, 6299-6307). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc (p. 6260). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams, Del., to prohibit the Merchant Marine from

offering free or subsidized rates of transportation to any Federal official (pp. 6249-56). Conferees were appointed.

4. CASEIN IMPORTS. At the request of Sen. Johnson, reconsidered and passed with amendment H. R. 7456, to extend the suspension of import duties on casein until July 1, 1960. Sen. Johnson explained that the amendment was a "purely technical correction" in the bill. p. 6249
5. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney Division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kan. p. D247
6. SUGAR. Sen. Dworshak inserted a newspaper editorial, "Castro-Soured Sugar," urging enactment of the Administration proposal to amend the Sugar Act so as to give the President authority to adjust sugar quotas. p. 6318
7. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; STOCKPILING. Sen. Byrd submitted the monthly report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal stockpile inventories under this Department, GSA, and OCDM as of Jan. 1960. pp. 6235-41
8. NATURAL RESOURCES; FORESTRY. Sen. Jackson was appointed a member of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. p. 6243
9. PROPERTY; TAXES. Sen. Dirksen objected to a request of Sen. Johnson to take up S. 910, to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments for certain Federal real property. p. 6320

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 362 to 10, without amendment H. R. 11390, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1961. (pp. 6328-71)

This bill includes items for the Bureau of Labor Standards, Mexican farm labor program, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, revision of the consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Social Security Administration, and funds for construction of a laboratory barn at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center for the Food and Drug Administration.

The committee report again urges HEW "to develop a better program to overcome the obstacles in the way of qualified older persons securing employment."

The committee report also includes the following comments on cost-type budgeting and within-grade salary advancements:

"This year, the budget for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was prepared on an accrual or cost-type basis. The Committee diligently tried to ascertain in what way this additional information would be of value in determining the proper level of appropriations. The Committee also spent some time discussing this matter with the Departmental budget officer to see if he could point out some place where this might be of at least a little value in passing on the appropriation requests (see pages 769-772 of hearings on the 1961 budget for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (exclusive of Public Health Service)). All of the Committee's efforts in this regard were to no avail. While this may be an interesting exercise for some governmental accountants, the Committee is hopeful that the Bureau of the Budget will discontinue wasting time and money in preparing this type of additional information which is of no value

in arriving at the proper level of appropriations for programs such as those financed under the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill. ***

"In past years, the Bureau of the Budget has not allowed increased funds to be budgeted for within-grade promotions of civil service employees. The reasoning in not allowing increases for this purpose was, first, when a person being paid at a rate above the bottom of the grade leaves his position, and the position is filled by someone at the bottom of the grade, which would normally be the case, this results in savings which offset costs; and secondly, a person is more productive as they stay in a job long enough to earn within-grade promotions. This reasoning seems very sound to the Committee. This year, the policy was changed and the budget for several of the appropriation items include increases to cover the supposed additional cost of within-grade promotions.

"The Committee took one such item as an example and had a detailed analysis made to determine what would be the maximum cost for within-grade promotions if there was absolutely no turnover which would result in offsetting savings. It was found that the amount requested was 15% greater than the actual cost could possibly be.

"The Committee has disallowed all requested increases for within-grade promotions for civil service employees except for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, where the requested increase is more than offset by a reduction shown in their budget for increased productivity. This will in no way affect any employee's rights to receive a within-grade promotion if he qualifies under the civil service legislation and regulations."

Disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 10233, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1961, and conferees were appointed. The conference report was subsequently received (H. Rept. 1434). pp. 6325-6, 6409

11. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL. As passed by the House (see Digest 56), this bill includes various general provisions, applying to the Government generally, relating to prices of vehicles, alien employment, living quarters allowances in foreign countries, etc. In addition, the House committee broadened a provision prohibiting use of funds for publicity or propaganda designed to influence legislation, so as to make this provision applicable to the entire Government rather than to the appropriations contained in this bill. This bill also includes items for the Budget Bureau, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and special activities relating to management improvement.

The committee report includes a statement as follows:

"The Committee takes note of the need for a focal point within the Executive Branch of the Government in the field of automatic data processing, and expects the Bureau of the Budget to take steps necessary to ensure that electronic data processing techniques will be employed where necessary in the interests of effectiveness and economy, and conversely that data processing devices will not be introduced when there is no clear justification in terms of economic value."

The committee report also requests that the 1962 Budget provide for direct financing of the President's Committee on Fund Raising Within the Federal Service rather than having this activity financed from defense appropriations as now done.

12. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9142, to provide for the payment of claims of persons who conveyed lands to the U. S. as a basis for lieu selections under the Act of June 4, 1897, and who have not heretofore received the lieu selection or a reconveyance of their lands (H. Rept. 1431). p. 6409

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8567, to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1432). p. 6409

13. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Springer criticized what he called the "misconceptions that city people have with reference to American agriculture" regarding subsidies, and urged support for legislation which would "stabilize prices" and "remove surpluses hanging over the present market in the form of set-aside of grain now in Government storage bins." He was commended for his remarks by Reps. Nelsen, Kyl, and Quie. pp. 6386-88
14. INFLATION. Rep. St. George inserted a speech by Charles H. Brower, president of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, in which he criticized the effect of inflation on the American economy and morals. pp. 6394-6
15. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received from this Department a report for Dec. 1959 relating to sales and disposals of CCC-owned or supported commodities. p. 6408
16. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Stratton said the Tariff Commission failed "so miserably" to meet the "increasingly serious problem of foreign imports and the disastrous effect which these imports are having on employment in America," and discussed his bill, H. R. 11418, which would place the determination of need for, and recommendations for relief in the hands of the Secretary of Labor. pp. 6373-4
Rep. Bailey inserted an article which discussed recent criticism by some Representatives that newspaper coverage of the tariff and trade issues has been biased in favor of greater tariff reductions. pp. 6378-86
Rep. Levering criticized the policy of allowing the Government to accept foreign bids to the detriment of domestic producers. pp. 6392-3
Rep. Ostertag inserted and discussed a study made by the Library of Congress "Exports, Imports, and the U. S. Balance of International Payments" which contains references to agricultural exports and imports. pp. 6398-402
17. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. Rep. Lane commended the International Educational Exchange Program calling it a "liberating influence" which will "dissolve such artificial barriers as the Iron Curtain." pp. 6374-5

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bentley inserting results of his annual questionnaire, including questions on the farm problem. pp. A2762-4
Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry inserting a tabulation on a questionnaire and stating that "there were a large number of farmers who demanded a repeal of the present farm program, saying 'it is only making the large farmers larger and the small farmer smaller.'" pp. A2766-7
Rep. Allen inserted an article, "Shuman Says Ike's Guidelines Are Consistent With Farm Bureau Policies." p. A2772
Extension of remarks of Rep. Levering inserting an editorial comment and stating that it "points up one of the reasons why the conservation reserve, a new version of the soil bank, ... is unacceptable to farmers, businessmen, and consumer alike." p. A2817
19. MEAT IMPORTS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Church inserting Sen. McGee's statement before the U. S. Tariff Commission in support of the action by the sheep industry in seeking relief from certain foreign imports of lamb, mutton, and live animals. p. A2766

many men to him where they enjoyed the warmth of a friendship which was not of the ordinary kind. He had a keen feeling of responsibility to his constituents and to the problems which confronted him in his life of service; he was truthful and sincere in his approach and never resorted to cheap tricks or demagoguery. His Americanism was dynamic and with his unselfish spirit he stood out among men. As time passes we will appreciate more and more how great is his loss to his friends and the Nation, but the example he has set in his service among us will long endure.

I extend to his wife and loved ones my most sincere sympathy and may they have the solace of understanding, the peace of acceptance, and the deep and abiding comfort of faith.

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, now that the debate on the civil rights bill has shifted again to the other body, I should like to take this opportunity to praise my distinguished colleague from Louisiana, the Honorable Ed WILLIS, who led the fight against this legislation for the members of the Louisiana delegation and for that matter for the minority members of the entire Committee on the Judiciary. I had the privilege of nominating Congressman WILLIS for the great Committee on the Judiciary some years ago, and I am happy indeed over the wonderful record that he has established in Congress. I was pleased to hear the many compliments paid him as we temporarily concluded this debate several days ago.

All of the members of our delegation stood with him as he was our spokesman on this issue.

I thought that he did a particularly magnificent job in pointing out what we consider the many glaring constitutional defects of the civil rights bill. This was particularly true in his handling of the "conclusive presumption" and the "pattern of practice" dictums as well as the ex parte proceedings, the extension of the voter referee for State and local elections and other dangerous and unwarranted proposals all of which carry us back to the unhappy days following the war between the States.

As Congressman WILLIS so ably pointed out, the bill goes entirely too far, it goes too fast and it will continue to compound the problems of men and women of good will of both races.

It is hoped that the strong voice of Congressman WILLIS will continue to be heard on the Judiciary Committee and that he will have an opportunity to exert his influence in the conference.

I am certain that all of my Louisiana colleagues join in congratulating him and wishing him well.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 36, the quorum call yesterday, I am recorded as not being present. I was

present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary have until midnight tonight to file a report on House Joint Resolution 397.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order on yesterday for 40 minutes. My inquiry is, Does that special order hold over until today so that mine would be the first special order today?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will have to ask unanimous consent to obtain a new special order.

THE LATE HONORABLE RUSSELL V. MACK

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative business and other special orders on the passing of our late colleague, Judge Mack. He was one of the greatest and finest men I have ever known; one of the greatest legislators and one of the great figures of our time. I should like the opportunity to pay tribute to his courage.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE THREE R's

(Mr. MUMMA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, until yesterday the words "McGuffey Readers" sounded to me like something of a mystery book. I heard a lot about them but had never seen them.

Mr. Speaker, in today's mail I received the set of seven volumes of McGuffey Readers which I had ordered from the American Council of Christian Laymen at Madison, Wis. My colleague, the Honorable CLIFFORD MCINTIRE, of Maine, had told me about them being available. I thought other Members might be interested in their availability. If you wish to see them, either Mr. MCINTIRE's or my office will be glad to show them.

The volumes themselves comprise the Primer, and run next, from the First Grade Reader through the Sixth Grade Reader. They have been closely associated with good education for a long time.

Education in itself is an important thing. It is a basic tool to help unlock the doors of knowledge through the practical application of learned logic. It is the threshold over which our scientists pass in the development of the comforts of life, and even destruction or self-preservation, or be it the niceties or esthetical things in life.

The McGuffey Readers have been closely associated with the basics in education and it is interesting to learn that right here in the Nation's Capital, there is to be a school especially devoted to the three R's. According to the tremendous response reported, it would appear that going back to the three R's is not a backward step but rather a forward step back in the right direction.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 36 of yesterday I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

(Mrs. CHURCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, on March 25 the people of Greece and their friends everywhere marked the 139th anniversary of Greek independence.

The ideals of liberty and human dignity have long been cherished by the people of Greece. Their passion for independence and their determination that the rights and freedom of the individual shall prevail have inspired all freedom-loving people throughout the ages.

It is fitting that on this memorable occasion we pause to reflect on the importance of this nation to the free world. The courage of Greece in facing up to the Communist threat and her efforts for the people for the free world are striking examples of the determination of the Greek people to preserve their liberty and to foster it throughout the world. The continuing independence and security of Greece is of vital importance to all of us. I myself have been in Greece last November and was thrilled to note the progress that had been made and in particular the spirit among the people.

We hail Greece as a full-fledged and consecrated partner in our effort to keep men and nations free.

(Mrs. CHURCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

PAN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 491) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby designates Tuesday, April 12, 1960, for the celebration of Pan American Day, on which day, after the reading of the Journal, remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 37]

Alexander	Collier	Mitchell
Allen	Cunningham	Morris, N. Mex.
Anderson,	Dwyer	Nelsen
Mont.	Forand	Patman
Ashley	Frelinghuysen	Powell
Barden	Gavin	Reuss
Barry	Grant	Rivers, S.C.
Blatnik	Gubser	Shelley
Blitch	Hargis	Short
Bolling	Jackson	Spence
Bonner	Jensen	Taber
Boykin	Loser	Taylor
Brown, Mo.	McDowell	Thompson, N.J.
Broyhill	Martin	Tollefson
Canfield	May	Tuck
Celler	Meador	Vinson
Chiperfield	Miller	Weaver
Coad	George P.	Willis
Coffin	Milliken	Zelenko

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 375 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to sit during general debate for the rest of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

(Mr. WHITENER (at the request of Mr. FOGARTY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, during the past several months the Federal Communications Commission has been the subject of criticism in certain quarters. This criticism, I feel, has created an erroneous impression in the minds of some of our people with respect to the very fine service that administrative officials within the Commission are rendering to the American people.

From time to time it has been necessary for me to contact various administrative officials in the Commission re-

garding problems arising in my congressional district. In every instance I have found that these officials have discharged their duties under the law in a very courteous, efficient, and cooperative manner. I have not, of course, requested any favors or any action that was not in accord with the law or the regulations of the agency.

The administrative officials within the Federal Communications Commission are performing excellent service under very difficult circumstances, and they deserve the support and respect of the American people.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday it was my intention to ask unanimous consent that my remarks relative to the significance of March 25 to all Americans of Greek origin be inserted in the RECORD. That day is the commemoration day of the successful efforts of the people of Greece to separate themselves from the Ottoman Empire. Owing to the tragic happenings here on the floor when our distinguished and beloved colleague, Russell Mack, of Washington, stepped suddenly across the threshold into a new and greater opportunity for living, I was unable to make that request.

I therefore ask that my remarks of yesterday be inserted in the body of today's RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, March 25 marked a significant day for Americans of Greek origin and Greek people throughout the world, as it commemorated the success of the Greek struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire.

The history of both ancient and modern Greece is a source of inspiration to liberty-loving peoples all over the world. Ancient Greece was the cradle of Western civilization, spawning such cherished concepts as the rule of law and representative government.

At the close of World War II, Greece was buffeted by strong pressures from within and without which threatened to engulf the country in a tragic civil war. Through timely U.S. assistance, stability was achieved and the Communist insurrection suppressed. Further economic assistance was provided by the Marshall plan, and the shattered economy of Greece was reconstructed to new high levels of achievement.

Today, Greece stands united with us in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an important member of the collective security system of the free world. On the occasion of her independence, I am happy to join with the more than 1½ million Americans of Hellenic background in honoring the Greek people for their distinguished contributions to the Western World.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a \$4.2 billion appropriation bill. Does the gentleman think it can be adequately discussed so that the Members of the House will have a reasonable idea of what is contained in this bill in a matter of 2 hours of general debate?

Mr. FOGARTY. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa we will do the best we can. I will certainly try to answer any questions that arise during general debate on any aspect of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. And the gentleman does not expect to unduly shorten the time under the 5-minute rule?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. I have never done that, and I do not expect to do it now.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 11390, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure in presenting to you for your consideration this afternoon the annual appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year 1961. This is the 14th year that I have participated in the preparation and presentation of this appropriation bill. This is the 10th year I have had the privilege of presenting the bill to the membership of the House as chairman of this Subcommittee on Appropriations.

May I say at the outset that we have five devoted members on our subcommittee. The gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. DENTON], who has been a member of the committee for some years now, has given me invaluable aid in the long hours that we have been working on this bill since the middle of January. Certainly he deserves a great deal of credit for the number of hours he has spent and the effort he has exerted in behalf of the people with regard to these particular programs. Then, I do not know of a

more devoted person in this House than my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, [Mr. MARSHALL]. He, too, has spent the same long hours and put the same enthusiastic feeling into this appropriation bill.

On the Republican side, the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. LAIRD], has been a member of this subcommittee for 4 years, and is the ranking minority member. I am very happy to say that we are presenting to you an unanimous report from both sides of the aisle. I know it must have been tiring to him at times to sit through all these hearings, and listen to all the questions that I had to ask before he had a chance to interrogate. But he did, and today we are together in bringing this appropriation bill to you for your consideration. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] has been giving the same kind of cooperation; so that all in all I do not know of a harder working subcommittee in the Congress than this subcommittee. They have been on the job all the time.

Also, we could not do all this work ourselves unless we had an exceptionally fine clerk. I suppose the chairman of every subcommittee in Congress will brag a little bit about his clerk, but I would like to say I know there is not a finer clerk or staff assistant to any committee in the House, whether legislative or appropriations, than our own clerk, Robert Moyer. He has been doing an outstanding job in providing us with the necessary information we need in order to direct the proper questions to those who appear before our committee and to bring to you a report that is worth while.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] has said, calls for over \$4 billion this year. That is a compromise figure. It is less than I wanted, I will say to the gentleman from Iowa. I think we could very well spend a couple of hundred million dollars more in this bill and do a better job for the people of our country. Others will say that this bill contains too much money this year, and I can understand their feeling, too. This is the result of a compromise. We come to you with this unanimous report asking you today to approve a bill calling for the expenditure of \$4,184 million, which is \$127,900,000 more than was appropriated for fiscal 1960 and is \$183,938,000 more than the President asked in his budget for next fiscal year.

The committee's 1961 appropriation allowances for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor are based upon some facts and general principles which I wish to state before discussing the detailed activities of these two important Departments.

I for one have not been impressed with the contention that the Federal Government cannot afford to press forward toward assurance of a minimum decent living for all people and toward provision of publicly financed facilities—schools, hospitals, laboratories—on the scale which the country needs.

This country has a tremendous capacity to produce, and this output of goods and services is the source of our wealth. The total output of goods and services—the gross national product—has gone up from \$354 billion in 1945 to \$484 billion in 1959—both figures are in 1959 prices; and investment to insure production in the future is up.

Our economic system is so productive that we have been able to expand Government programs and at the same time continue to raise private living standards. Government expenditures for defense and for other purposes have risen, and we have practically built a new industrial plant for the Nation over that period. This record is good, but we certainly have no cause to be complacent because we are the richest country in the world.

Look first at the individuals and the groups at the bottom of the economic ladder. The rise in the average family income after taxes glosses over the fact that half of the families are below the average—and some so far below as to constitute a national scandal. We still have laboring groups that are being exploited. We still have areas of unemployment. We still have families ruined by catastrophic illness. We still have discrimination in employment. We still have older people who have worked long and honorably, but who do not have a modest, decent living.

Many of the Federal Government's programs for dealing with such problems are administered by the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Neither organization has been visibly concerned with establishing an imaginative vigorous program, adequately financed, to reduce these problems.

This is the richest country in the world, but we tend to act poor when the time comes to consider more adequate financing of the things that we should do as a community and as a Nation. What we really lack is not the economic capacity, but more often the will, the sense of purpose and the vision to move ahead instead of standing still.

The claim that the Nation cannot afford more medical research, more hospitals, more medical schools, or more school classrooms, is usually not the real reason people are against increased effort in these fields. The same is true of the claim that all of these programs would be better carried out if only they were returned to the States. This is nonsense. Return of the total responsibility for these functions to States would mean starving them to death. In point of fact, the States are doing their part financially. In 1959 the States collected between \$1.5 and \$2 billion additional tax revenue. These are legislated increases, and not just higher tax returns because economic conditions are good. States and localities are collecting about a third of all governmental taxes—they collect about \$30 billion per year, and all Federal taxes amount to about \$70 billion per year. They are not shirking their tax responsibilities. They are pushing their ability to tax closer to the limit all the time.

No; the real reason for opposing sustained, modest increases in Federal health and welfare activities, for example, is that some people just do not think these things should be done by Government because they cost money, and they do not believe in having the Federal Government finance these activities simply because it has the tax resources to do a good job.

Yet, looking to the future, even conservative groups assume that we are going to get wealthier year by year—not wealthier in terms of inflated dollars, but wealthier in terms of goods and services. The Rockefeller report on the U.S. economy pointed out that "We may reasonably expect a continuation of a growth rate of 3 to 4 percent per year over the next decade and beyond. In fact, a growth rate of 5 percent is possible if we realize fully our impressive opportunities for economic expansion."

If we maintain even the medium growth rate of 4 percent, we will be able to expand all Government programs, including defense, as well as such domestic programs as school construction, hospital construction, research, health, and road construction. At the same time, this growth rate will support expanded private investment in better plants and equipment, and increases in family income after taxes. And this can be done without inflation.

Our real problem is not lack of economic capacity. It is lack of leadership and of a political philosophy that will capitalize boldly and affirmatively on the opportunities that are before us. It is not irresponsible to recommend strengthening good Federal programs.

Irresponsibility consists of failure to look at problems squarely, to look at our national capacity to solve them, and to take a considered line of constructive action. Irresponsibility arises when facts are not faced.

The recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations are not based on the idea that Federal Government should do everything for everybody. They are based on the idea that there are selected, high-priority areas of need which we can and must meet. The Committee does not advocate spending for the sake of spending. It does not recommend increases in all areas. It recognizes that Federal expenditures must be paid for. But—having searched diligently for priorities, and keeping in mind the vigor and growth of our economy—the Committee recommends a series of selective increases in expenditures for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

With this general background, I would like to present certain of the more important recommendations of the committee.

First, the administration budget contained many reductions for the coming year from the level of the present year. These cuts amounted to about \$177 million. Vocational education was cut back \$2 million. This has been one of the most popular programs in Congress and in the country. We have restored that \$2 million. Hospital construction was

cut back \$60 million, from \$186 million back to \$126 million. We are not asking you to appropriate today the full \$186 million that was appropriated for this fiscal year but we have raised the requested amount about \$24 million to bring the total amount up to \$150 million. We must bear in mind also that the authorization for this program is \$211 million.

Then for the schools in federally impacted areas, for the maintenance and operation of these schools and for the construction of schools in these areas, there was a cut of \$80 million. Because of the overwhelming vote of Members of this body every time the appropriation has been cut in the past, we restored the full amount of \$80 million in these two areas. This will meet 100 percent of what they are entitled to under the formula of the law Congress passed in 1950 and has since extended, according to Office of Education estimates.

The next sizable cut we restored was in the area of grants to States to build waste-treatment plants. It was cut back \$25 million this year, and \$25 million last year. We restored that cut last year and you agreed with us. This year we have again restored the cut of \$25 million to make it \$45 million, the same as in the 1960 appropriation.

Then there were smaller cuts by the administration for control of tuberculosis and control of venereal disease.

In the Department of Labor, we did reduce some of their appropriations. You will see that we have cut most salaries and expense appropriations by relatively small amounts. Last year we allowed for the increased cost of 1 extra day's pay. This year the Department was attempting to get around giving up the increase for that nonrecurring cost. We have taken action to recover all of the saving for that item.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Has the gentleman reached page 11 of the bill yet, dealing with the Bureau of Labor Statistics?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. I thought I would go down each item and give a brief explanation of the cuts and the increases.

Mr. FULTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I congratulate the gentleman on his excellent statement. May I say first that I think the committee has been wise in compromising and coming up with a good figure. The gentleman spoke of the possibility that \$200 million could be added for health purposes. Into what fields would that go?

Mr. FOGARTY. I would put some into hospital construction, construction of research facilities. I would increase the loans for defense education. I would increase the research activities in the Institutes of Health. They are all areas that could be justified. And there are other programs, too. For instance, I would increase the amount for the Chil-

dren's Bureau for the problems of juvenile delinquency, vocational rehabilitation, and others, if I had my own way. I think in the Department of Labor, we could have increased some of the items for better service to the people who are working for a living.

We cut a small amount out of the Secretary's Office. For international labor affairs they asked for an increase of \$150,000 and we reduced that by \$30,000.

In the labor management reporting and disclosure activities which is a result of the Landrum-Griffin bill, they asked for \$5,500,000 for 1961. We allowed them \$5,250,000 which is a decrease of \$250,000. The reason we did not allow the full amount they asked for was that they asked for \$1,500,000 in the supplemental bill for 1960. The House of Representatives a few weeks ago only allowed \$750,000. The other body has raised that amount to \$1,300,000. So with that amount in the supplemental bill, they could not staff up by the end of this year to the level on which the 1961 request was based. This cut is in no way a reflection upon the management of this particular department.

With reference to the Bureau of Employment Security, there was an increase of 10 or 11 new positions requested for improvement of State and Bureau office operations at a cost of \$111,000. We have disallowed this requested increase.

The item, "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," was cut \$5 million and the item of unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen was cut \$5 million.

With reference to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, they asked for \$10,519,000 which is a reduction of \$500 in salaries and expenses.

On the revision of the Consumer Price Index, we allowed \$1,250,000 which was all they asked for. This is a 5-year program to revise the index.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Under the item of "Bureau of Statistics," there is language including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949. What is being proposed to be done here? Is it proposed to do violence to the Classification Act?

Mr. FOGARTY. These are just temporary employees who will be hired for a few weeks at a time in various cities throughout the country to make sample surveys. They often cannot get people from the Civil Service rolls for a few weeks temporary work and these will be, for the most part, quite low paying jobs.

Mr. GROSS. So there will be some regulation with respect to these employees and some standards set up?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. And they will not be paid more than is presently paid to the Bureau of the Census people?

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is correct; it is for the same type of work.

Mr. GROSS. This is not opening the thing wide open then; is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. No, it does not.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. On page 19, there is an item for the purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Is this sort of thing going to grow?

Mr. FOGARTY. I could not tell you. This is something new. The justifications were not the best when we received them and the people defending the request admitted that plans are not firm. This is one way of using some of the foreign credits under Public Law 480 that might not be used otherwise, and instead of using American dollars to do this kind of work they are taking advantage of these foreign credits. This is something new in this bill this year. I cannot answer the gentleman's question as to how big it is going to grow.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. With reference to the gentleman's question, I would like to state that the Department has the authority to use these funds at the present time.

The importance of this new arrangement is that the Commodity Credit Corporation will be reimbursed and it will not be charged to Agriculture as has been the case under the arrangement in the past. In several of the appropriation bills this year there will be a section or sections like this which will provide that the Commodity Credit Corporation will be reimbursed as far as their book-keeping transactions are concerned, so that it will not be charged to the agricultural program.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I realize there is only a small amount involved in this particular provision. My concern is that we do not create a device which will serve to accelerate the foreign aid program on the basis that no matter how much we may give them or what they pay for these products in counterpart funds, we will bail them out.

Mr. FOGARTY. I understand the gentleman's concern, because I asked the same questions myself. On our committee we had Mr. LAIRD who is very conversant with Public Law 480, and also Mr. DENTON, who is well acquainted with the foreign-aid programs.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. I shared the same fears that the gentleman from Iowa mentioned. We were assured that there are no dollars leaving the country. This

is a bookkeeping transaction. This money must be appropriated before it can be used, but it will simply be a credit to the Commodity Credit Corporation so that the country comes out even. We are utilizing these funds that are already available in foreign countries.

Mr. GROSS. You are addressing yourself to the language on page 19?

Mr. DENTON. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Then we find it again on page 21 for the purchase of foreign currencies.

Mr. DENTON. That is exactly the same thing, the same type of transaction. It can only be used for specific purposes. There must be specific appropriation before they can use it, and it will be credited back to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. GROSS. I frankly confess I do not know all that I ought to know about it, even after listening to this colloquy.

Mr. FOGARTY. I will say frankly to the gentleman that I do not know all the answers either, but we are going to watch it carefully.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I notice in your committee report you discuss in the beginning the employment of older persons and express concern that there has not been more progress in this area. I have been checking the hearings, and I was surprised to find that there is no mention of probably the greatest deterrent today in getting older people into the labor market, which is the \$1,200 earnings limit in social security, under which people can receive social security benefits and still work. I was wondering if the gentleman had any observations to make on that point.

Mr. FOGARTY. The only observation I can make is that I hope your committee will take action soon to increase that earnings up to \$1,800 or \$2,000.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I am happy to hear the gentleman state that, because one of our difficulties has been the position of some of the top labor leaders of the country, that every time we undertake to liberalize this they oppose it. The greatest difficulty we are having today in getting the older people into the labor market is this working class.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think the gentleman has made a good point. In the South, in Florida, for instance, this has a tendency to cut wages way down, some of these people are willing to work 40 hours a week practically all year and get only that \$1,200 maximum so that they won't lose their social security benefits.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has introduced a very interesting bill in this area which, instead of shutting people off at \$1,200, there would be graduated scale. There is a lot of possibility in the suggestion of the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WIER. I was very sure myself when the gentleman from Missouri asked the gentleman from Rhode Island what he had to suggest, that the gentleman from Rhode Island would recommend that the Ways and Means Committee report out the Forand bill.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. That is one of my points. The Forand bill does nothing to meet the problem of these elderly people. That is the reason some of us are concerned about the Forand bill and are opposed to it, I might say.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mrs. KELLY. In the new section to which the gentleman refers on page 19, relating to foreign currencies, what are they to be used for?

Mr. FOGARTY. They are to be used for studies in the educational systems of foreign countries.

Now, continuing with the bill we have brought to the House. For promotion and further development of vocational education the bill includes \$33,702,000, an increase of \$2 million above the amount requested, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1960.

For grants for library services we have allowed an increase of \$200,000 above the request, and an increase of \$1,400,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. The \$7,500,000 in the bill is the maximum authorized.

As I mentioned before the bill includes an increase of \$79,617,000 above the request for schools in federally impacted areas and \$17,280,000 above the amount appropriated for 1960. This restores the full amount of the cut in the administration budget and meets our moral commitments under existing law.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

The subcommittee has had two opportunities during this session to review the progress of the Office of Education in administration of the National Defense Education Act. On January 6 we held a special hearing to determine the progress of the programs to date. Again in the hearings held in February we covered this program in greater detail for the coming fiscal year. Only 18 months have expired since the National Defense Education Act was passed and already the progress reported by educational officials across the Nation is promising and reassuring.

I am pleased to report to the House that the programs authorized under the National Defense Education Act are having a most beneficial effect on our education system and the results anticipated by the Congress when this legislation was signed on September 2, 1958, are well on the way to realization. The State and local educational agencies, the colleges and universities, and our private school systems have accepted the provisions of the National Defense Education Act with appreciation and zeal and have moved forward in cooperation with the Federal Government to take advantage of the very important provisions which the Congress had in mind to strengthen the

national defense of this country by improving educational programs.

Of even greater significance than the Federal contributions under the NDEA is the fact that the States, local school districts, and colleges and universities are increasing the funds provided for education at their levels. This is proof that the important goal of NDEA—the stimulation of greater interest and greater support of education—is meeting with success.

For example, the Commissioner of Education reported to the committee that the spectacular acceptance of the student loan program among the colleges and universities and among our college students "has obviously added a new dimension to the methods by which students finance their education." Likewise the advances made under the other titles of the NDEA are very promising. I would like to cover for you in a few words some of the most important accomplishments that have been brought to light to date under the National Defense Education Act.

The financial help provided by the student loan program has made it possible for about 131,000 students either to stay in college or to begin their college education. The overwhelming response to this program by both colleges and students has exceeded all expectations. About 1,400 institutions, located in all sections of the country, representing over 85 percent of the total college enrollment, are participating in the program. The demand for loans thus far has been greater than the funds available. For example it was reported last fall that student loan requests to institutions exceeded available funds in over 400 institutions to the extent that 8,000 loan applications were denied and 16,000 students received less than their requests. A supplemental appropriation is now pending for 1960 to make up the deficit currently existing in this loan fund. Over 650 institutions have now reported a need for additional funds.

The rising costs of a college education and the increased numbers of students who hope to attend college make it imperative that funds be made available so that no needy, deserving student be denied a loan.

We must give the youth of our Nation the opportunity to realize its full potential. We cannot afford to waste the talents of our young people. There is no better way to assure the growth and strength of our country than to make available the opportunity of a college education to our future leaders.

Our country urgently needs more young people trained in science, mathematics, and foreign languages. If we are to remain world leaders, this Nation must do everything possible to meet its shortages in these fields. Instruction in these fields has lagged dangerously because of inadequate Federal and State support. We must continue the start we have made in overcoming our deficiencies. Special teaching equipment is essential to sound instruction. Title III provides for the acquisition of equipment and specialized supervision

to overcome the serious shortage which continues to exist in our public schools.

Response by the States to this program has been tremendous. They are anxious to do their share in solving the problem by matching the Federal funds. In 2 years about \$400 million will be used to equip our schools but even this investment will fall short of meeting all our needs. Foreign language instruction is being strengthened in the high schools and extended to the elementary schools. Language laboratories are being established in many of our high schools. Courses in science and mathematics are being offered in many additional schools and improvements are being made in established courses through improved science laboratories.

Reports from the States tell of dramatic accomplishments. The Governor of Pennsylvania has stated:

Thousands of children are receiving added educational benefits. With the equipment provided by this program, youngsters are learning more quickly and effectively those subjects that are vital to their intellectual development and to the future of our Nation. The initial success of the National Defense Education Act in Pennsylvania should be convincing evidence that our schools can be measurably improved by help from the Federal Government.

The State of California reported recently:

We believe that NDEA has been of tremendous help to California, that it has encouraged local school districts to move out and improve the quality of instruction; to raise their equipment standards, to find more effective teaching materials, to upgrade the service of their teaching staff, and to more carefully articulate the programs of instruction at all levels. NDEA has enabled the State department of education to offer new and important services to local school districts.

Language enrollments in the Georgia secondary schools has practically doubled. New Hampshire reported to the Office that—

For the first time in the history of public education the Government has specifically recognized and supported academic instruction.

These are examples of the types of reports being received from all parts of the country—from State leaders, from school officials, from teachers, from students. They are all aware of the need, and aware of the good that this program is doing.

There is a desperate need for more college teachers. Over the next decade we will be faced with a shortage of about 40,000 teachers. The graduate fellowship program is helping to meet this need as well as helping to expand graduate facilities. Some 2,500 students are currently being supported in graduate work which will qualify them for the teaching profession. The demand for fellowships has far exceeded the number authorized in the National Defense Education Act. In 1960 over 5,000 applications were received for the 1,500 fellowships available for that year. Geographic dispersion of graduate programs has been accomplished as evidenced by the approval of 406 programs in 136 institutions representing 47 States.

The serious shortage of college teachers in all fields must be overcome. It will avail us little to urge and stimulate our elementary and high school students to continue on with a college education if the colleges have too few and inadequately trained teachers when they get there.

It is estimated that each year a quarter of a million able students fail to complete their high school education. It is not possible to estimate the number of students each year who aimlessly drift into the wrong fields; the number who remain unaware of their true ability level; and the number who are improperly guided. Through the stimulation of this section of the act, great strides have already been made in awakening in the States and the local schools an awareness of how serious this problem is and the need for immediate steps to correct it. Oklahoma has already increased its guidance programs over 700 percent. By June 30, 1960, almost 2 million students will have benefited from the specialized and advanced training given to their counselors, and about 4 million tests will have been given to students to assist in the evaluation of the student and to provide a basis for guiding him in the proper direction. We cannot continue to place round pegs in square holes in our high schools today any more than we can afford to weaken our national defenses by reliance on obsolete weapons. We must do everything we can to assure that each citizen contributes his maximum potential in the field in which his talents lie.

Today some 2 million Americans are stationed overseas and each year 1 million or more of our citizens can expect to visit foreign shores in one capacity or another. We are no longer isolated, because of distance, from personal contact with our neighbors in foreign lands. The jet age has changed all this—but until the National Defense Education Act was passed, there was no impetus given to providing our children with the knowledge of languages which they will need to an ever-increasing degree. The increase in communication among nations in science, medicine, business, and government point up sharply our existing national deficiency in the field of foreign languages. Some indication of how serious this deficiency is in terms of the quality of instruction may be gathered from the comment of the director of one of the language institutes sponsored by this program. The director reported that less than 10 percent of the high school foreign language teachers in attendance could carry on a simple conversation in the language they taught. This is not a reflection on the teachers so much as it is a reflection of our failure to foresee years ago the need for the quantity and quality of foreign language instruction which would be needed today. We should strive to forge ahead in this area—we certainly cannot do less than make a whole-hearted effort to overcome the existing deficiency.

The funds provided under this section of the National Defense Education Act have afforded unique opportunities to

increase greatly both the scope and the quality of American education. You are already aware of the tremendous shortage of teachers in our schools. The development of new educational media is already helping teachers to improve their teaching skills, and is also providing more students with the opportunity of learning from some of the finest and most outstanding teachers we have. An example of work in this field is research on the use of educational television to reach gifted youngsters living in rural communities in Maine with special supplementary programs of instruction. Other studies now in progress include the development and testing of devices for self-instruction and the exploration of the use of audiovisual materials for improving parental attitudes toward educating deaf children. This program is designed to adapt the best of our scientific and technological progress to the improvement of the education of our children. This is no time for us to think in any terms other than focusing our efforts on providing the classroom with the same quality of technological improvements we are so eager to put in our homes and our automobiles and in our defense weapons.

When Congress passed the National Defense Education Act 2 years ago it was aware that advancing technology required even greater emphasis on the training and retraining of individuals for useful employment as technicians or skilled workers in areas needed for national defense. The program under this section of the act permits States, through area vocational education centers, to reach interested individuals in all parts of the State. About 60 percent of the present enrollment is in extension classes and two-thirds of the 300 programs are post-high-school level. The 130,000 students in such fields as electronics, electrical technology, mechanical drafting and design, chemistry, instrumentation, and electronic data programming will help meet the shortage of skilled workers in these critical fields. Of equal importance is the fact that this program is helping these 130,000 students to qualify for positions at higher pay levels in growing and expanding industries, thus providing benefits for their communities as well as the Nation.

In recent years we have become more and more aware of the fact that we need to know much more about our educational system from a national viewpoint as well as on a State and local level. Until this program was fostered by the National Defense Education Act, however, very little had been done to standardize the type, quantity, and quality of the statistical data accumulated by the various school districts throughout the country. Under this section of the act significant progress has been made in the adaption of standard terms, definitions, and units of measure to make State statistics more comparable on a national basis, as well as in the improvement of State systems for data gathering, accumulation, and reporting. This program is a real partnership between the States and the Federal Government

in providing us with the information we need in the planning of programs to meet such problems as the classroom shortage and the teacher shortage. There is no substitute for timely, accurate, and understandable facts concerning the foundation of our society—our educational system.

In the Public Health Service, for the control of tuberculosis, the bill includes \$5,930,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the request, and \$522,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. All of the increase is earmarked for the very important work of casefinding under the grants to States which has been cut \$1 million by the budget.

For communicable disease activities there is an increase of \$400,000 which is the partial restoration of the cut of \$700,000 in the venereal disease control program. This was cut from \$700,000 at a time when the incidence of these diseases is on the increase, and especially so among teenagers.

For environmental health activities the bill includes \$25,640,000, an increase of \$2,290,000 above the request and \$10 million above the amount appropriated for 1960.

Last year, the committee noted the increasing significance of environmental factors affecting health. It requested the Public Health Service to make a thorough study of environmental health problems and means of dealing with them, and to submit a report before the hearings on the 1961 budget. The committee has now reviewed this report and has held special hearings on this subject in which medical and engineering experts from various sections of the country participated.

The unanimity of scientific opinion has added to the committee's conviction that greater effort in controlling adverse factors in the environment is essential to the preservation of the health and well-being of the Nation's population. Technological development and increasing population are contributing greatly to economic growth and national income. At the same time they are threatening the environment with increasing concentrations of chemical and physical agents capable of inducing disease processes. The beneficial and the adverse effects of this technological development must be kept in balance.

Across the Nation, increased research effort is devoted each year to economic growth and the development of new and useful products, and a proportionate effort must be devoted to the control of the potentially harmful wastes produced from their manufacture and use. The Public Health Service has advised this committee that the two primary public health threats of today are, first, chronic diseases, and, second, health hazards of the environment. Indeed, it appears that these may be related and that environmental contaminants may contribute materially to the development of many chronic disease conditions.

The budget for 1961 was prepared well in advance of the completion of the Surgeon General's report and perhaps would have been more in conformity with it had the timing been different. The

budget did indicate some progress in the fields of water-pollution control, air-pollution control, and radiological health, although practically every expert in these fields who testified before the committee pointed out that the amounts were inadequate to do the kind of job that needs to be done. However, the 1961 estimate as presented made no substantial provision toward meeting several of the most serious problems in the environmental health field which were brought to the attention of the committee in the Surgeon General's report and the special hearings on it. The principal serious omissions in this regard concern the fields of accident prevention, occupational health, and the program for milk, food, and general sanitation.

The Surgeon General's report on environmental health described the activities of official health agencies in the accident prevention field as falling "far short of meeting the need for effective measures to reduce the toll taken by accidents, particularly among children." This opinion received strong concurrence from an outstanding expert in the field who appeared before the committee. With accidents the No. 1 cause of death for children and young adults in the prime of life, the lack of emphasis in this field cannot be condoned. The bill, therefore, includes an increase of \$1 million to permit the Public Health Service to initiate an effective, well-balanced program. On the basis of information submitted to the committee in the Surgeon General's report, such a program should include a national data collection and evaluation system; a comprehensive research program to determine the underlying causes of accidents which we need to know as a basis for more effective prevention and control activities; the development and application of better methods of prevention; and a vigorous effort to demonstrate tested control procedures to public officials, industry, and the general public.

Testimony was received to the effect that the occupational health program of the Public Health Service had been spread too thin to adequately fulfill its responsibilities and that the research activities, particularly in the toxicological field have lagged. With increasing levels of industrial activity resulting in a larger working force, the introduction of many new materials including toxic agents, more extensive automation and new and more widespread industrial hygiene hazards generally, the Committee believes that additional support is clearly indicated for this program and expects that a portion of the increase over the budget request be used for this purpose.

The newer environmental technology in connection with milk and food processing methods, sanitation problems related to air transportation, food service and sanitation facilities on bus lines, and problems in shellfish sanitation have all increased greatly in recent years to bring new and different burdens upon the public health agencies which must deal with them. A major lack, which has been demonstrated clearly to the

committee in testimony presented to it, is research needed to develop improved methodologies to cope with these problems. In the areas of milk certification, shellfish certification, the maintenance of high standard of quality for food, drinking water and sanitation on interstate carriers, responsible health authorities urgently need new and more effective tools to cope with the ever changing problems and so to protect the health of the public. However, the research effort has lagged badly in these particular areas. Last year at the prodding of the committee some corrections were made in the field operations but nothing has been done to improve the inadequate research backup. The bill provides for an increase of approximately \$290,000 to provide for a more nearly adequate research effort in this basic area of environmental health.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ROBERTS. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island and his splendid committee on providing some funds in the field of accident prevention. I think it is highly important, because we know that among children it is the No. 1 killer. I was delighted to see that these funds would be provided and that the work that has been going on in the Public Health Service can be expanded to some degree. It is still not enough, but it does offer some hope for the future. I think certainly the gentleman is to be congratulated, and in saying that I know I speak the sentiments of the members of my Health and Safety Subcommittee. We heartily endorse the appropriating of these additional funds.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. I, too, want to congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island on the way he has handled this bill. It is a pleasure to serve on this committee under his chairmanship, because this bill deals with so many things in which people are vitally interested, and because of the way the chairman handles the bill. He has an intimate knowledge of all the details that come before his committee. He is not only interested in the subject matter in the ordinary sense, but so much so that he forgets time; he forgets to take time to eat; all he can think of is the work on the bill; he drives on for weeks and weeks to get the best possible bill for these programs that are so important to the American people.

I think he has done a great work, he is an outstanding humanitarian, and I hope he will be able to carry out his new programs. I have served on this committee with the chairman several years. He has a nonpartisan bill which he is presenting today. There were cuts made in the administration budget which no one expected to stand up, and they had to be restored.

It would have been easy to make some phony cuts which would have resulted in a bill that was under the budget. The chairman of the committee did not do that. He has brought in here a fair bill and I say he is to be congratulated for bringing this bill before the Committee today.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I rise to commend the gentleman and his committee for recommending for the various health research programs more than the President requested for those programs. These increases lead me to say that I think it is very important that we begin to look after this country to some extent. We are spending billions of dollars on various programs abroad, we are trying to look after the health of the entire world and, certainly, when we do that we do not want to neglect the health of the people here in the United States.

I may say to the gentleman, too, that I am not the least worried over the fact that he has increased the President's budget to some extent because I can assure him that our committee will recommend far more of a reduction in the foreign aid bill than he is adding to this bill. So far as the budget is concerned, I assure him that, if the House follows the recommendations of our committee on foreign operations, even with the additions in this bill, the President's budget will not be increased.

Mr. FOGARTY. For grants for waste treatment works construction the bill includes \$45 million, an increase of \$25 million above the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1960. The amount requested in the administration's budget is completely unrealistic in view of the urgency of need and the growing hazard of water pollution as it directly affects the safety of the Nation's drinking water supplies, and other legitimate uses of rivers and lakes. Nor does the argument that this is a local problem, and not a Federal responsibility, hold up under objective analysis. It is seldom that the locality which builds the waste treatment plant gains more than a small part of the advantages that result. It is other communities downstream and often even in a different State that really benefit.

The committee is deeply impressed by the widespread and complete support of outside citizens groups and national organizations in this field, and the stern warnings of professional individuals and groups, that the control of water pollution is the essential key to preserving our national water resources.

This grant program has provided significant stimulus to construction of essential waste treatment works. As of January 15, 1960, about 2,000 grants have been made for projects certified by the States and meeting the other requirements of the act. The average ratio has been one Federal grant dollar to 5 local dollars. The rate of construction of these municipal water pollution abatement works is now about \$400 million per year compared to an average

annual construction rate slightly over \$200 million for the 5-year period 1952-56. In view of the fact that there is still a backlog of needs for sewage treatment plants exceeding \$1,750 million, the committee feels that this is no time to reverse the progress being made.

Then for grants for hospital construction the bill includes \$150 million, an increase of \$23,800,000 above the request, and a decrease of \$36,200,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. Any doubts concerning the complete inadequacy of the budget can easily be resolved by a simple review of the statistics regarding this program.

As of January 1, 1960, plans submitted by the State agencies show need for 845,402 additional hospital beds and 257,030 additional nursing home beds or a total of 1,102,432. The funds requested in the budget, when combined with funds used for hospital and nursing home bed construction outside the program, will produce an estimated 43,628 beds, or less than 4 percent of the additional beds which States indicate are needed.

State agencies report that if there were no limitation on Federal funds they would have, during 1961, sufficient State and local matching funds to start work on 1,020 projects costing a total of \$1.2 billion which would require Federal matching funds in the amount of \$489 million.

While the amount recommended by the committee is not aimed at filling all the existing needs it will certainly do a better job than the woefully inadequate budget presented to Congress.

Under hospitals and medical care, the committee recommends a transfer of \$2,819,000 from the appropriation "Employees' compensation claims and expenses, in the Department of Labor and we have allowed them \$200,000 additional over the budget to give better service to the patients in these hospitals run by the Public Health Service. We also restored a \$600,000 cut in long-term professional nursing training program.

In connection with Indian health activities the expert on the committee is the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], who has done such a wonderful work with the Indian program since we have had the responsibility of providing health services and health facilities for them. We have increased the health activities by \$750,000 and the construction of Indian health facilities by \$2 million on the basis of the recommendations made by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] on the basis of his frequent visits to these areas and considerable study of the problems.

I shall turn now to the National Institutes of Health.

When the Budget was sent to Congress in January there were some who tried to show that a \$400 million budget for the National Institutes of Health was a forward-looking budget that would allow greater progress in 1961. Before the hearings were concluded it was apparent that the budget did not provide for advances nor even for a leveling off of the NIH programs. It represented a retrenchment, a step backward, and it was so testified by the many public

witnesses who appeared before the committee on this subject. These witnesses were eminent doctors and specialists in this field. Many are members of the advisory committees and study sections of the National Institute of Health and so are not only experts in their professional field but quite knowledgeable regarding the NIH, its current activities, and its needs for the future.

Just the fact that the budget was for exactly the same amount as the appropriation for 1960 makes it obvious that the administration simply picked an arbitrary figure rather than assessing the needs and gearing the budget to them.

The committee held long and exhaustive hearings on this subject with the Secretary, the Surgeon General, each of the Institute directors, and with many of the leading professional people in the field outside the Federal Government. The committee became more firmly convinced as the hearings progressed that the budget was completely inadequate and would be a real backward step in the field of medical research. After careful evaluation of the needs and availability of facilities and personnel the committee is recommending an increase of \$55 million.

The House can take honest pride in acting over the years as the agent of our people in giving this Nation the strongest program in the world for a research attack on disease. This is one area in which the obligation of the Federal Government to translate the popular will into action is unchallenged. It is an activity whose return, in both humanitarian and economic terms, is as high as that resulting from any public expenditure. We have created, by deliberate action on the part of the Congress, the most effective means of fighting disease that has ever been known.

This is the best bargain the American people have bought since the Louisiana Purchase.

In the cancer field, the actual and possible advances are much greater than even the optimists expected a few years ago. It is possible, according to experts in the field, that there may soon be confirmation that some forms of human cancer are caused by viruses. Thus, it is not at all visionary to look forward to the development of new and powerful means of preventing cancer by attacking the viruses.

Cancer diagnosis is becoming more positive, particularly in the critical early stages.

The gigantic program of systematic search for chemicals that will attack cancer is proceeding well. At this time, 110 drugs have shown enough promise to be used in clinical trials. More than 8,000 patients are now being treated with these drugs.

These directly applicable studies are backed by the fundamental investigations that provide the base for future advances.

In mental health, the new drugs continue to produce results both for the sick individuals and their families, and for all citizens as taxpayers. Increasing numbers of mental patients are being

discharged and kept out of mental hospitals through use of the drugs. Studies on means of caring for mentally ill patients is paying off. In demonstration, projects financed by Mental Health Institute grants, for example, many so-called backward patients—silent, withdrawn, emotionally dead—have been treated successfully and actually released through more intensive treatment.

In the heart-disease field, advances are being made on all fronts. Drugs to lower blood pressure are improved every year. A recent development is a drug that not only lowers blood pressure but does so without producing side effects like dizziness and nausea. Progress is being made toward more effective prevention of the blood clots, or dissolving them after they are formed. This will help in preventing coronary heart disease and strokes, and in treating these conditions.

Advances of comparable importance are being made in every medical field, and all of these are fully documented in the hearings of the committee.

These advances have been made by a total national medical research program which could not have existed in its present strength, vigor, and freedom without Federal funds.

Many people say, and honestly believe, that Federal funds are driving out private support for health and medical research. This is a strange notion, and one contradicted by the facts. Look at medical school construction, for example. An authoritative study by the Association of American Medical Colleges published in February 1960 shows that more than \$1.6 billion has been spent since 1948 for construction of medical schools and affiliated institutions. Of this, \$1.4 billion—about 80 percent—came from private sources. Under the Hill-Burton Act, the Research Facilities Construction Act and under special programs for construction of heart and cancer research facilities, about \$200 million has been provided. But this relatively small Federal aid has been a potent means of attracting private money. More than \$3 in private matching money has been produced for every \$1 in Federal money.

Two things have happened: \$200 million in Federal funds have drawn more than \$700 million additional in private matching money; and then in addition, another \$700 million has been given for medical schools in private gifts entirely apart from Federal construction aid.

In fact the face of these historical facts, how can anyone claim that the Federal construction funds have—as the saying goes—“driven out private money”?

The same things are true of support of research in progress—not construction, but equipment, animals, assistants, research materials, and so forth. Of course, Federal research aid has gone up. But so has private giving. In 1947, philanthropic support for medical research amounted to \$15 million. By 1959, this had risen to \$80 million.

The truth of the matter is that there has been a public awakening as to the

meaning and potential of medical research. As a result, both private and public support has risen. Federal aid to medical research does not drive out private support. The two complement each other.

In the face of a clear need for medical research, the demonstrated capacity of the scientists to use the money effectively, and our ability to afford selective increases in our medical research expenditures, the administration followed the now familiar path. The budget proposed for fiscal year 1961 was \$400 million—the same level as 1960.

There was a little clever accounting to make it appear that the program was moving forward. In fact, the President's budget stated an increase of \$14 million for research. But training funds were actually cut back by \$8 million, and an unprogrammed reserve of \$6 million in fiscal year 1960 was added to make up the research grant item.

The committee, on the other hand, recognized certain critical facts with respect to NIH research grants. The cost of conducting medical research is rising. These increased costs, even by the Department's own conservative estimates will amount to \$15 million. So there is no doubt that less could have been accomplished with the administration's budget than we are doing this year. As to what the real needs for research grants are, conservative forecasts show that \$45 million more than the \$210 million proposed for research grants in the President's budget would be needed if all meritorious research projects submitted to the NIH were to be supported in fiscal year 1961. The committee recommends that the amount for research grants be increased by \$29.6 million. This will not provide 100 percent financing of all approved applications, but it is another solid step forward.

In considering research support, the committee heard extensive testimony not only on the amounts of money needed, but also on the ways in which research and scientists can be aided most effectively.

Deliberate efforts are needed to provide in increasing measure the kinds of resources required for modern medical research. These include such resources as large facilities for provision of experimental animals, resources for clinical investigation, and large-scale equipment including computers and ancillary devices. Testimony from both official and unofficial witnesses stressed this continuing adaptation to new needs is an essential part of a sound system for support of medical research.

As a beginning the Congress directed the National Institutes of Health to initiate in 1960 a program of grants to create a limited number of therapeutic and metabolic research units for carefully controlled clinical studies in a wide range of diseases. Added funds in the amount of \$3 million were provided for this purpose, with \$500,000 contained in the appropriation of each of six Institutes. This is proving to be an extremely valuable program directed to a critical need, and funds are provided for its continuation in 1961.

The committee recognizes that in addition to these research centers which serve the generalized clinical research purposes of medical research institutions, needs for clinical and other research in the specific fields represented by the categorical Institutes should be met. If the Institutes and their advisers judge that a portion of the increases provided for the Institutes can best be used for the creation of such centers, such action would be within the intent of the committee.

As a specific part of this program to establish research centers, the committee has received convincing evidence that there is a pressing need for the construction of facilities in a limited number of cancer research institutions. These institutions cannot compete on an equitable basis for the more general support provided under the health research facilities construction program. The committee believes that at least part of this need for construction of cancer research facilities must be met as soon as possible in the public interest. It therefore added to the appropriation request of the National Cancer Institute the sum of \$5 million for this purpose, to be administered on a non-matching basis.

Turning from research to training, the committee decided that the budget as submitted simply could not be accepted. There is in progress a perfectly logical 3-year program for shifting the time of payment of training grants so that the funds can be available before schools open in the fall. Under the President's budget this process would stop in midstream.

As things used to be, many colleges and graduate students would not know until late in the fall whether they would receive assistance, and, if so, how much. So over a 3-year period, it is planned to pay training grants for a given school year from the appropriation for the preceding fiscal year. The committee thinks this is a sensible, helpful move, and funds are provided for a further transition to the new basis. Moderate increases are provided for expansion of training grants.

Two particular programs of broad interest to the American people deserve special attention. The first of these relates to juvenile delinquency. Over the past years, the committee has actively pushed research in such areas as aging, mental retardation, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The existence of more active effort in these fields is the direct result of committee study and recommendations, and House action.

Now action is indicated on the especially troublesome and socially alarming problem of juvenile delinquency. Although the Nation has been alert to the dangers of juvenile delinquency for some time, no concerted efforts were being made and no coordinated program of activity was being developed. Last year, at the request of this committee, the National Institute of Mental Health took the lead in conducting, in cooperation with the Children's Bureau, a careful and thorough study of what can and should be done in the field of juvenile delin-

quency. This study has been completed and a comprehensive report has been submitted to us. The report includes, among other recommendations, careful forecasts about the needs for and the kinds of research and manpower that will be required to solve this devastating social problem. Accordingly, the committee has directed that \$1 million of the increased funds provided in this bill be specifically set aside and used for the purpose of undertaking new programs and activities aimed at solving the problem of juvenile delinquency.

A second area of special effort is the use of scientists from other countries, and carrying out of research abroad, for a wider attack on disease problems of interest to this country. Scientists of the highest professional reputation have pointed out to the committee that many disease problems will require research that cannot effectively be carried on just within the boundaries of this country. Take, for example, the possible effect of diet—intake of various kinds of fats, formation of cholesterol, and so forth—on atherosclerosis. The best way to study this question is to study population groups with widely different dietary habits, and for this, groups in other countries must be studied. In the field of cancer, witnesses told the committee of unexplained and startling differences in the occurrence of different kinds of cancer in various parts of the world. To take one example, cancer of the liver is very frequently in many parts of Africa, in comparison with this country. Cancer of the stomach is much more frequent in Japan than in this country. These things should obviously be studied intensively.

The significance of research on an international scale was called sharply to my attention last May in Geneva, Switzerland. As chairman of the committee considering the health appropriation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, I had an opportunity to attend the 12th World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization last May as a delegate of the United States.

This Assembly considered a comprehensive report on international medical research which recommended that WHO become much more active in stimulating and supporting medical research. With leadership provided by this country, WHO decided to expand its medical research efforts. We should certainly support this program, as well as our own international medical research activities.

Mr. Chairman, this has been an unusually difficult budget to deal with. The administration, by submitting a completely unrealistic budget and by minimizing the needs of medical research, placed the committee in the position of having to examine the needs of NIH with unusual care. The hearings were more extensive, detailed, and searching than in my 10 years of experiences as chairman of the committee. All of the members of the committee worked hard and effectively.

The next item is St. Elizabeths Hospital. We gave them an increase for much-needed additional personnel. We gave them \$148,000 over the budget re-

quest, which, along with reimbursements, will allow for 150 additional positions.

We allowed the full amount of the increase of \$60,000 requested in the budget for the Children's Bureau for additional activities in the field of juvenile delinquency.

Every outside witness who appeared before us this year regarding grants to States for maternal and child welfare, pleaded with us to appropriate the full authorization for the crippled children's program. We have increased that program by \$3,333 million in order to bring it up to the full authorization.

The child population of the country today is the highest in our history. There has been an increase of over 10 million children in the last 10 years. Additional financial burdens have had to be assumed by many local governmental agencies due to the National Foundation withdrawing support for children crippled with polio. Yet in the last 5 years the Federal share of the crippled children's program has been increased by only \$1 million. It is difficult to understand why the Budget proposed only an increase of \$667,000 in view of the obvious great need. Even that amount can hardly be considered to be an increase in view of the fact that a special appropriation of \$1,500,000 was made for fiscal years 1959 and 1960 for surgical correction of congenital heart defects. The committee will expect that part of the increase provided be used for that purpose.

We have given Howard University everything they asked for.

In the Office of the Secretary we made some minor cuts but have allowed for all mandatory increases in costs for next year.

All in all, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was increased by \$197,400,550.

The related agencies, National Labor Relations Board, the Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board, the Mediation and Conciliation Service, and Soldiers' Home, with minor adjustments, have received about what they asked for.

The grand total of the bill is \$4,184,022,731, an increase of \$127,906,750 over 1959 and an increase of \$183,938,750 over the budget.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. In the field of health, education, and welfare, most of the duties assigned to the Secretary are transferred to the regions, so to speak. We have a number of regions out West. Recently there was a plan advocated to coordinate those with the Office of Defense Administration and do away with one of them. Now, is there any plan in this appropriation bill to do away with any regional office?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. I will say to the gentleman that we had this problem last year, and we straightened it out in conference. The question was asked of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and on page 134 of the hearings

you will find the answer. The answer is "No."

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. And I can be assured that we will get the service in the West, in the Mountain States, and have a continuation of our regional offices?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I notice the committee recommends an increase of \$2,070,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. I was wondering if the gentleman would be good enough to tell me whether the committee took into consideration the McKenzie report of last year, which contained, perhaps, the most devastating indictment against any agency of our Government, when it showed that the National Labor Relations Board was replete with inefficiency, and whether the committee had taken into consideration at all the American Bar Association resolution adopted at its meeting in February 1960, calling for a congressional investigation as to what is going on in the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; we did not take that into consideration. The committee did not increase their budget. This is what they asked for because of the backlog of cases, and because of the requests that we had from the union leaders and business that we do something about reducing this backlog of cases that exists today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman would be interested to know that I intend to offer a resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the NLRB, because last year, during the great debate on the labor bill, I said that we cannot and will not have management-labor peace in America until the National Labor Relations Board exercises the duties assigned to it by Congress, which it has not been doing. And I am delighted to know that the American Bar Association agrees with that position.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. FARBSTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FARBSTEN. I want to compliment the gentleman and his subcommittee for the juvenile delinquency portion of his report and the appropriation that goes with it.

Recognizing the critical nature of the problem of juvenile delinquency in the country, the Henry Street Settlement, which is located in my congressional district and directed by Miss Helen Hall, a very fine person, well known for her great efforts in social and welfare work, commenced a project seeking to determine the causes and cure for this sorrowful situation existing among some of

our young people. I am certain that the citizens of this Nation will applaud the action of this committee in recognizing the great need for Federal action in this situation and supporting the work of the settlement.

I can think of no better way for the Congress to recognize the need for research into the subject of juvenile delinquency than by passing the appropriation bill before us today. I shall be pleased to vote for it.

Mr. FOGARTY. I had occasion to visit the Henry Street Settlement a year ago, and I found it to be one of the best in the country. They have qualified for grants from the Institutes of Health for a 5-year program that they have undertaken. And, they are doing a real good job.

Mr. FARBSTAIN. I am certain they will, and I am sure the money will be used to very good advantage.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I want to commend the gentleman for the very wonderful job he has done on this piece of legislation. I have been interested in this aspect of the work dealing with the chance of older people to obtain employment. At times we have discovered in Government places where older people have difficulty obtaining work. I think you will find now, for example, that a deputy U.S. marshal cannot be hired if he is over 40 years of age. To what extent has the gentleman undertaken to review the policies of the Government itself with respect to hiring older people, if at all?

Mr. FOGARTY. In general the Government maximum is much higher.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I speak of it, I might say, with reference to a division of the Department of Labor that is undertaking to study the problems of the aged in their efforts to get work. Is there such a division within the Department of Labor? Is there such an agency in that department?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; there is not. We have asked the Secretary of Labor over a period of 3 or 4 years to do some research in this area and to try to come up with some recommendations that would result in some real accomplishments in this field. But very little has been accomplished. We gave them money for research projects and demonstration projects 3 or 4 years ago. That is why we have stated in the report that we are not satisfied with the progress that has been made.

The employment services in the Department of Labor have done a fairly good job in trying to place people over 45 years of age in jobs, but not nearly enough.

The Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor made a survey a couple or 3 years ago and came up with some concrete findings such as that just because a stenographer might be 45 years of age did not mean that she was any less efficient than one who was 22 or 23 years of age. Through those studies and statistics they are trying to edu-

cate employers of our country to understand that the employment of a person over 45 years of age is not a risk; that in many areas they can do a better job because they are better trained and have better skills.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, what I would like to emphasize, if the gentleman will bear with me, is this; if there is a division within our Government that is studying methods by which older people may obtain work and be employed. Certainly that division should first begin with the Government itself, all aspects of it.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think the gentleman has made a very good suggestion and we shall keep that in mind.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I, too, want to compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island and his entire subcommittee for the excellent job they have done on this bill. At the proper time I intend to submit a proposal for a series of specific increases to the Food and Drug Administration for programs on which there is no disagreement or controversy but for which additional funds are desperately needed. I do not know whether the managers of the bill will support me on that, but I hope I can get some support.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I will have to answer the gentleman from Missouri this way, that I am in here supporting the bill. As I have said, there are items I would like to have seen increased. One of them was the Food and Drug Administration. But it was not increased. There were others on my committee who thought some of the increases that we have suggested were too great. So the bill is the result of a compromise. As chairman of the committee I feel constrained to support the bill as is, although in my own heart I know more money could be used.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to commend the committee, particularly with respect to the comment that was made in the report on the \$200 million of appropriated funds that have to go to the support of abandoned families.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, may I say that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] has done an admirable job on that subject in the hearings. He is responsible for that section in the report to which the gentleman refers. He has had a bill in the Congress for some years to do something about it.

Mr. VANIK. I am aware of that. I wanted to call attention to the fact that this has gone up 67 percent in the last 2 years. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us at this time whether he feels that

the Federal Government is making every effort to hold this cost in check.

Mr. FOGARTY. We think they could do a better job, but I should prefer to let the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. DENTON, answer that question more fully a little later. The gentleman from Indiana has been doing such a good job in this area. We think the Federal Government can do a better job and also that the local communities and the States can, in this particular area.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I should like to commend the gentleman for his usual outstanding job.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to extend my remarks in the RECORD at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island, Mr. FOGARTY.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. May I ask for information, in the area of juvenile delinquency what is a demonstration project?

Mr. FOGARTY. A demonstration project may be similar to the one referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FARBSTAIN], the Henry Street Settlement, where they have a 5-year program. I think the expression was that it was a saturation program. They take a 4- or 5-block square area and do everything they know how to in combating juvenile delinquency, to see whether or not they can eliminate it in that area. If that demonstration project works out, then it will be applied to other areas throughout the country.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, as usual the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has done an outstanding job. I believe this Congress should declare war—war on the diseases which are cutting short the lives or productive capacities of thousands of American citizens every week.

I feel that the Federal Government is uniquely qualified to provide the massive assistance to launch all-out attacks on four major crippling diseases which must be stemmed now, for all four are advancing in frequency.

I refer to cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and mental disorders, two great killers and two great cripples.

If we can succeed in setting up the research programs, control centers and therapy institutions to make full-scale attack on these four dread enemies of man, I predict that within a decade of such all-out war, we would have not only reversed the growing toll taken by all four, but would have succeeded in finding positive cures or effective measures for control of all of them.

I am pleased to note that the committee, reflecting the urgency for promoting these programs, has very wisely increased the administration's request for all four—adding \$13.6 million to cancer research funds, \$12.3 million for mental health studies, \$8.6 million for heart research, and \$5.3 million for arthritis and metabolic disease activities.

I am grateful that Congress is responding to public needs in this manner, and I strongly urge that these enlarged appropriations be approved without question.

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island, Mr. FOGARTY, and the members of his Subcommittee on Appropriations for their diligent work and the forthright manner in which they have proceeded on this bill. I know that all Americans join with me in saluting this committee for the humanitarian increases that have been made in the fields of health, education and welfare.

It is to be regretted that this administration has not seen fit to request adequate funds with which to carry on vital programs so necessary to the well-being of a growing population. I know of nothing more important than finding new ways of stamping out dread diseases, building more facilities, including hospitals and nursing homes for the care of our people and in appropriating more money for education in all fields. I am sure there will be stars in the crowns of our colleagues who had the wisdom and foresight to see the need of providing these facilities.

In closing, let me assure you that my people will readily and willingly share the cost of these increases because they realize they are so badly needed. The \$180-million-plus increase over the President's recommendations will certainly be a meritorious expenditure of public funds and I deeply appreciate the fact that this Committee and this Congress recognized their responsibility and are doing something about it.

On behalf of my people, I again say thanks.

(Mr. GRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. I want to congratulate the members of the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Subcommittee. It has been my privilege since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations to serve on four different committees, one of them has been this subcommittee to which I have referred. In my opinion, it is the most difficult committee in the Congress on which to serve. That com-

mittee is dealing with some of the most important problems that face mankind. I congratulate the gentleman and his committee on one of the finest jobs ever done in the Congress.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and his Subcommittee on Appropriations for the positive action they have taken in the whole sweep of public health as reflected in the bill they bring to the floor this afternoon. I suppose there are few, if any, other appropriation bills that touch such a tremendous cross section of the American public as this bill does. The activities provided for by this legislation have a direct effect upon the health of the Nation. Of course, Mr. Chairman, this is an area that tugs at the minds and the heartstrings of the mass of our people.

I sympathize that the committee is trying to arrive at a dollar amount that will do the best job possible for the great programs that are in being and must continue in the field of public health. With the constant pressures from every direction, with enthusiasts demanding more for their particular activities, with special groups pushing their programs, with new challenges to be met—all of these, Mr. Chairman, make the job of this committee extremely difficult. Under these circumstances, I know that the committee has worked diligently to bring in a bill that will do the job that the American public wants based on real sense of responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, one area in which I have been extremely interested is that dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

During the last decade, there has been a 50-percent increase in our population in the 10-17-year-age group and statisticians predict that by 1980 there will be another 50-percent increase in this age group. As is evident from recent outbreaks and upswings in the juvenile crime rate, some positive steps should and must be taken if this problem is to be effectively combated. I believe that this bill recognizes this problem and is an attempt to alleviate it.

I was extremely pleased to see that the committee has added \$1 million to the appropriations for the National Institute of Mental Health, and has also approved an increase of \$60,000 for the Children's Bureau for additional work in this field.

This appropriation comes at a particularly propitious time because the golden anniversary of the White House Conference on Children and Youth is presently considering the problems created by juvenile delinquency. Its members should be heartened by the actions of this committee.

Another field in which I have been intensely interested is that of mentally retarded children. The million dollars in

this area was sorely needed and should be highly beneficial to an area which has been too long neglected.

The members of the committee should be congratulated. Congressman FOGARTY, subcommittee chairman, has worked long and hard to present an acceptable bill. He deserves the gratitude of millions of Americans whom this bill will assist, and which will better the health and welfare of this country.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. The distinguished gentleman knows I have spoken with him in the past regarding the cut in the appropriations for vocational education particularly, and the agricultural agents and home demonstration agents. It is my understanding that the Bureau of the Budget cut this item and the gentleman and his committee have restored the fund.

Mr. FOGARTY. The \$2-million cut has been restored in this bill, yes.

Mr. EVINS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FOLEY. I commend the chairman and the members of the subcommittee for restoring the funds under the aid-to-education program under Public Laws 815 and 874. We in Montgomery, Washington, and Frederick Counties in the Sixth District of Maryland are very happy to see this development.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island, and the members of the subcommittee have done a wonderful job in connection with this bill.

I am particularly interested in the sections which concern the National Institutes of Health, and I have a particular interest in the National Institutes of Health because I have visited them in Bethesda, where they are located, and I have seen at first-hand the remarkable work that is being done there.

It is in these Institutes that dedicated scientists are working on medical problems which are on the frontiers of medical science. If they continue to work on them, there will be solutions which will have beneficial results for the health of the human race which cannot be calculated. In this field Government is doing, and doing superlatively well, a job which could not be done in any other way, and even though there are increases in this bill over the amounts previously expended and requested, I can think of no field in which such increases are more fully justified.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman very much. I am glad the gentle-

man from Connecticut brought this up. We have the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda. The clinical center cost \$60 million to build and equip. It is a 500-bed hospital with special research facilities. It is the greatest research facility in the world today. I am sure that the Institute directors would go out of their way if Members of Congress would go out there to see it and ask them questions about what they are doing. We have been convinced this is a great and good work. This project was started under the leadership of my predecessor on this committee, our former colleague, Mr. Keefe, of Wisconsin. He and I teamed up to get the original appropriation for this center back in 1947. Now they are in full operation. They are making wonderful headway. That is one of the reasons we have increased the expenditures for medical research in this bill.

May I make just one other point before I take my seat, Mr. Chairman. We do not increase these appropriations unless we have some pretty good advice. During the hearings this year, after we listened to all of the Government witnesses, we listened to about 100 outside witnesses. We had some of the greatest doctors in the world appear before our committee. Without exception, they have asked us to increase these expenditures for medical research. They gave us examples of some of the great gains that have been made in the past 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. I only wish all Members of the Congress could take the time to read the hearings, especially on the Public Health Service and the testimony of doctors who came from all sections of the country. They are world renowned experts in their respective fields. Then, I think most of our colleagues would agree we ought to be spending more money than we are recommending here today to be appropriated by the Congress.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I want to confirm most heartily what the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island has just said about the National Institutes of Health. When we embarked upon this great program in 1947, I frankly had some misgivings that it might become a somewhat mechanized agency without adequate imagination and flexibility to do the superior research we hoped for. I feared that the personal element might be submerged and that the highest grade scientific workers might not be attracted to work in it. But, I was completely wrong. The National Institutes of Health has no peer anywhere in the world to my knowledge, not only as to the magnitude, comprehensiveness, and variety of work being done, but most important of all, as to the superior quality and scientific excellence of the men and women who have given up lucrative private practice or resigned from university posts to come here to work in this magnificent institution where the best research in the world is being done on

the difficult disease problems that so far have eluded solution by all the scientific brains that have been working on them in almost every country in the world today.

Mr. Chairman, nothing that any Members of this Congress have done during the time that I have been here is more important than what our former colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Keefe, and the gentleman from Rhode Island have done in this field so vital to every human being, along with their many other excellent services to our people.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman very much, and I especially appreciate the remarks of my colleague, Dr. JUDD, who has been many places throughout the world as a medical missionary. I thank him very much.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to join my colleagues in congratulating the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for the magnificent job that he has done as chairman of this committee and, of course, also congratulate the committee for the splendid work they have done. I commend the gentleman for the erudite and learned discussion of the bill today. In recent years I have noticed that the medical profession has given to our colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island, some great honors. Mr. Chairman, I know of no man who is truly more worthy of the honors that they have thus bestowed. As we study the history of your particular bill here, we find the Federal Government was, indeed, lacking in its work in this field until such time as our colleague became chairman of the committee. Again, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island and the entire staff and membership of the committee are to be congratulated upon the excellent job that they have done.

Mr. FOGARTY. May I just correct one statement that has been made. I have said this on the floor time and time again. I served my apprenticeship under our late colleague, Frank Keefe of Wisconsin, who was chairman of this committee when I was appointed to it. I do not know of a man who pioneered and worked in any field with more enthusiasm and with more respect from his fellow Members in the Congress than Frank Keefe. I said that when he left and I am very happy to say also that I could not do these things unless our committee was together with me. Our thanks should go to my fellow members on the committee—the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG]—who are doing such a wonderful job. We have come to you with a unanimous report. It is not one sided. It is a compromise, but no one of us could do this alone.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, if our great friend, Frank Keefe, were alive and here today, nothing could give him greater and deeper satisfaction than to know how ably and devotedly the gentleman from Rhode Island has carried on extended and improved the work that they together pioneered. He would be properly proud of the great work the gentleman from Rhode Island has done and is doing.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, once again the House Committee on Appropriations acting on the enlightened recommendations of the Fogarty subcommittee, has made a giant contribution to the health and welfare of the American people in the drafting of an appropriations bill for the agencies of Government which most directly touch the lives of all of the people. The committee has had the courage and the imagination to look behind the cold figures and statistics of a Presidential budget to find and expose flaws in logic and tragic failures in leadership in the enforcement of laws which literally mean life or death for every citizen.

So, once again, the people of the United States can say a prayer of thankfulness for the fate which placed a JOHN FOGARTY in charge of appropriations for the public health and welfare. This bill now before us is, in itself, just a lot of figures on a balance sheet. But behind the bill is a committee report which is a remarkable piece of work—in the tradition of past accomplishments of the Fogarty subcommittee toward better health, improved educational opportunities, and a happier life for every man, woman, and child in this Nation. Most remarkable of all is the set of hearings of the subcommittee containing the encouraging and often amazing testimony on which the committee's recommendations are based. Truly this is an outstanding legislative achievement.

I cannot find words to express the depth of my personal appreciation for the subcommittee's painstaking investigation into our health and welfare needs, and for the political greatness its members have demonstrated in substituting compassion and imagination and vision for the cold bookkeeping approach the President has proposed for determining what we should spend in the coming year to improve the quality of living of the American people. Therefore, I take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the people I represent in the Third Congressional District of Missouri to the members of the Fogarty subcommittee—JOHN E. FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, WINFIELD K. DENTON, of Indiana, FRED MARSHALL, of Minnesota, MELVIN R. LAIRD, of Wisconsin, and ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, of Michigan—for their work in the development of this legislation now before us for debate and decision. And similar credit should go to all of the members of the full Committee on Appropriations who voted to uphold the judgment and recommendations of the Fogarty subcommittee in reporting this bill to the House.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

No one knows or can foretell how many lives will be saved in America and in the world by virtue of the greatly stepped-up research of the National Institutes of Health the bill makes possible into the crippling and killing diseases which plague mankind. Nor can we foresee the full extent of the consequences in the advancement of our way of life as the result of improvements recommended in this bill in programs of public health, sanitation, medical care, hospital construction, social security, education and educational research, and countless others administered by the newest of our Cabinet departments, that of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the vital programs of the Department of Labor as well.

Since last Friday, when this bill was reported out by the Appropriations Committee, it has been described in some quarters as a \$4 billion budget-buster, because it runs nearly \$200 million over the President's budget. But I do not think the scare terminology worries anyone who bothers to read the committee report and to see where that extra money goes—most of it, \$113 million to the Public Health Service, for such things as basic health research by the NIH, and for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act, and for waste treatment grants to the States, and so on.

For instance, this bill has in it \$102,500,000 for the Cancer Institute, an increase of \$13,500,000 over the budget; it has nearly \$80 million in it for the Mental Health Institute, or \$12 million over the budget; it has \$71,500,000 for the Heart Institute, or \$8,500,000 over the budget; with smaller but proportionate amounts and proportionate increases for the Dental Institute, Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute, Allergy and Infectious Disease Institute, and the Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute. So \$55 million of the total increases in this bill goes directly to the National Institutes of Health, giving them a total of \$455 million. Is this work worth such expense?

Well, let us put it this way: Can the money be spent efficiently and effectively to seek and perhaps to find answers to the riddles of mankind's worst ills? On the basis of the subcommittee's searching investigation and analysis, we can only reply "Yes." Again, we might ask whether as a Nation enjoying the highest national income in all history, and outstripping the whole world in comforts and amenities of life, we can afford such an outlay. The answer again is very definitely "Yes."

PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN OF AMERICA

What is the dollar value of a child's life saved by research into leukemia or into new vaccines or into rheumatic fever or cystic fibrosis or any of the many areas of outstanding medical discovery which might be made possible under this section of the Federal budget? It is irreligious and profanely clumsy to put money values on such things, assuming even that it were fiscally possible to do so. Nevertheless, it takes money—and lots of it—to solve the mysteries and

make the discoveries which mean life instead of death for otherwise doomed children, and it takes more money to make these discoveries medical practicabilities for the general public.

I cannot imagine anyone in the Congress wanting to prevent or delay such stepped-up research as proposed in this bill, but if it should be attempted here, I am sure the attempt would fail. Several years ago, it took a series of rollcall votes in which each of us had to stand up and be identified by name, to prevent an attempt of that nature from succeeding, and I trust that we will not have to go through that again for awhile, at least.

Therefore, since the increases proposed in this bill will no doubt enjoy widespread support in the House, I do not want to belabor their merits further, but rather I want to repeat here the gratitude I personally feel and which I know the people of St. Louis share in feeling for the truly magnificent strides to be made possible in our health and enjoyment of life because of the statesmanship and courage of Mr. FOGARTY and his colleagues in drafting this legislation.

In St. Louis, and in Missouri generally, we support and approve the additional \$2 million above the budget request provided in the bill for vocational education, bringing the total up to last year's amount of \$33,702,000; we appreciate the \$24 million added for Hill-Burton funds and the \$25 million added above the budget for waste treatment programs; the \$3,333,000 added above the budget to the maternal and child health program to be used specifically for crippled children; the \$1 million earmarked in the mental institute program for expanded research on juvenile delinquency and the \$60,500 provided for the Children's Bureau for cooperative work in this field, to pick out just a few items in this huge \$4 billion appropriation. I have mentioned mostly items on which the committee found the President's budget recommendations either silent or inadequate.

NEED FOR INCREASES FOR FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Now, however, after this sincere praise of the committee recommendations in this bill, I want to turn critically to one paragraph of the appropriation bill which makes me less than happy—and which I feel absolutely requires amendment if the spirit behind the recommendations for other major areas of public health work provided for in the bill is to be carried out also in one of the most vital public health watchdog programs of the Federal Government. I am referring to the appropriation for the Food and Drug Administration.

The bill calls for \$16,852,000 for FDA, which is the exact amount suggested by the President. On the plus side is the fact that the proposed figure represents an increase of about \$3 million over the amount provided a year ago for the current fiscal year. That would seem to be a good, substantial hike upward—an increase of more than 20 percent. But the committee report itself takes pains to point out that the amount re-

quested by the administration is inadequate to maintain the minimum rate of expansion called for 5 years ago by a citizens' advisory committee at a time when the Food and Drug Administration's responsibilities were less than they are today. As we all know, Congress has enacted several new laws in this field in the interim.

The committee suggests that perhaps it is time to have a new citizens advisory committee survey the agency's needs. I say the needs are rather obvious—more money and still more money for staff, equipment, and other facilities. Of course, also, the agency needs some stronger teeth in some of the laws it enforces, but primarily it needs a lot more money than the President recommends and even a lot more than the citizens advisory committee of 4 years ago estimated FDA would need by now. That is because we have added new burdens on FDA since 1955.

NEGLECT OF FDA BY EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION

We all know the history of the Food and Drug Administration's stepchild treatment during the early days of this administration and for several years thereafter. The consequences of that neglect are still being felt, to the disadvantage of every consumer and of the health of our people. I think it might help if I briefly review the history of FDA appropriations since Mr. Eisenhower became President.

His first Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was not at first convinced of the importance of the FDA. It was not until the citizens' advisory committee appointed by that Secretary made its sensational report in 1955 that the departmental top command and the Bureau of the Budget began to appreciate the seriousness of FDA's situation. The advisory committee in June 1955, called for a three-to-four-fold expansion of FDA within 5 to 10 years. Its report frankly acknowledged that this agency was financially unable to carry out its minimum responsibilities to the public.

1955 ATTEMPT TO INCREASE FUNDS

Many of my colleagues here will remember, Mr. Chairman, that immediately after the citizens' advisory committee report was made public in June 1955, I introduced a supplemental appropriation bill to begin carrying out those recommendations. The HEW Secretary and the Budget Bureau, however, opposed any such action. It took us a full year thereafter to get any funds to begin to carry out the vast expansion program called for in the comprehensive report based on the advisory committee survey.

If we had started on this expansion program immediately, as I had hoped, and at the level proposed by the advisory committee, we could have completed the fourfold expansion of the agency by June of this year, within 5 years from the filing of the report in 1955. Instead of quadrupling FDA's size by June of this year, 1960, however, we can, under present proposals, expect only a doubling of the 1955 size by June 1961, and we are approaching that level only because the

Appropriations Committee and the House last year disregarded the President's budget and threw an extra unbudgeted \$2 million into the Food and Drug Administration's battle against filthy, adulterated, dangerous, misbranded, or fraudulent foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

SLOW RATE OF FDA EXPANSION

The agency had 877 people at the time of the citizens committee report in June 1955. The staff rose to 1,031 by June 1957, 2 years later; to 1,180 by June 1958; and to 1,312 by June of last year, when the Appropriations Committee decided it needed a much bigger push upward. Consequently by this June, the agency should have a total of 1,660 positions. Under the proposed budget, it could have 2,000 by June 1961. However, that is not maintaining the 15 percent per year rate of expansion necessary to complete the expansion program in even 10 years, because 147 of the 783 jobs added to FDA's rolls since the citizens committee report of 5 years ago have been required to carry out responsibilities added to the agency's workload after 1955, either by enactment of the Food Additives Act of 1958 or by the assignment to FDA of specialized responsibilities in connection with radioactive contamination of food. So actually, we have had very little done to expand the capabilities of the Food and Drug Administration to cope with its day-to-day routine work in protecting us against hazardous foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

CRANBERRY EPISODE A RESULT OF FUND SHORTAGE

This is a disgraceful record, it seems to me, and one for which the present administration deserves gloves-off condemnation. Considering the way the Federal Government can and does throw millions and billions into all sorts of projects and programs and experiments without having the least idea of whether the expenditures are going to turn out to be wise or foolish, it seems to me there is a valid reason to give the food, drug, and cosmetics watchdog agency enough money to determine whether the products we buy and consume are safe or poisonous, honestly or fraudulently represented, pure or adulterated.

Otherwise, we run into these periodic crises when agriculture and industry are thrown into turmoil, and the consuming public is scared to death. There would be no need for an episode such as occurred with the cranberries if the FDA had been able, as a continuing thing, to collect and test enough samples of various agriculture commodities to know where contaminated crops were coming from and to embargo them before they spread through the country, and before the whole industry must be turned upside down. This is just one illustration of what happens, and what could be prevented, if the FDA had the funds it needs for a real policing job.

AMENDMENT TO BE PROPOSED

I, for one, Mr. Chairman, think the agency should have the money it needs to do that kind of job. And I intend to do what I can in that direction in connection with this bill. When it is opened

for amendment, I intend to submit a proposal for a series of specific increases to the Food and Drug Administration, for programs on which there is no disagreement or controversy, but for which added funds are desperately needed.

I do not know whether the managers of the bill will support me in this effort. I hope they will. I would appreciate their help. I say in all sincerity that the recommendations I will make for increases are based entirely on the evidence collected by Mr. FOGARTY and his subcommittee in their hearings—where the needs are spelled out in convincing detail.

RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING

I am going to ask for an additional \$982,000 for the Food and Drug Administration for the specific purpose of acquiring necessary and highly specialized scientific equipment, and the people to operate it, for detection of foodstuffs contaminated by radioactivity. This is not something new I am proposing. The bill now contains about \$1 million for this purpose. It is not enough—a fact the subcommittee's hearings have fully documented. Most of the additional \$982,000 I will ask for is to cover the cost of buying scientific equipment for each of the 18 district offices of the FDA. The rest is for some additional manpower to use this equipment.

Why do I say "some additional manpower"? Because the bill now before us provides for the employment of 90 scientists, some in Washington and the rest in each of 10 of the 18 district offices, to carry on this radiological detection work. The subcommittee brought out in the testimony that the decision to employ experts in only 10 of the 18 districts was an arbitrary one made by budgeteers and not by scientists—that the need is clear for such experts in each of the 18 districts. I certainly know we need extensive work of this nature in the St. Louis district, located as we are in the area of highest radiative fallout in the country.

ST. LOUIS TO BE INCLUDED

Under the present budget we will be covered, so I am not making a narrow plea for my own city. St. Louis, Detroit, New York, San Francisco, Dallas—when it opens, Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, and Baltimore are to have experts in radiological detection under the bill as it now stands. But eight other offices—Philadelphia, Seattle, Minneapolis, Boston, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Los Angeles—would not. I see no reason for such distinction, and I note from Mr. FOGARTY's questions that he did not either, and neither did the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Mr. Larrick. This was a budget decision, I repeat. Mr. Larrick, in reply to questions, frankly said the work was needed in every district office—to locate batches of food contaminated from radiation and to monitor radioactivity of food. Some of it has been found to be highly radioactive. Only FDA does this monitoring—not Atomic Energy or Public Health Service—when it comes to food supplies.

Now I have discussed why more manpower is needed for this work—to cover

the eight district offices now excluded. But let me tell you the further fact that as the bill now stands, none of the district offices—not one of them—will have the necessary scientific equipment to conduct the work for which they will have scientists assigned. You will have 90 experts on radiation in food sitting around without equipment they need for their work. How could that happen? It could and did happen as a result of the complexity of the appropriation process and the foot-dragging of the Bureau of the Budget. Let me explain:

MIX-UP IN APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

The Budget Bureau allowed FDA to ask for \$332,000 in a 1960 supplemental request for the scientific equipment to be used in the 1961 fiscal year by the 90 scientists programed in the 1961 budget for 10 district offices and the Washington headquarters for this radiological survey of food. However, the Appropriations Subcommittee handling the supplemental requests denied the request for \$332,000 on the ground that this was a matter more properly to be considered in connection with the regular 1961 estimates by the subcommittee which would consider FDA's appropriation. But—and this is incredible—the matter could not properly be placed before the Fogarty subcommittee by FDA at the time this bill was being prepared. The Budget Bureau hadn't cleared it. So we have the anomalous situation in this bill of providing for 90 jobs for scientists but neglecting to provide the equipment they will need to do their work.

As a minimum then, just to give the 90 scientists called for in this bill a chance to do the work they will be assigned, we would have to provide right now in this bill the \$332,000 proposed as a 1960 supplemental but not included in the supplemental appropriation bill. If we did just that, we would be taking care of the needs of the 10 district offices I mentioned, including St. Louis.

But if we are to have a comprehensive nationwide program for detecting presence of radioactive contamination in food, we need staff and equipment in each district office—and I again mention those which have been left out by the budget: Philadelphia, Seattle, Minneapolis, Boston, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Los Angeles. To equip all 18 offices with necessary scientific equipment—75 platinum dishes for \$9,750; an isotope scaler for \$5,000; a flame photometer for \$1,000, about \$8,000 worth of monitoring devices each, and so on, or a total of about \$30,000 per district office—we would have to appropriate not \$332,000 but about \$570,000 for equipment alone. With the added staff which would be needed to cover all 18 districts, therefore, the total needed above and beyond what is already in this bill comes to \$982,000. My amendment will specifically allocate an increase of that amount to work on detection of radioactive contamination of food. And I am sure that if the Members will just check the arithmetic—by asking the chairman of the subcommittee or by reading the hearings at page 222 and thereafter—they will recognize the absolute imperativeness of this increase.

RENOVATION OF FDA DISTRICT OFFICES

The next point my amendment will cover will apply to renovation and modernization of FDA's district offices. Three of them—Detroit, Dallas, and Atlanta—are new. Three others are in the process of modernization which will be completed by June 1961, under funds included in this bill. They are Los Angeles, Buffalo, and New York. Also, under the bill as now written, renovation and modernization of quarters and equipment are to be started in the coming year on a 2-year phased program at four more districts—Boston, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Kansas City. That leaves eight which will still be in deplorable condition, with their renovation delayed far into the future. That is because the Budget Bureau does not intend to spend any more money for this purpose in the short period remaining in this administration's term of office, despite the really desperate need for suitable space and equipment for the people who are being hired as a part of the agency's expansion program.

To complete the three offices whose renovation is now underway—that is, Los Angeles, Buffalo and New York—and to undertake the first part of a 2-year renovation program for all 12 old offices which now need modernization so badly, would require \$1,650,000 more than this bill proposes for 1961. I intend to submit a request for that additional amount as part of my amendment of the bill. It will cover Boston, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco. Members from those areas who have visited their district Food and Drug office, as I have occasionally visited the one in St. Louis, will certainly acknowledge the compelling need for modernization of facilities and equipment.

According to the information at page 234 of the hearings, the first year of a 2-year phased program would cost \$140,000 and the second year \$180,000 for Denver, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and St. Louis; and the figures for Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle would be \$210,000 the first year and \$240,000 the second. The grand total for making all eight offices efficient and more effective within the next 2 years would be \$3,080,000. My amendment will ask for about one-half of that for this coming year.

TESTING OF CROP SAMPLES FOR PESTICIDES RESIDUES

The last area to which my amendment will be directed is that of testing of crop samples for pesticides residue. This is the cranberry problem spread out over the entire agricultural economy. No farmer wants to poison the consumer and no agricultural organization believes really that foodstuffs should be sold containing illegal and poisonous residues of pesticides. However, some farmers fail to read the directions carefully, some are perhaps in a hurry, some perhaps are careless. It is up to FDA to spot contaminated food before it goes into the stores and before a national alarm has to be sounded. If FDA could spot test

as little as 1 percent of raw agricultural shipments—just 25,000 a year out of 2½ million shipments—it would represent a tremendous expansion of the agency's activities in tracking down contaminated shipments. At present, it makes only about 4,000 to 6,000 such test samplings a year. It would cost nearly \$1 million more a year to do a 1-percent sample than is provided in this bill. I am going to ask for that additional amount.

The vegetable growers of Missouri wrote me earlier this year expressing concern over the way the cranberry incident was handled, and when I asked how they thought a problem of this sort should be handled—certainly they did not think the consumer should buy food contaminated through illegal use of a weedkiller or pesticide—they replied that FDA should find these contaminated shipments before they reach the grocery shelves. I certainly agree. I think everyone does. The present rate of test samplings of raw agricultural shipments, however, is not adequate to bring about that desirable result. Do the farmers think it is worth \$1 million more of Federal expenditures a year, as part of a \$4 billion appropriation bill, to prevent future cranberry episodes in some other type of crop? I am sure they think so. And so do the consumers. I am not against use of these pesticides if it is done properly and legally. But we should not permit careless use of them to poison or harm the consumer.

NEED FOR GREATER INSPECTION FORCE

Mr. Chairman, I have listed three specific areas in which I intend to seek specified additional fund allocations for the Food and Drug Administration. The total added cost of my amendment will come to \$3,591,000, raising the FDA total to \$20,443,000.

I have picked out three desperate areas of need for this agency. I could have picked others—and more of them—for instance, the Food and Drug Administration can now inspect the factories under its jurisdiction only about once every 5½ years. This is ridiculous. In order to strike an average like that, it means the inspectors hit the frequent violators often, and the average well-run establishment practically never. Yet every plant should be looked into at least once a year if only to keep the officials responsible for sanitation and purity on their toes.

Yet to accomplish this modest goal, we would have to divert all of the inspection staff to this one assignment, and in addition hire 400 new inspectors each year for the 5 years, and increase the agency's budget each year for 5 years by about \$3,500,000 a year so that at the end of those 5 years the staff would be doubled and the annual appropriation would also be doubled over the levels proposed for the coming year. Even then they could not visit every food processing plant every year. I call attention to the tabulation on page 249 of the hearings to bear me out on this.

I suggest that we should eventually build up FDA to the point where it can visit every food processing plant at least once a year. I heartily endorse the idea

of having that effective an agency to protect our health from filthy, adulterated, misbranded or fraudulently packaged or even dangerous foodstuffs. But I am afraid we must be realistic about this. Even if we gave FDA the money to begin such an expansion program, it could not hire and train the necessary staff immediately. We must, however, plan and proceed in that general direction, but at a practical and realistic rate.

NEW BURDENS PUT ON FDA, AND MORE TO BE ADDED

This bill before us now is a modest continuation of the slow rate of progress made up to now in building up FDA's resources and effectiveness. We have given the agency new duties in the Food Additives Act, and we may soon pass further legislation expanding their responsibilities in such areas as control of household poisons, pretesting of cosmetics for safety—a proposal very close to my heart—clearance of therapeutic devices, control of commerce in amphetamines and barbiturates, and so on. All of these things will carry a price tag in the agency's future appropriation requirements.

I am sure there will be some hand-wringing in some quarters over these added expenditures, as they become necessary, but I think we have to develop and maintain a sense of proportion about the comparatively few millions of dollars spent in this activity. Just look at what we are including in this bill for cancer research alone—more than \$100 million—and we are all for it, as we should be. But if we could rid the market of contaminated foods which now cause untold misery as well as great economic harm, if we could more effectively protect the consumers from poisons in foodstuffs or cosmetics, if we could cut down on highway accidents caused by illicit use of pep pills, if we could reduce the deaths from barbiturate poisoning, if we could rid the market of quack nostrums and fraudulent devices alleged to be capable of producing magic cures for any and all illnesses, if we could be certain the food we eat and the drugs we purchase and the cosmetic preparations we use are truly pure as the law requires, would it not be worth about \$20 million of our taxes this year? I think so. And I intend to ask for a total appropriation of about that amount for FDA—with the increases above the budget specifically allocated to the three areas I cited of greatest immediate and overriding need: that is, equipment and staff for detection of radioactivity in foodstuffs; renovation and modernization of all district FDA offices; and stepped-up sampling of raw agricultural shipments, up to a level of 1 percent of shipments, for detection of foodstuffs contaminated by improper or illegal use of pesticides or weedkillers.

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak, for a very few moments, on the magnificent job that has been done this year—as it has been done every year since I first came to the

House—by the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW Appropriations, under the courageous and farsighted leadership of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Historically, the budget process has been one in which the Congress, acting through its Appropriations Committees, has had to sift the requests sent down by the Departments, in the hope of separating the truly needed items from the padding put in by the Departments in the hope of getting a little extra.

Under this administration, this process, as it affects the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has been turned inside out.

Instead of the President, the Budget Bureau and the agency asking for as much as they can use, and the Appropriations Committee and the House cutting these requests to the bone, in order to save money, the committee has had to question the departmental witnesses carefully in order to determine how much money will really be needed to carry out the invaluable programs carried on by the Department, funds for which have already been pruned beyond the point of prudence by the President and the Budget Bureau.

The gentleman from Rhode Island and his distinguished colleagues on the subcommittee have always been able to find "fat" in this Department's budget, and they have always been willing to trim it. But, they have also had to examine carefully the needs of the programs involved and compare these needs with the often inadequate requests which the Budget Bureau and the President have allowed the Department to send to the House.

The schoolchildren of America and their parents—the patrons of our rural libraries—the men and women who are suffering from the dread diseases which the National Institutes of Health are trying to conquer—the recipients of social security benefits—the Mexican farm laborers who are brought in under Public Law 78, and the American farm laborers who must compete with them for subsistence—the blind, the deaf, the mute—all these people have cause to be eternally grateful that the gentleman from Rhode Island and his colleagues have not followed the lead of the administration and lumped them into the category of the unnecessary.

There are a few items in this bill in regard to which I would like to make some special comments, Mr. Chairman.

Above all other items, I am pleased to see the substantial increase in funds for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency—funds to be used for the training of personnel and for research and demonstration projects.

I congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island for his foresight, his understanding, his leadership.

In the money for the Office of Education, there is carried \$7,500,000 for the operation of the Library Services Act of 1956. As it happened, the hearings on legislation to renew this act for another 5-year period began before my own Subcommittee on Special Education just this morning.

Among the facts brought out in that hearing was the amazing statistic that at no time has the full amount of money authorized under this act actually been appropriated, though the act has been on the books for 5 years, and has accomplished an incredible amount, even under short funds.

This is no reflection on the subcommittee. The administration has consistently requested far less than this program needed and could use. The committee has increased those requests, sometimes over the bitter opposition of the administration's friends in this body. This year, for the first time, the committee has felt able to increase the authorization to the full amount. I hope the House will support the committee's recommendations.

The administration, true to its philosophy in regard to education, has substantially reduced its requests for the impacted areas programs below last year's funds, and below the funds which will be needed to meet the entitlements under the acts. Again, the committee has had the courage and the foresight to increase the funds to meet the needs of our federally affected school districts, instead of the needs of the President's balanced budget.

The committee is to be especially commended for its grasp of real national needs in increasing the appropriations requested for the National Institutes of Health. These magnificent research centers are frontline installations in our warfare against our most deadly and relentless enemy—disease.

The \$55 million which the committee has added to the President's inadequate requests for these activities is a tiny fraction of what it cost to develop new instruments of death. Yet the contribution which the NIH will make to human welfare, to the fight against the diseases which kill and cripple millions annually is, in my estimation, a far more important contribution to the history of the human race than is embodied in all the billions we are investing in weapons which will have failed in their mission if ever they have to be used.

Mr. Chairman, when the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] reports a public works money bill to this House, we know that his committee has very carefully examined the requests for these funds in the light of the useful device known as the benefit-to-cost ratio. Devised by persons who have examined minutely the good which a proposed project will bring to the community it serves, and to the people of the Nation, this ratio must demonstrate that such benefits outweigh several times the costs of the project before the project can be authorized or funded. This is a very wise procedure, Mr. Chairman, and the taxpayer is protected by it at the same time that the development of our natural resources is made possible.

We are willing to appropriate very great sums for resources development because we have been able to see, through the device of the benefit-to-cost ratio,

how such expenditures are not simple outlays of nonrecoverable funds, but are, instead, investments, bringing to the Treasury and to the Nation income which eventually exceeds the cost.

I would like to suggest that we might learn to look upon the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—or some of them—in terms of the benefit-to-cost ratio.

All too often we look upon appropriations for education, for health, for welfare as being money spent for which we will never see any return.

But this notion is at direct variance with the observable facts.

Mr. Chairman, how much is lost to the Nation's economy each year through the enforced idleness which major diseases imposes upon our labor force? How often has the Nation been denied the talents of great and good men through the sudden attack of cancer, or heart disease or one of the other diseases which the NIH seek to fight? Just yesterday, this House lost a gallant Member to heart disease. Earlier this month my own State lost a great Senator as an aftermath to his fight against cancer. No year, no month, scarcely a week goes by without some man succumbing to one of these dread killers—some man whose worth to the Nation is invaluable.

The benefits of the research and the activities of the National Institutes of Health are surely vastly greater than the cost.

What is the cost of inadequate education to this Nation, Mr. Chairman? To begin with, and only to begin with, the cost as of today has included our tremendous loss of prestige and of a sense of security because the Soviets have pulled ahead of us in scientific and technical education. But the cost to the community of substandard schools, of inadequate library service, of our shortcomings in the other areas in which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare works, are far greater than this.

And the benefit to be gained from spending funds to improve local educational facilities are not limited to the local areas themselves.

The statistics of the Selective Service System show clearly the cost, in terms of the lives of young men, to communities which do have adequate schools, of those communities which do not. The latter send young men to the armed services, only to have them sent home for educational deficiencies. In wartime—in an emergency when the demands are great, the former must make up the slack. This is clearly a cost to the local communities, which is far greater than their share of the cost of existing Federal programs for education. Here again we might well examine the ratio of benefits to costs, in order to determine whether the appropriations asked for in this bill are money out of the national pocket—or contributions to the national investment portfolio—gilt-edged investments in the country's future.

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in addressing the Committee.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, each year Congress is enacting new legislation which vastly affects the budgets of the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare. I often have the feeling that many Members of Congress, when called upon to vote on new programs which originate in the legislative committees dealing with these two departments, pay too little attention to the costs of new programs. These new programs come back to haunt our subcommittee after being enacted into law. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is concerned with programs of so many different aspects of our developing society that its budget is mushrooming from one year to the next. In this session of Congress, the legislative committees are considering over 30 new programs to be assigned to this Department. Attached to some of these programs are tremendous costs. I plead with this Congress to consider these costs at the same time authorization legislation is being considered and not pass the buck to the Appropriations Committee next year.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE BUDGET

This budget bill which is before you today contains several increases which are the direct result of legislative action by the Congress. One hundred and eighty-three million dollars of the increases provided for in this bill are in four programs. The programs are as follows:

[In thousands]

	Congressional authorization	President's 1961 budget	Increase in this bill
Sewer treatment.....	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
Hospital construction aid.....	211,200	126,200	23,800
Impacted aid, school districts—payments and construction.....	250,702	171,085	79,617
Medical research.....	(1)	400,000	55,000

¹ Unlimited.

This table presents clearly the \$183,417,000 in increases that were provided by the House Appropriations Committee. The largest increase is in the area of aids and construction funds under Public Laws 815 and 874 which provide assistance for educational purposes to areas of Federal impact. The Congress within the past 5 weeks, through its action on the supplemental appropriation bill for 1960, decided to fully fund these programs at 100 percent of entitlement. I was in the minority in taking this approach. I feel it is necessary that both Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 be modified, because the distribution formula in the present law is not equitable. This, however, is a matter for the legislative committee to change and cannot be changed through the appropriation process.

Those who would advocate that we should continue to provide for full en-

titlement authorization under present legislation for schools in federally impacted areas should give consideration to the nature and volume of expenditures that this program contemplates for the future. It was started on a modest basis to take care of a restricted and an immediate problem. In 1961 it will reach the staggering total of entitlements of at least \$213 million for payment of operating expenses alone and an additional \$63 million for aid in construction. Unless the law is changed, the present trends will require appropriations for these two programs by 1965 of almost \$450 million.

It is obvious that the time has come to give serious consideration to the President's request for a modification in this legislation to discharge more appropriately the Federal Government's responsibility with respect to these school districts. Federal civilian employment in the United States has remained stable for the past several years and the number of military personnel in the United States has been reduced by over 200,000 since 1955. Yet, in spite of this situation, the cost of these programs has increased by amounts all out of proportion to changes in the size of the Federal establishment and will continue to increase by leaps and bounds because of increased costs and student-wage population unless corrective action is taken now to restrict Federal payments to areas of clear justification. This matter warrants immediate consideration and action by the Committee on Education and Labor.

The \$25 million increase provided for sewer facility aid is merely a recognition of the feeling of a majority of the Members of Congress to fund this program. It will be recalled that during this session 62 percent of the House voted to override President Eisenhower's veto and increase the funding for sewer facilities to \$70 million. The \$45 million figure represents the lowest compromise that could be arrived at by the House Appropriations Committee in view of the vote earlier in this session on the President's veto.

The two examples pointed out above apply equally as well to the two other areas of increase contained in this bill. These increases are pointed out in an effort to call to the attention of the House the problems involved because of authorization legislation which has already been enacted into law. The same can be said for hospital construction and medical research.

Mr. Chairman, I am impressed with the fact that year after year approximately two-thirds of the budget of the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is in the area of grant and aid programs to the States. More than \$2 billion goes for grants to States for public assistance. These funds are paid out on a formula basis enacted by this Congress, with an "open-end" appropriation, and constitute a clear obligation of the Federal Government. It would be an idle gesture to cut this appropriation since it would only mean a supplemental appropriation next year. Here is a table, in mil-

lions of dollars, of the grants and aids to States and local political subdivisions contained in this bill:

	Millions
Defense education.....	\$171.0
Vocational education.....	33.0
Public assistance.....	2,083.0
Child welfare.....	51.8
Sewer facilities.....	45.0
Hospital construction.....	150.0
Vocational rehabilitation.....	54.0
Public health service.....	23.0
Library services.....	7.5
Impacted school aids.....	251.0
Colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.....	2.5
Medical schools, grants and construction.....	110.0
Total grants and aids.....	2,981.8

From the above table, one can readily see that of the total budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which is presented to you today for action in the amount of \$3,619,044,531, only \$637 million is appropriated for the carrying out of purely Federal activities.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUDGET

In looking at the overall budget of the Department of Labor, the lack of flexibility and reducibility in this budget is even more evident. The total budget as presented you for the Department of Labor is \$542,245,300. Of this amount, \$428 million is made up in two areas. These two areas are: Grants to States, unemployment compensation, and employment service, \$321 million; unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen, \$107 million; making a total for these two appropriation items of \$428 million. Both of the formulas under which these programs operate are definitely fixed by Congress and any reduction by the Appropriations Committee below the amount needed to carry the programs forward during fiscal year 1961 would have to be made up through a supplemental appropriation. From these figures, it can readily be seen that the balance provided for the Department of Labor, to carry on its particular Federal responsibilities under all other laws passed by Congress and covered by this budget, amounts to \$114 million.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct the attention to the House to the items covered in the area of medical research. I realize that within the next 2 months the Senate will act upon this appropriation bill. It has come to us on good authority that the Senate plans to add to this bill an additional \$200 million over and above the appropriation provided for in our committee report. This large increase should be resisted by the House. The bill which we present to you in this area provides for a balanced program. It balances medical manpower, research facilities, and medical research needs for fiscal year 1961.

Mr. Chairman, I make this statement with a deep conviction that the Federal Government can and should act on behalf of the people in ways that recognize the increasing dependence of mankind without jeopardizing our basic freedoms and independence. It is also my con-

viction that the Federal activities can and must be governed by mature consideration of what the Nation can afford to invest in its future. It is my desire to see medical research make orderly progress in this country. This will and can be done under the figure established in this appropriation bill. The figure of \$455 million for the National Institutes of Health should be maintained by the House of Representatives. The House should stand firm in its position in support of this figure. My conviction in support of the appropriation in the amount of \$455 million for Federal activities in the field of medical research is based on careful study and consideration by our House Appropriations Committee.

This conviction is reflected in the appropriation measure that is now before the House of Representatives for action. It is apparent in its every provision, but it is nowhere more apparent than in its provision for sustaining and selectively broadening the programs of the Public Health Service.

I shall not comment here on the health problems with which we are today confronted as individuals, as families, as communities, and as a Nation that is a leader among nations. We have only to look about us, and to look at ourselves, to see the scope and urgency of these problems and to recognize the need for their speedy and orderly resolution.

Neither shall I comment on the progress that is now being made toward the control and eradication of disease in man. We see evidences of such progress on all sides; and although much remains to be done, there is abundant reason for the Congress to be proud of the role it has played in making the advances possible.

In urging support of the Labor-HEW appropriation bill as reported, however, I do wish to emphasize several additional factors that have significantly influenced those aspects of the measure having to do with the people's health.

WORLDWIDE IMPACT OF U.S. HEALTH PROGRAMS

My colleagues are fully aware that we live on a planet which has rapidly expanding populations and rapidly shrinking political, social, and economic dimensions. At this time in history, the profile of the world's population is being divided between two ideological camps, only one of which recognizes the freedom and dignity of man. Peoples and nations are struggling not merely for survival, but for positions of leadership in an ever-more complex world society. Today, more than at any time in history, our actions must be taken in the light of their impact on those who share with us the occupancy of the planet called earth.

I shall not introduce into this discussion the question of how well the United States achieves its national and international objectives through programs of foreign aid, technical assistance, mutual security activities, and so on. Let me merely say that dollars and words are not likely to succeed in the achievement of these objectives in the absence of a sound example in our own programs here at home. And I know from my

own experience that the people of other nations particularly expect us to set an example in forward-looking health programs.

My experiences at the World Health Assembly in Geneva last year made it clear that the United States is the acknowledged world leader in the field of health and that health issues provide a common bond that can forge understanding and cooperation among the nations of the world. Our image in this hemisphere and abroad is clarified and enhanced by what we do in our health programs here and by how we extend the benefit of our experience to the people of other lands. I believe we must continue to clarify and enhance that image. This is one reason why I rise to speak in support of the recommendations for strengthened health programs under the 1961 Labor-HEW appropriation bill as proposed by our committee.

PROVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

One of the traditional and most important of the health activities encompassed within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare relates to the more widespread and effective use of the knowledge now available for the prevention, treatment, and control of disease. The Public Health Service has special responsibilities to give leadership and stimulus in this field. The responsibilities for actually providing medical and public health services, however, rest with the professional groups and with State and community agencies. The role of the Federal Government diminishes in proportion to the effectiveness with which a given measure is put into medical or public health practice.

I mention this point because it is the reverse of a trend which, from my point of view, sees far too many activities increasingly focused in the Federal Government. It is one more reason for my support of the bill that is before you.

INCREASING KNOWLEDGE THROUGH RESEARCH

Another vitally important Public Health Service function is that of acquiring new knowledge through study and research in the health sciences. In recommending increases for this purpose, particularly for research appropriations to the various National Institutes of Health, the committee has been responsive to the evident and pressing need to accelerate the search for new weapons to bring heart disease, cancer, mental illness, and the other major diseases of today under control. It has also been responsive to the judgment of a large number of scientists who testified that there are needs and opportunities which require funds above the budget request. And it has reiterated its confidence that Public Health Service mechanisms for the support of medical research are sound and meet the needs of non-Federal scientists and scientific institutions.

PROGRESS AND ADVANCES

The dramatic advances, the promising new leads, and the new programs that are being fostered to strengthen the Nation's attack on disease and disability provide convincing evidence of the wisdom of investing public funds in medi-

cal research. At the risk of being unfair by excluding literally dozens of outstanding accomplishments in the field of medical research in the past year, I would like to mention briefly some of the specific gains that the committee was privileged to make a part of its record.

Although cancer continues to be the second leading cause of death from disease in the United States, research is making steady progress. One interesting aspect of this research is the evidence that viruses are associated with cancer in animals. Even though there is no direct evidence to make a similar association of viruses with human cancer, the experts in this field are more than ever optimistic that they can trace some forms of human cancer to a viral infection. During the search for the cause of cancer, we continue to see improved techniques in detecting cancer and in the improved approaches to treatment through surgery and chemicals. These approaches, according to a recent report of the Public Health Service, indicate an improvement in the cure rate over the past 25 years from 1 in 4 to 1 in 3. In terms of people, this improvement means that thousands of people are alive today who otherwise would have died of cancer had former rate continued.

Disorders of the brain and nervous system are not only the primary cause of crippling in the United States; they are also the No. 3 killer among the causes of death from disease. Despite these sobering facts, past research findings of the past are now making it possible to control several crippling neurological conditions. New surgical methods for the relief of involuntary movement have been refined. Techniques for precisely locating tumors within the brain have been simplified. And many persons who formerly would have faced years in darkness now have sight because of corneal transplants, increasing skill in cataract surgery, and new drug therapy for glaucoma.

There has been a steady decline in the number of patients in our big mental hospitals despite the fact that there has been a general increase in the admission rate to these hospitals. The experts tell us that this not only means that more people are getting the treatment they need and more of them are getting well, but also that we are now beginning to reap the dividends from past research that has developed these treatment methods.

Encouraging progress has been reported in the effort to solve the problem of high blood pressure, a condition which contributes a large percentage of deaths from all heart ailments. For example, scientists have found that certain agents that stop the action of enzymes, often referred to as the building blocks of life, can be used to lower blood pressure. This knowledge cannot be put to immediate use, but it will open up a new area of research which the committee has been assured is most promising. Another effort of high potential benefit is a program of collaborative research studies among the National Heart Institute, industry, universities, medical

schools, and Public Health Service to evaluate drugs we now have that may be effective in the treatment of high blood pressure and other heart ailments.

When we consider the health and disease problems of today, we are somewhat prone to think of them in terms of the number of people they kill or disable. Yet the problems of dental and related diseases cost the people of this country almost \$2 billion each year in dental services. Tooth decay, of course, leads today's list of dental problems, and laboratory and clinical research in the past year has provided new knowledge and concepts. The so-called resistance factor to tooth decay, for example, has been traced to a particular group of oral bacteria rather than being attributable to a genetic trait as formerly believed. These factors have been proved in laboratory animals and have given new impetus to the search for specific bacteria that cause tooth decay in humans.

One of the most interesting approaches in arthritis research is now going on under the theory that an allergic reaction may be a cause of rheumatoid arthritis. This implies that those who acquire the disease are overly sensitive to certain substances. Although the scientists still have no positive assurance that such is the case, we have been told that research on this line is increasingly promising and may eventually lead to the basic cause of this particular type of arthritis.

These few examples of the forward march of medical research are hardly representative of the entire field of medical and biological research being supported by the appropriations our committee has considered. But I believe that they are representative enough and significant enough to suggest that the future prospects for even greater advances are not only bright for the citizens of this country, but also rather convincing evidence of past investments of public funds in medical research.

I should like to point out to my colleagues in the House of Representatives, however, a little-known aspect of the rate of growth in Federal support of medical research.

We often hear a point made of the "explosive" increase in funds available for medical research. In point of fact, medical research support is keeping pace with the increases in support for research in all fields. Medical research represented about 5 percent of the Nation's total research and development effort a decade ago. It is a little over 5 percent of all research and development today. There has been no "explosion" in medical research per se, but there has been growth in all research, based on and derived from the productive capacity of our Nation during a period of rapid expansion in our economy.

When viewed in this context, the funds recommended for support of medical research in the Labor-HEW bill follow a pattern that has been consistent over a period of many years, and I urge the Members to support their committee's recommendations in this regard.

DEVELOPING MEDICAL RESEARCH RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE

My final point for discussion in connection with the health aspects of the 1961 Labor-HEW appropriation has to do with the need to develop additional resources now to meet the greater needs of the future. We must not permit shortages of manpower and facilities to become acute in the years ahead.

In the manpower field, Public Health Service programs provide support for training in a wide range of disciplines and specialties. The bill that is before you will permit these programs to be continued, with selective expansion in critical areas.

I have found a shortage of facilities to be both a present deterrent and a future threat to the Nation's medical research effort. A present Public Health Service program of matching grants for research facilities meets some of the needs, but is far from adequate. There are, for example, a limited number of specialized research facilities which need and can effectively use additional research construction help; they cannot, however, compete equitably with other more general research institutions for matching grants. This inequity is corrected in part in the bill that is before you. This bill will provide funds to meet the highest priority needs which exist at two or three of these specialized cancer research institutions. The No. 1 priority exists at my own State university in Wisconsin. This bill will meet Wisconsin's needs. It is hoped that by next year the other seven or eight research institutions in this area will be in a position to submit construction grant applications for cancer research facilities under this new program.

In a somewhat similar vein, there are a number of other resources which need to be developed if our medical research programs are to press forward steadily and with maximum effectiveness. During the current year, the Public Health Service has established essentially experimental programs seeking to create facilities for carefully controlled clinical study and for primate colonies of several sorts. These resources were minimally supported in 1960 and are proposed at the same level in 1961, but can be expected to move ahead and broaden in years to come.

SUMMARY ON HEALTH

Illustrations such as those just cited serve as reminders that in dealing with the health aspects of Labor-HEW, we are making judgments in areas that can vitally affect every man, woman, and child alive today, as well as generations yet unborn.

As responsible legislators, we must be assured that the activities covered are appropriate in substance, effective in mechanics of administration, and adequately financed.

As legislators responsible to our constituencies, we must not fail to take every step forward that leads in the direction of the goals the people have very clearly in mind—victories, both partial and total, over diseases.

I believe that the appropriation level for medical research before us is a sound one in the light of all of the questions that have been and can be brought to bear upon it.

MEDICAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Turning now to another aspect of this highly complex health problem, I should like to make special mention of the need for research facilities to keep pace with the growing promise of medical research. I have received a number of letters from research specialists outside Government, especially those interested in cancer research, indicating that universities and other research organizations feel an acute need in this area. I should like to quote briefly from a letter from Dr. Alfred Gellhorn, director of the Institute of Cancer Research, Columbia University, in this connection:

It is almost incredible that with the recognized urgency of making progress in the control of these major public health problems and with the large appropriations which are voted by Congress to foster and expedite research * * * and to train additional scientific personnel, practically nothing is done to increase the existing physical facilities where the research and training is carried out. This is a major bottleneck which has the potentiality of slowing the flow of results which will ultimately lead to effective control measures.

Other letters from such institutions as the University of Wisconsin, the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan, and a number of cancer research institutes, expressed similar concern and described the difficulties they are experiencing in raising matching funds to take advantage of the Federal funds available under the Health Research Facilities Construction Act.

This year for the first time our subcommittee was advised that legal authorization still exists for non-matching grants under section 433(a) of the Public Health Service Act for the construction of research facilities. Accordingly, in the light of what appears to be an urgent need, the bill provides for \$5 million in nonmatching grants for the construction of cancer research facilities.

The testimony before our subcommittee on the budget request of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare clearly indicated that at a time when 90 percent of the scientists who ever lived are at work, and when breathtaking progress is being made in medical research, it would be a great pity to put a drag on this progress simply through the lack of brick and mortar. The Federal Government is providing funds to carry out medical research under conditions which show that facilities are badly lacking. Scientists who have completed their research training often have had to move into other fields simply because there was no room available in laboratories. Over a year ago, I started correspondence with medical leaders in our country. I have found facilities, particularly in the area of cancer research, are badly needed if this progress is to go forward. There is a greater need for facilities than any other single

thing as far as making progress on cancer goes. I would like to include at this point in the RECORD some of the correspondence which I have had with medical authorities in this particular area:

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
Madison, June 15, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: The enclosed letter and statement are self-explanatory.

As a member of the subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, you are the best informed of all our Representatives from Wisconsin on the subject in question. This is an important proposal and is modest in amount, is nonrecurring, and can accomplish much good. I believe that this should be a popular bill.

Would you be willing to introduce a bill which would embody the ideas expressed in this proposal? If you are willing, we shall gladly furnish more detailed information which you may need to prepare a bill in proper form. I hope it is not too late to introduce such a measure as an amendment before the end of the present session.

Within the next couple of days, copies of this statement will also be sent to each Senator and each Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin. In addition, because of their special interests, I will send copies to Senators Hill and Neuberger, Congressman Fogarty and Meader, Drs. J. B. Heller, Director of the National Cancer Institute, Harry M. Weaver, vice president for Research of the American Cancer Society, Sidney Farber, director, Children's Cancer Research Hospital in Boston, and Mrs. Mary W. Lasker, Head of the National Health Education Committee.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. RUSCH, M.D.,
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
Madison, June 15, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: Recently Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, president of the University of Wisconsin called a meeting of several scientists from a number of departments to consider how progress on the cancer problem could be accelerated. The results of the discussion of this committee are summarized in the enclosed statement. We are convinced that the views expressed would receive the enthusiastic support and approval from other scientists both on our campus and at universities elsewhere. The statement has the full approval of Dr. Elvehjem and Dr. J. Z. Bowers, dean of our medical school.

It is my firm conviction that the need for more space for research in this country should be met before funds are provided for the support of research abroad.

A copy of the enclosed statement is being sent to each of the Representatives and Senators from Wisconsin, as well as to Senators HILL and NEUBERGER and to Congressman FOGARTY. We hope that you will agree with our statement and give this matter your favorable support.

Respectfully yours,

H. P. RUSCH, M.D.,
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, June 15, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
Marshfield, Wis.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: President Eisenhower, in a talk before the American Medical Association on June 9, called for accelerated progress in the fight against cancer. It is our considered opinion that if cancer research is to move ahead, funds must be made available for the construction of research laboratories. We urge that the 86th Congress appropriate at least \$20 million to be distributed to carefully selected cancer research laboratories for this purpose without the present requirement of matching funds.

Substantial financial support is being provided for cancer research by both public and private funds. As a result of this support, the number of research projects and trained personnel have steadily increased. We now face a critical shortage of laboratory space. In universities throughout the country, ideas are waiting to be tested and men are anxious to test them, but the ultimate victory over cancer will be postponed unless the needed space is provided.

At the present time funds are available for the construction of health research facilities but are granted only if matching funds are provided by the local institution. This places laboratories which are part of a university and which conduct full-time research concerning a specific disease, like cancer, in a serious dilemma. The pressures of increasing enrollments require that major emphasis at universities be given to the construction of teaching facilities; therefore, some research institutions at universities are being inadvertently handicapped because they cannot obtain the matching funds locally which are needed for expansion.

Some Members of Congress have recently proposed an increase in the expenditure for cancer research for the coming year. We strongly urge that a minimum of \$20 million be made available for 1 year for the construction of facilities for cancer research and that such grants be without the requirement of matching funds. This minimum amount would, for example, provide approximately \$2 million to each of 10 research centers. It is suggested that these funds be administered by the National Advisory Council of Health Research Facilities of the National Institutes of Health.

Respectfully yours,

Prof. Robert Bock, Prof. Robert Burris,
Prof. A. R. Curreri, Prof. David Green,
Prof. H. O. Halvorson, Prof. Marvin Johnson,
Prof. J. A. Miller, Prof. V. R. Potter,
Prof. J. Price, Prof. H. P. Rusch, Prof. F. Skoog.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, June 24, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: In reply to your letter of June 17, I am sending the following information to you:

The serious effort to settle the cancer problem began in this country shortly after World War II. At that time the space available for this purpose was critically short, and Congress appropriated funds for construction facilities for several years. In the intervening years the number of people engaged in cancer research has increased greatly, as can be seen from the fact that membership in the American Association for Cancer Research, which is limited to professional senior investigators with considerable experience in this field, has increased from 558 in 1949 to 1,028 in 1959. The construction

of laboratories has not kept pace with the annual increase in trained investigators and assistants eager to work in this field.

Investigations on cancer are being conducted at a number of institutions in this country. The following list by States includes most of the laboratories engaged exclusively or primarily in cancer research:

Alabama: Kettering-Meyer Laboratory, Southern Research Institute, Birmingham.

California: Department of Pathology, University of Southern California Medical School, Los Angeles; Division of Cancer Research, University of California Medical School, San Francisco.

Florida: Cancer Research Laboratory, University of Florida, Gainesville; Medical Center, University of Miami, Miami.

Illinois: Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Chicago, Chicago; Department of Cancer Research, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago; Division of Oncology, Chicago Medical School, Chicago.

Kansas: Department of Oncology, University of Kansas Medical School, Kansas City.

Maine: Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor.

Massachusetts: Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston; Huntington Laboratories, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Michigan: Detroit Cancer Institute, Wayne State University, Detroit.

Minnesota: Division of Cancer Biology, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis.

New York: Roswell Park Institute for Cancer Research, Buffalo; Institute of Cancer Research, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York; Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania: Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia.

Texas: M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, University of Houston.

Wisconsin: McArdle Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research and Cancer Research Hospital, University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison.

U.S. Government: National Cancer Institute, Bethesda.

The above list is presented for your general information. It is as complete as I could make it at the moment, and several centers may have been inadvertently omitted. I am not suggesting all of the centers named above require additional space at this time. In a few cases the need for additional space has probably been alleviated by recent construction, and some of the institutions would not be eligible if the criteria set forth below were to apply. I am certain, however, that the limiting factor at this time in a number of these institutions is a critical shortage of research space.

Decisions concerning space requirements must be based solely on merit and need. To insure an impartial decision on this matter I urge that recommendations concerning the allocation of such funds be made by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service on recommendation by the National Advisory Council of the Health Research Facilities of the National Institutes of Health. This organization would be in an excellent position to furnish a more detailed list and could certainly provide a more accurate estimate of the monetary value of existing facilities than is available to me. However, on the basis of my own contact with these institutions, I would say that the capital investment in the existing facilities listed above varies from about \$100,000 to about \$15 million. The total facilities represented by the list could be estimated at between \$50 and \$70 million.

As I pointed out in my earlier letter, a single appropriation of \$20 million for 1 year would allow 10 institutions to expand their facilities by \$2 million each, or, in terms of a total existing valuation of \$60 million as listed above, this amounts to an increase of about 30 percent in available space specifically committed for cancer research.

In my opinion, the standards of eligibility for the proposed construction grants, which would not require matching funds, must be very high to assure that the money will be spent to the greatest advantage. The criteria for judging grant eligibility and priority should be even more exacting than is the case when matching funds are required.

It is, therefore, suggested that the allocation of funds for construction be based on the following criteria.

1. Eligible institutions should have an established record of outstanding work in cancer research.

2. Eligible institutions or key personnel therein should be affiliated with universities or colleges. Universities are responsible not only for a great deal of research, but it is here that our future investigators are trained, so that a shortage of space handicaps not only our present research progress but that for the future as well.

3. Institutions that should not be eligible for these construction facilities are industrial laboratories and Federal laboratories such as the National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Atomic Energy Commission, etc.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. RUSCH, M.D.,
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1959.

The Honorable MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: Dr. Harold P. Rusch, director of the McArdle Memorial Cancer Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, has written his Senators and Congressmen to the effect that the number of trained personnel and research projects aimed at the control or eradication of cancer has steadily increased and states that the bottleneck at the present time is the absence of adequate laboratory space. I should like to support his request strongly that a minimum of \$20 million be made available for construction of facilities for cancer research devoid of the present requirement for matching funds.

For example, at the University of Chicago, and we are not unique, we have planned an underground research laboratory, to be devoted primarily to the solution of the cancer and heart problems, for which we have had an approved Government fund in the amount of \$750,000 for approximately 2 years. As yet we have been unable to raise our share and unless we are successful in the very near future, and there seems little prospect of this, we will have to release the funds and forego our plans. This will badly cripple our cancer research program.

The deficits we are incurring annually as a result of increasing costs of research plus inadequate research overhead are a real handicap. Some of the private universities are now planning medical student tuition of \$1,500 within the next year or two and yet the tuition costs probably cover only about 20 percent of the universities' medical education program. The research fellowship program of the Public Health Service and the American Cancer Society have been successful in developing a large number of young scientists who cannot put their ideas into an active research program without some new facilities and unless the universities get some relief in the form of operat-

ing expenses and more liberal arrangement for additional space, the problem will proceed from serious to critical in a very short time. I would urge these suggestions by the scientists of the University of Wisconsin receive your strong support because they clearly point out a national need for which the people of this country expect support in the interests of their better health.

Sincerely yours,

L. T. COGGESHALL, M.D.,
Dean.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH,
New York, N.Y., February 18, 1960.

Hon. MELVIN LAIRD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: It has come to my attention that you are considering the introduction of a bill in Congress which would provide emergency building funds for cancer and heart research laboratories. I am delighted that you recognize the great need which exists for this type of support and I sincerely hope that your efforts will be successful. It is almost incredible that with the recognized urgency of making progress in the control of these major public health problems and with the large appropriations which are voted by Congress to foster and expedite research on heart disease and cancer and to train additional scientific personnel, practically nothing is done to increase the existing physical facilities where the research and training is carried out. This is a major bottleneck which has the potentiality of slowing the flow of results which will ultimately lead to effective control measures.

At our institution a large scale and productive program of cancer research, training of laboratory scientists and physicians in this area and cancer patient care is in progress. On the basis of the work which has been done and which is ongoing, there has been little difficulty in securing adequate funds from governmental and private agencies to carry out our research. Now, however, we are in the position that it is impossible to pursue new avenues of investigation, to expand existing productive research or to train additional young M.D.'s and Ph. D.'s in the field of cancer because our laboratory facilities are already overcrowded.

The Institute of Cancer Research at Columbia University has a number of laboratories in the medical school proper. In addition there are research laboratories at the cancer research hospital affiliated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Francis Delafield Hospital. This unit is professionally staffed by the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center although it is a New York City Hospital administered by the New York Department of Hospitals. At a relatively small cost it would be possible to add one or two laboratory floors to the Delafield Hospital thereby more than doubling the currently available cancer research space. This very real need cannot be met in the foreseeable future by existing laboratory construction procedures since neither New York City nor Columbia University have funds for the Federal matching plan.

The following research programs in cancer research await additional laboratory space before they can be implemented:

(a) Cancer chemotherapy development through modification of quantitative biochemical differences between normal and tumor cells.

(b) The biological and biochemical mechanisms of resistance of cancer cells to chemotherapeutic agents.

(c) The application of biochemical genetics to cancer research.

(d) The study of the cancer cell membrane by biophysical methods.

(e) The chemical characterization of the lipids of tumor cells.

(f) The neurological complications of neoplastic disease.

(g) The investigation of the causes of the terminal wasting of tumor-bearing animals and cancer patients.

(h) The physiological control mechanisms of enzyme synthesis and activity.

As you can see, the research productivity of our group could be increased significantly if additional laboratory space could be obtained. Similar space problems clearly plague a number of other institutions across the Nation. Your plan to enable hard-pressed research groups in cancer and heart disease to obtain Federal funds for construction without local matching funds is a most encouraging development in a difficult and frustrating situation.

Very sincerely yours,

ALFRED GELLHORN, M.D.,
Professor of Medicine; Director, Institute
of Cancer Research.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
DIVISION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES,
Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1959.

Hon. MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: Dr. Harold P. Rusch, director of the McArdle Memorial Cancer Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, has written his Senators and Congressmen to the effect that the number of trained personnel and research projects aimed at the control or eradication of cancer has steadily increased and states that the bottleneck at the present time is the absence of adequate laboratory space. I should like to support his request strongly that a minimum of \$20 million be made available for construction of facilities for cancer research devoid of the present requirement for matching funds.

For example, at the University of Chicago, and we are not unique, we have planned an underground research laboratory, to be devoted primarily to the solution of the cancer and heart problems, for which we have had an approved Government fund in the amount of \$750,000 for approximately 2 years. As yet we have been unable to raise our share and unless we are successful in the very near future—and there seems little prospect of this—we will have to release the funds and forego our plans. This will badly cripple our cancer research program.

The deficits we are incurring annually as a result of increasing costs of research plus inadequate research overhead are a real handicap. Some of the private universities are now planning medical student tuition of \$1,500 within the next year or two and yet the tuition costs probably cover only about 20 percent of the universities' medical education program. The research fellowship program of the Public Health Service and the American Cancer Society have been successful in developing a large number of young scientists who cannot put their ideas into an active research program without some new facilities; and unless the universities get some relief in the form of operating expenses and more liberal arrangement for additional space, the problem will proceed from serious to critical in a very short time. I would urge these suggestions by the scientists of the University of Wisconsin receive your strong support because they clearly point out a national need for which the people of this country expect support in the interests of their better health.

Sincerely yours,

L. T. COGGESHALL, M.D.,
Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MEDICAL SCHOOL,
DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY,
Ann Arbor, Mich., January 4, 1960.

Hon. MELVIN LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LAIRD: Research on health problems in universities is often handicapped by lack of space. In fact, one can often obtain funds with which to hire technical help, such as research associates or technicians, or to employ graduate students or medical students on a part-time basis, but the lack of physical facilities for such people offers a serious handicap in pushing programs of research as rapidly as the senior investigator would like. This handicap is so serious that, in my opinion, it is materially lengthening the time when significant advances will be made in conquering some of our serious diseases, such as cancer and some forms of heart disease. The crowded conditions in many university laboratories is almost unbelievable.

A solution to this problem would be for the Federal Government, which receives a fair share of the taxpayers' dollars at present, to turn back to the institutions of the several States funds for building adequate facilities for research and teaching. It is impossible to draw any sharp line between research and teaching in a university. The value that has come to the Nation from the training of graduate students with research funds supplied by the taxpayers through the Federal Government is tremendous. It is only when a graduate student can serve as an apprentice to an expert investigator having available adequate space and equipment that he will be properly trained.

If our Nation is to have available an adequate number of health scientists in the near future to meet the need for training more medical students and for solving some of our many serious health problems, such as cancer, heart diseases, infectious diseases, and mental health problems, we should now be in the process of giving the right kind of training to the teachers and investigators of 1965. The time is really later than one thinks. Hence it is impossible to wait for funds from the State legislatures to get on with this job.

At a recent committee meeting of the American Cancer Society in New York, Dr. Harold P. Rusch, of the University of Wisconsin, informed me of your enlightened interest in attempting to make available funds from Federal sources for capital outlays, such as would be needed for modernizing old structures so as to increase their effectiveness, or even building new ones to aid in the teaching and research responsibilities of the universities in the fields of cancer and heart disease.

The matching fund philosophy is quite ideal in many ways, but what is one to do when the States find themselves in a situation where matching funds are not available in adequate quantities? It seems to me that the logical thing to do would be for the Federal Government to turn back to the States some of the tax dollars which, because of diversion to the Federal treasuries for good and adequate reasons, makes these same dollars unavailable to the State administrations. Obviously, as a scientist, I have very little appreciation of the legal problems involved in these problems. I simply know that problems exist and are becoming more critical year by year as we are faced with the sharp population increase which obviously calls for more of everything. Certainly this is true in the health sciences.

In closing, I hope that you will accept my thanks and appreciation for your efforts in

solving an important problem presented to you by Dr. Harold Rusch.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. NUNGESTER, M.D.,
Chairman.

CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
NEW ENGLAND DEACONESS HOSPITAL,
Boston, Mass., January 6, 1960.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: I have learned from my good friend Dr. Harold P. Rusch, the director of the McArdle Memorial Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, of your effective interest in the provision of more adequate facilities for research. I believe that the present system of support for construction of research facilities used by the Public Health Service is an excellent one.

It has been a great advantage to have a number of added research facilities made available through the U.S. Public Health Service, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Agriculture, and other agencies through their national and other laboratories, but there is still urgent need for provision of increased laboratory facilities all across the country. A good start has been made in meeting this increased need for facilities through the construction items in the research budgets of these agencies. The research construction program of the Public Health Service on a matching fund basis has proved to have many advantages.

I know personally of the fine work done at the McArdle Memorial Laboratory at Madison, work that would not have been done as effectively or as soon and perhaps would not have been done at all had it not been for the facilities of the laboratory. It is illogical to be confronted by a number of problems, some of them extremely urgent as in the case of cancer, to provide funds for the carrying on of research, provide funds for the training of research personnel, but not to have facilities in which the problems may be worked upon or the trained persons attack these urgent problems. In the past when scientists were few, laboratory space could be found. Now when 90 percent of the scientists that ever lived are working actively at the present time, now, when breathtaking progress is being made in medical research, it would be a great pity to put a drag on this progress simply through the lack of brick and mortar. However, local participation in construction costs is a valuable feature. It increases local interest, support, and understanding. It prevents waste.

I earnestly hope that you, together with Senator HILL, Congressman FOGARTY, and other of your colleagues who have made such outstanding contributions to progress in the field of cancer and public health in general through enlightened efforts, will continue to be successful in convincing the Congress that the splendid work so ably begun in the field of health must be continued and expanded.

Mathematicians can work with pencil, paper, and slide rule. A theoretical physicist needs calculating devices, a chemist needs laboratories, a cancer research worker, or indeed the research worker in any biomedical field, needs not only extensive laboratory facilities but needs in addition research wards where his discoveries may be applied for the benefit of patients or animal colonies where his hypothesis can be tested.

I am very pleased to learn of your enlightened approach to this problem, and I am deeply grateful to Dr. Rusch for bringing it to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

SHIELDS WARREN.

THE INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 15, 1960.
Hon. MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: The enclosed copy of letter to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service in support of the bill which you submitted is self-explanatory.

There is no doubt that your views are correct. We have immediate needs which, so far as we can determine, can be met only in this manner, and I am hopeful that the Congress will recognize the magnitude and the urgency of the problem by acting favorably on your proposal.

I am sending copies of this letter to Senators Neuberger and HILL and to Congressman FOGARTY because of their interest in cancer research. There is also enclosed a copy of a letter which I have sent to Dr. J. R. Heller, and to which I referred in my letter to Dr. Burney.

Your own interest and efforts to help are deeply appreciated by all of us who are trying to establish cancer research centers of the highest caliber.

Sincerely yours,

T. R. TALBOT, Jr., M.D.,
Director.

THE INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 12, 1960.
Dr. L. E. BURNLEY,
Surgeon General,
U.S. Public Health Service,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. BURNLEY: It has come to my attention that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on July 30, 1959, contained a proposal for an amendment to title VII of the Public Health Service Act, to provide for an emergency program of Federal aid for the construction of cancer and heart disease research facilities. A bill was introduced by Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD which would make it possible for making grants-in-aid for the construction of facilities for research relating to cancer and heart disease on a nonmatching basis.

There is no doubt that the availability of funds on a nonmatching basis would greatly accelerate what we are already planning to do, and that urgently needed research facilities could be created which would otherwise be either delayed or impossible.

For example, we have recently been notified that in August 1960 we will be awarded \$750,000 from the Health Research Facilities Branch of the National Institutes of Health. We requested \$1,125,900 and are now faced with the difficult task not only of matching the \$750,000, but of raising an additional \$725,000 in order to fulfill our immediate needs for laboratory facilities—the total cost of which will be at least \$2.25 million.

In addition to this, the Institute for Cancer Research must find approximately \$1 million for a clinical research unit, to be built as soon as possible.

One point that should be emphasized when one interprets the term "facilities for research relating to cancer," is that basic clinical investigation is just as important as laboratory research, especially in a cancer center such as we are creating here at the Institute for Cancer Research. I should like to urge, therefore, that special consideration be given to including clinical research facilities in this proposal, provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that such facilities are designed for this purpose.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to a letter which I sent to Dr. J. R. Heller on December 1, 1959, copy of which is enclosed. This letter discusses "Report No. 309 to accompany H.R. 6769, 86th Congress, from the Committee on Appropriations," and may

have an important bearing on the bill which Mr. Laird has introduced.

I hope you will let me know if I can provide further information which will be helpful; and I should like to express my personal gratification with the manner in which the National Cancer Institute has attempted to fulfill its responsibilities.

Sincerely yours,

T. R. TALBOT, Jr., M.D.,
Director.

DECEMBER 1, 1959.

Dr. J. R. HELLER,
Director, National Cancer Institute,
Bethesda, Md.

DEAR ROD: I have read with interest the record of congressional committee hearings in which it was stated that consideration should be given to "the establishment of cancer centers in 10 or more places in the country" (Rept. No. 309 to accompany H.R. 6769; 86th Cong.; from the Committee on Appropriations).

I should like to register with you some of my views and hopes regarding this proposal. This question should be thoroughly discussed and I shall, therefore, do my best to analyze the various factors which should be understood if the best decisions are to be made.

Our first obligation is to make the best use of facilities which are already in existence. There are two aspects of this to be considered: (1) improving or supplementing existing physical facilities, and (2) providing increased as well as more flexible support of operating costs.

We must also define what is meant by the term "cancer center." I assume that this is intended to imply that the very best clinical care, clinical research, and laboratory research, all dedicated to the study of malignant disease, will be assembled at one location and under one administrative body. Thus, the term implies a large degree of autonomy in order that highly concentrated effort can be directed to the vast problem of cancer. Medical school affiliation or university affiliation is probably essential; but complete control by either of these is not. The main purpose of an institute within a cancer center is, or should be, research. The chief purpose of a medical school is teaching. We would all agree that there is considerable overlap in these functions, but the main emphases are clear.

If one lists the seven or eight largest cancer research laboratories it can be seen that most of them qualify to be called institutes on the basis of their functional autonomy. In some the major emphasis is clinical. Almost all of them have a hospital or are associated with a hospital out of which they grew or into which they were placed. The relationships between the clinical and the laboratory aspects of cancer research have created special problems for each of these institutions, and each will require an individualized type of support in order to round out their function as a cancer center. All of them, however, would benefit greatly from better and more flexible support of operating costs.

The Institute for Cancer Research should certainly be included in the list to which I referred above. The replacement value of our laboratories is about \$6 million, and our budget is now about \$1,300,000 per year.

Our plans for the future are the result of more than 2 years of intensive study and discussion with many experts in the field of cancer research. It has been agreed that we should proceed as rapidly as possible to (a) enlarge our laboratory facilities, and (b) create a clinical facility on our own campus.

We have recently learned that the Health Research Facilities Branch of the U.S. Public Health Service has awarded us \$750,000 toward the completion of our laboratory expansion

which, it is estimated, will cost about \$2,200,000. This award will be announced in August 1960. We are now actively at work to find the remaining funds. We are also doing everything in our power to bring about a clinical unit which will be either affiliated with or will cooperate with other medical institutions in this city.

The Institute for Cancer Research, therefore, is in a unique position. It is one of the largest institutes in existence which is concerned with basic laboratory research in malignant disease; but it has no clinical facilities. This must be corrected, and I am confident that ultimately it will be.

It would be tragic if the large resources which we now have were not made the basis for creating a complete cancer center. With the availability of sufficient funds for a clinical unit this could be accomplished rapidly. If, on the other hand, a large cancer center were to be established elsewhere in this community, especially at this time, then much of what we now have here would be wasted. In addition, I cannot overlook my conviction that what is needed in America is not only more—but better. Any nation has just so much talent and ability. Our task should be to make what we have into the best, and to provide the finest facilities. In order to do this we must first complete what we have already started.

There is much more which could be said in support of our thesis that we have, at the Institute for Cancer Research, a valuable nucleus for a cancer center in the best sense of the word. I shall not burden you with further details at this time, but I hope that you will let me know if there is anything that I should do in order to provide more information.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

T. R. TALBOT, Jr., M.D.,
Director.

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 22, 1960.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives, Congress of the
United States, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: I have heard of your proposed bill entitled "Emergency Program for Cancer and Heart Disease Research Facilities" and should like to tell you how valuable I believe the passage of such a bill would be. One of the major problems facing investigators working on fundamental research is the shortage of building facilities and the difficulty in obtaining funds for such facilities. While many organizations are willing to contribute to supports of specific research programs, building funds are most difficult to obtain. The lack of space and facilities often result in curtailment of activity and delay in obtaining results.

In order to make progress which would lead to a more rapid solution to many of the problems of fundamental research, building facilities are urgently required. I should, therefore, like to tell of my strong support for your proposed bill.

Sincerely yours,

HILARY KOPROWSKI, M.D.,
Director.

The \$5 million appropriation to the National Cancer Institute will start an effective program to meet the needs for cancer research facilities. This bill provides the funds to meet the highest priority needs which exist at two or three of these specialized cancer research institutions. The committee has agreed that the No. 1 priority happens to exist at my own State University of Wisconsin. This bill will meet Wisconsin's needs. It is hoped that by next year the other seven or eight research institutions in this area will be in a position to submit

construction grant applications for cancer research facilities under this new program.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to include in the RECORD a story which appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal of Madison, Wis., under date of Friday, March 25, 1960. This article expresses in part some of the outstanding work being carried on at this important cancer research center.

U.W. STORY SHOWS GAINS ON DISEASE

(By John Newhouse)

Wisconsin's topflight cancer research team talked about its accomplishments Thursday, and it was an impressive story.

And it affects all of you who have only a 3-to-1 chance of living 5 cancer-free years once the disease has been discovered in your body.

They told a story that promises bettering of those odds—particularly in some forms of cancer where the odds are even longer.

FROM THEORY TO PROOF

One part of the team, that of basic research, was represented by Dr. Charles Heidelberger, whose salary has just been guaranteed for life by the American Cancer Society, so long as he stays in research.

He was the man who had the theory that a hungry cancer cell could be tricked into accepting a chemical that looked to it like food, but in reality was a poison.

He tailor made the chemical, in McArde Institute, and distributed it to all the institutions in the country interested in trying it out.

The other half of the team—the clinical group interested in seeing if the drug would cure cancer in humans—was represented by Dr. Anthony Curreri, of the Cancer Research Hospital of the University of Wisconsin.

And his faith in the drug and his theories of how it should be administered—particularly at a time when discouraging reports were being made by others—finally proved its worth.

ADVANCES NOTED

"From 22 to 25 percent of colon cancers will respond to the drug, and about 30 percent of breast cancers," Dr. Curreri reported.

Further, now that the original 5-fluorouracil (5-FU for short) has proved its worth, another drug has been developed.

The new drug is called, for short, 5-FUDR.

"With 5-FUDR, we get a response in about 40 percent of colon cancers, and even better in cancers of the breast," Dr. Curreri said.

One of the big problems of the latter drug, he said, is its cost.

"The first kilo or about 2¼ pounds, cost \$65,000," he said. "Now the cost has dropped to about \$350,000 for 10 kilos—or \$35,000 a kilo. And there is a possibility that it will drop to around \$10,000 a kilo ultimately." (About 1/100th of a kilo is needed to treat a patient over a course of four or five dosages.)

The new drug was developed by Dr. Heidelberger, along with Robert Duschinsky, of Hoffman-LaRoche Laboratories in Nutley, N.J.

CLUE TO COST

One of the ingredients for the first small amounts to be made was found in minute quantities in salmon semen, which gives a clue to the immense cost of making the drug.

The seriousness of the problem of cancer was outlined Thursday by Dr. Robert Samp, staff member of the research hospital.

"Sixty years ago, cancer was regarded as the black death," he said. "We had no weapons to fight it. Fifty years ago, the chances of living 5 years, free of the disease after discovery, were 10 to 1 against you. Twenty-five years ago, they were 5 to 1.

"Today, they're 1 to 3. Under the most favorable circumstances, with the tools in general use, 1 to 2 is about the best we could expect."

That meant, he said, that other tools had to be found. One of these, he said, was chemotherapy—or use of chemical compounds.

Dr. Heidelberger told of his interest in a clue from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. There they'd found that cancer cells used more of a basic food substance—uracil—than normal cells.

FOOLING THE CANCER

So he removed a hydrogen atom from the uracil molecule, and replaced it with a fluorine atom. He figured that the cancerous cells would eat the new molecule but—because it had been changed—be unable to make one of the products it needed for growth.

He made the new compound.

They tried it on mice, and rats, and dogs, over a long period. The drug looked promising. It was distributed all over the country, with Dr. Curreri getting his share.

There was one drawback which they had expected. This was that the drug would attack normal cells as well. But they depended upon the greedy cancer cells, most in need for food, to eat the most and die the first without reproducing.

And there was another drawback, too. That was that there were other "greedy" cells in the body. One spot was that of the bone marrow, where white corpuscles are made. Another was in the lining of the intestines, where cells take a terrific abuse from stomach fluids breaking down food and have to be replaced at a rapid rate.

And there was little percentage in killing the cancer cells if you killed the marrow cells and the cells which made up the protective mucous lining of the stomach as well.

PATIENTS HELP

Dr. Curreri was interested in finding where the new drug preferred to go in the human body. He found patients willing to take the drug, in combination with a radio isotope tracer, a few hours before surgery. Then, after the surgery the patients were due to get anyway, the drug was traced by the pathologist.

And it was found that the cancer cells absorbed most of the drug, bone marrow the next most, the intestine lining the third most, the liver fourth, and that there were negligible amounts in the rest of the body.

With this clue, cautious dosages were given to others who volunteered. By the end of 6 months, it was raised to what they felt were optimum levels. But they didn't get the results they wanted.

The reasoning then, by Dr. Curreri and Dr. Fred J. Ansfield, was that the levels would have to be raised to the point where beneficial cells would have to be made "sick" to kill the cancer cells.

It made for discomfort on the part of the patient. But, time after time, it caused a regression (or shrinking) of the cancer.

BIG BREAKTHROUGH

And they had made a big breakthrough in cancer research.

They know, at the university today, that they don't have the universal answer to the thousands of types of cancer.

Research is continuing. They're using the new drugs in combination with other drugs, or with X-ray, to get better results than using various methods singly.

And they are confident that some day more breakthroughs will come and that those odds—of 3 to 1—will be bettered immeasurably.

MEDICAL ECONOMICS

Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a few remarks in support of a portion of the present bill which applies to medical economics. I should like to call to your

attention certain specific areas which strike me as being worthy of special interest in reviewing the responsibilities of the Federal Government relative to health.

One of these has to do with the rising costs of medical and hospital care, in relation to the general cost of living. It was brought out in the hearings that during a recent 10-year period while the general cost-of-living index was rising 22 percent, hospital costs rose 92 percent. There are a number of reasons underlying this disproportionate increase, some of which are well understood and some of which are not.

We were informed in the subcommittee that personnel costs account for the major portion of this increase; that, in effect, hospital salaries and wages have only recently risen to reasonable levels. It is also clear that there has been greatly increased utilization of hospitals, partly because of the fact that some two-thirds of the American people are now covered by some form of hospital insurance. Further, of course, thanks to advances in medical knowledge the patient is able to get better treatment, much of which depends on expensive equipment and the like.

But there are many unknowns still remaining in this field of hospital utilization and medical economics. I believe that the Nation should be able to turn to the Public Health Service for enlightenment in this field. Therefore, I am encouraged to note that the service as proposed in the President's budget is pursuing a number of studies—at a comparatively low cost—to elucidate the facts in this area. It is my personal belief that the Public Health Service could profitably devote more of its resources than are presently programed to the exploration of these factors which affect the availability of medical knowledge.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

All of you are well aware of the increasing potential hazards to human health in our environment—in air pollution, water pollution, radiation, and the like. I was pleased to see that the Public Health Service is planning within the budget as submitted to the Congress a consolidation of these activities under unified direction so that their various programs in these related fields will be mutually supporting. I am convinced that the increased appropriations recommended in this area by the President are of the utmost importance.

Two Public Health Service installations—the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta and the Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati—serve as bridges between the acquisition of fundamental knowledge and its application in the Nation's health programs. The Service conducts a large share of its applied research through these institutions, and most of its training courses for State and local health personnel and those from industry.

Both of these facilities have grown greatly, both in size and in national and international stature, within the past few years. Although both have recently moved into larger quarters, the Service

has presented cogent reasons for the need for further physical expansion. Accordingly, funds were recommended by the President for planning future construction in connection with these facilities, and for other needed construction.

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

I have been favorably impressed with the work done in the past 3 years by the National Health Survey in assessing the amount of illness and disability in the United States. The data developed by the survey, using interview methods with a selected sample of the population, show dimensions of our national health problem which are not revealed by a study of mortality figures alone. They show a staggering number of man-days lost through disability, through injuries and chronic diseases, through such things as relatively minor upper respiratory infections. This year the survey is beginning to collect complementary data through health examinations which will, among other things, indicate how much validity can be assumed for information gathered through interviews. I am confident that the expenditures necessary to mount this health examination program will yield a great deal of essential information as to the true nature and relative importance of our health problems.

It seems to me that in emphasizing medical research, and stimulating insofar as is practicable, we must also look with equal attention to the application of research results. There is nothing more tragic than lives lost and disabilities suffered through delay or failure to put into practice medical knowledge which has already been developed in the laboratory. It is balance between research and application, within the framework of economic feasibility, which must be sought in expenditures for public health.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. On page 28 of the bill, line 4, there is this language:

Including not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem—

Does this mean the hiring of more consultants at \$100 a day?

Mr. LAIRD. This is the hiring of temporary consultants in the area of Indian health. They are medical technicians. I support the payment of up to \$100 for these medical technicians.

Mr. GROSS. Elsewhere in Government we find consultants are paid \$50, \$75, per day and now today \$100. Yesterday we had a bill before the House in which there was a variety of per diems for consultants with the top being \$75. Today it is \$100 per day.

Mr. LAIRD. I believe the gentleman will find that the language is "not to exceed \$100." The people used in this work will have to be paid \$100 in order to get an effective medical technician into these particular areas.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, the gentleman has been here long enough to know that when you say "not to exceed \$100"

that is the per diem that will be paid. To go further into the bill, on page 28 there is this language:

Payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations—

And so forth. Does this set a precedent for the installation of telephones in private residences, can the gentleman tell me?

Mr. LAIRD. I cannot answer the gentleman as to whether this sets a precedent. I believe it is necessary in the area of Indian health activities for these doctors to have a phone. I think the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] who went out and made an investigation of this problem can give the gentleman that information.

Mr. GROSS. I am of the opinion that these doctors can afford to pay for their own telephones.

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman perhaps would favor spending funds to set up offices for these doctors in these areas?

Mr. GROSS. Not at all.

Mr. LAIRD. I am opposed to setting up separate offices.

Mr. GROSS. I would not be for that, either.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. It must be borne in mind in the first place that many of these doctors are located in very remote areas. Also it must be borne in mind that because they are located in these remote areas they are faced with a great many emergency problems and on very short notice they must call and make arrangements to take care of these indigent patients in hospitals that maybe far removed from their personal residence. It has been my privilege to visit some of these places where some of these doctors live. They are a really dedicated group of people. In my estimation the amount of money which we spend on this per diem for these specialists is returned manyfold in the services that they render to the Indians.

One of the real problems we have in connection with Indian health is that these people are not operating on a daily or hourly basis. They are on call you might say 24 hours a day. And with all of the problems of living in remote areas it seems to me that this is certainly an item which is justified.

Mr. LAIRD. And does not the gentleman from Minnesota agree that the effect of this provision is to give better service to these people and in the long run will save money, over a plan to set up a separate office which would cover service for a period of 8 or 10 hours a day. These people are giving 24 hours of service per day in this particular area.

Mr. MARSHALL. I certainly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation bill, as usual, is one

of the bills that we face every year that affects our health and many other activities. It touches all of our communities and all of our States.

During the discussion we have had here today we have been apprised of the dollars extended to the various areas by this legislation. However, I think any Member who takes the time to really look into the Federal activities covered in this legislation will readily find that the Federal Government is getting into practically every area that you can imagine. I think the Congress is going to come to the point where we are going to have to take one of two roads. We must decide whether the Federal Government is going to continue to get into various new programs, whatever they may be, or we must decide that there are certain things that are local and State in responsibility.

I recognize that as our economy has become more complex our Federal responsibilities certainly have become more numerous. You will find in this bill \$45 million to assist communities in the construction of their sewage treatment facilities. This in my opinion is very definitely a local responsibility. However, I recognize that we do have a Federal responsibility in this area when it comes to water pollution research. I think the Federal Government can conduct research of this kind of problem much better than a given State can, but the application of the research, in my opinion, should be done solely by the local communities and States.

If the Federal Government is going to get into all these problems, whether in the field of health, education, or what not, then I just do not believe we can ever look forward again to any tax reduction at the Federal level. We ought to be willing, if we are going to get into these areas, to support increased Federal revenues to pay the bill. Our deficits are growing year after year. We are mortgaging the futures of our children and our grandchildren.

Therefore, if we in the Congress of the United States are going to continue to embark upon these new programs, some of them worthy, as they may be, then we also ought to be willing to stand up and raise revenue to pay the bill. I think it is foolhardy to increase appropriations year after year and also to advocate tax reduction.

The legislation we have here today is about the best we could expect to get. It touches many of the areas of vital concern to us all in the area of medical research. We are all interested in research in regard to cancer, heart disease, mental health, or whatever it may be. But looking over the past history of these appropriations, I wonder if we have not been increasing these a little faster than we are able to train the people adequately to carry on this research. If it takes \$50 or \$100 million to get real results, I think everyone would support it. But I cannot find that we can put a dollar sign on any of these research endeavors and say they are going to bring a given result, however desirable the purpose may be.

Considering Federal aid and the participation the Federal Government has in some of these areas, I would say the overwhelming majority of the medical schools in the United States would have to close their doors if the research funds in this appropriation bill were denied them.

I was interested some weeks ago when Dr. Harlan Hatcher, president of the University of Michigan, was in Washington and he made the statement that of the total budget of the University of Michigan, of some \$92 million over \$20 million is Federal money at this time. These Federal moneys are becoming so integrated in these institutions that to remove them or in any way to reduce them drastically would have an adverse effect on these institutions.

Mr. Chairman, I support this legislation although, frankly, there is some of the authorizing legislation that I opposed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS].

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, from the 3d of April to the 9th of April of this year we are going to celebrate National Library Week in our country. That celebration will have a special significance in the State of Indiana this year because of the splendid action of both the subcommittee on appropriations and the full committee on appropriations in recommending that \$7.5 million, the full authorization for the rural library service program, be included in the bill this year, rather than the \$7.3 million recommended in the President's budget.

Mr. Chairman, I want to pay tribute to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and my distinguished friend the gentleman from Indiana, a member of the subcommittee [Mr. DENTON], for their fine leadership in making possible the retention of these funds.

The fact of the matter is that the State of Indiana is the only one of the 50 States and 3 territories in this Nation that has steadfastly refused to accept any of the Federal funds that are available under the rural library service program. This refusal amounts to an obstinate, shortsighted, and willful giveaway by the Republican Governor of Indiana, Harold W. Handley, of the tax moneys of Hoosier taxpayers to the citizens of all the other 49 States which do benefit by participation in the program.

Mr. Chairman, it is ironical that recently Governor Handley proclaimed National Library Week in Indiana for April 3-9. Apparently he is willing to include the people of Indiana in Library Week but he is not very willing to see them in libraries.

The fact of the matter is that the public librarian in the Governor's own hometown of LaPorte, Ind., wrote to me the other day to give his full support to Indiana's participation in this program.

The newspaper published in Governor Handley's hometown, the LaPorte Herald-Argus, has editorially strongly endorsed the participation of Indiana in the program.

Seven Democratic Congressmen from Indiana and the distinguished junior Senator from Indiana, the Honorable R. VANCE HARTKE, as well as all four of the announced Democratic candidates for the nomination for Governor of our State and the speaker of the State House of Representatives, as well as the minority leader of the State Senate, have endorsed the participation of the State of Indiana in the rural library service program.

We in Indiana now have an opportunity, because of the action of the distinguished Committee on Appropriations, to make use of our share of the funds provided by this act, funds provided in part by the tax moneys of Hoosier citizens. I want again to congratulate the members of the committee and express once more my appreciation to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], for their leadership on this important matter.

The issue of participation in the rural library program is now squarely drawn. The people of Indiana will decide next the issue in November. The leaders of the Republican Party in Indiana are on record against our participation. All of the Democratic candidates for Governor favor our participation.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident the people of Indiana will choose wisely.

(Mr. BRADEMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, this is very largely an Indiana question. There are 800,000 people in the State of Indiana who are without library service and it is believed that for another million the library service is inadequate.

Mr. Chairman, of the 50 States in the Union, Indiana is the only one which has not taken advantage of the rural library program. For this reason, the budget direction reduced this appropriation from \$7.5 million to \$7.3 million. Indiana's share is approximately \$200,000. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS] has pointed out that we hope after the first of the year, when we have a new Governor, that Indiana will take advantage of this library program the same as the other States. I also want to thank the committee for restoring this money so that Indiana will be treated the same as other States in the Nation.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, the library services program has meant a great deal to the State of West Virginia. More than 184,000 books, including basic reference collections, have been provided West Virginia libraries under this worth-

while program. I hope the State of Indiana will be able to take advantage of this program. Strengthening our public libraries where books are readily available to all of our citizens, regardless of their ability to pay, is one significant way to expand the educational frontier so vital to our national survival.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, the Library Association, women's clubs, the Parent-Teachers Association, and the Farmers Union all appeared before our committee and asked to have this fund restored. I told them they were probably talking to the wrong people and that they ought to talk to the Governor of Indiana to get him to take advantage of the program. They said they would.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. I take this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] for the splendid job he did in pointing up the recent increase in appropriations for aid to dependent children: \$200 million in this budget, with an additional \$100 million to be spent by the State and local agencies to provide for the care of families that are abandoned by parents that are living; I wonder if you could tell the committee what special efforts are being made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to reduce this rising cost.

Mr. DENTON. We were assured by the Secretary that if the prosecutor would ask the welfare people they would work through the social security and locate these runaway fathers. This had been a working rule for some time, he said, but the Department had passed a regulation recently to that effect. A trial run was made in the city of Cleveland with great success. I served as a prosecuting attorney, and I know how hard it is to make these recalcitrant parents support their children. It is much easier to get the money from the welfare people. But it is an outrageous situation. I hope that the welfare will cooperate with the prosecution. I would ask that in those cases where there is a father who is not supporting his children that welfare will turn over their report to the law-enforcement officers to see that the men who are guilty are prosecuted.

Mr. VANIK. Does the gentleman feel that we should approach this problem solely in this way, or is there need for enacting a flight-from-family-responsibility law?

Mr. DENTON. Ever since I have been here I have had such a bill in the hopper. I got a hearing from a Judiciary Committee the first year, but nothing since. The FBI opposed it because they did not want to be operating as police court officers. I think a Federal so-called runaway package should be enacted.

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to commend this committee for its concern with the skyrocketing rise in the cost of the aid to dependent children program. It is shocking that \$200 million in Federal

funds plus an additional \$100 million in State and local funds are paid to support children who have living runaway fathers who could and should support these children. Of the total number of dependent children cases, 90 percent have living fathers who dodge their family responsibilities.

Providing for abandoned children costs the Nation \$800,000 a day, a 67-percent increase from the \$540,000 per day cost of this program 2 years ago. At this rate of increase this item of public expense is rising more phenomenally than any other peacetime Government expense.

Our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], is absolutely correct when he stated during the hearings on February 4, 1960:

There is no reason why men who bring children into the world should not support them, and that seems to be the terrible weakness, that nothing is done to require them to support their children.

In America it is relatively easy for a weak-willed father to abandon his children. He simply crosses the State line, moves to a new community, obtains a new job, and often creates a new family circle. There are times when he may obtain a new social security number through the use of an alias or fraudulent name and thereby shield himself from apprehension.

Secretary Flemming is to be commended for the modest relaxation of OASI records to locate runaway fathers of dependent children supported through Federal funds. Unfortunately, local agencies have not made full and complete use of these facilities, and this approach is of course ineffective where the runaway father uses an alias and establishes a new account number.

Last summer, at the request of Congressman WIDNALL and myself, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare proceeded with a special survey study in three scattered communities in America including the Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, area. As a result of this special effort, in my community, of 290 errant fathers, 111 were located. Sixty-three were located with social security records as the chief source of this information. As a result of the special effort, 37 support orders were obtained, and 5 entered into voluntary agreements to support their children. The results of this special effort were not insignificant and point the way to saving hundreds of millions of dollars.

In my opinion, the only real solution to this problem would be the enactment of a law prohibiting interstate flight from family responsibility. The Attorney General does not desire the additional work that would be involved. The FBI undoubtedly feels it is already overburdened with its established responsibilities, while the Social Security Administration would undoubtedly resist a widescale opening of its records to permit the effective administration of such a law.

This problem is so grave and so vital to the national interest that it must be approached in a giant step. If runaway fathers are quickly apprehended, the word will pass like wildfire that this na-

tion will not tolerate this escape from family responsibility. Not only will tremendous savings in public funds be effected, but family life will be made more stable.

It has also recently come to my attention that one government agency will be making payments of benefits to a runaway father, while at the same time another agency of the government will be making payments for the support of his neglected children. In my community I recently came upon a case in which the runaway father was receiving disability benefits from the Veterans' Administration while making absolutely no contribution to his abandoned family for a period in excess of 7 years. If this family were not sustained through the diligent efforts of the working mother, it would be eligible for aid to dependent children, while the government would be subsidizing the maintenance of the runaway father.

Certainly in these circumstances we should preclude the payment of any public benefits to a beneficiary who neglects his family obligation at the expense of the Federal Government, the State and local governments, his family, and the entire community.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, it is a real pleasure to serve on the Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations under the leadership of our esteemed colleague, JOHN FOGARTY. He is a fair, considerate chairman who constantly strives to make an arduous task as pleasant as possible for his fellow members. He not only knows his subject but is genuinely interested in every phase of it. He has a sincere regard for his fellow man and puts his heart into his work.

ABLE COLLEAGUES

My colleague from Indiana, Congressman DENTON, shares this real interest. I know that his understanding of the many problems of labor and of people give him a fine insight into the programs with which we work. His knowledge and experience as a lawyer have been of great value to the committee.

On the other side, we have my good friend from the neighboring State of Wisconsin, Congressman LAIRD, who has the special ability of going directly to the heart of the problems before us. An able Representative; it is a pleasure to work with him.

Our colleague from Michigan, Congressman CEDERBERG, has a vast knowledge of the many special areas considered in our hearings. He is a diligent and conscientious worker who makes a genuine contribution to our proceedings.

A REWARDING EXPERIENCE

Because the programs with which we deal affect all of our people so intimately, our hearings are an unusually rewarding experience. Since we all share a desire to promote the welfare of our fellow citizens, cooperation comes easy. All of us are disappointed at times that we cannot move forward more rapidly in

one area or another. We have tried to resolve these differences as reasonably as possible and within the limitations we know exist at a time when so much of our income is devoted to military defense.

I doubt, Mr. Chairman, if any other committee of the Congress enjoys so broad a view of American life as we do in our hearings. We can see the progress being made on many fronts to improve the daily lives of millions of our fellow citizens. The programs we discuss are concerned with their work, their health, their retirement years, and their community schools and hospitals.

DEPARTMENTS AFFECT EVERYONE

The Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, between them, touch the lives of every American at some point. There is no concern more properly a Representative's than the concern for human lives and human needs. For this reason, I will always be grateful for the opportunity to serve on this committee.

It is not enough to commend my colleagues for the fine working spirit of the committee because this can also be attributed to the witnesses who appear before us.

DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANTS

For the most part, they are dedicated men and women determined to help improve the lot of their fellow citizens by carrying out the work of their agencies efficiently and effectively. Some of them have devoted a lifetime of service to the sick and needy. Some of them have made sacrifices to stay in Government service and many of them will leave their mark of accomplishment. Just as it is an inspiration to us, it must be a satisfaction to them to see the great accomplishments to which they have contributed over the years.

We are sometimes tempted to be discouraged by needs still unmet or jobs undone, but we can take hope in gains we have made and are making in some vital areas covered by the bill before you.

SECRETARY LOOKS TO FUTURE

The future presents still new challenges. Some of these were outlined for us by the Secretary of Labor, one of the ablest men in the President's cabinet, in a discussion of the decade ahead.

The estimates of the Department of Labor have important meanings for our immediate future. The great and rapid change taking place around us is surely one of the big stories of our time. It has social and economic implications which by their very nature become political implications.

LABOR FORCE TO GROW

The Secretary says our labor force will increase by 20 percent between 1960 and 1970 and farm employment will decline at almost the same rate. Farm families, however, will remain one of the major sources of manpower in this continuing shift to a predominantly industrial economy.

According to the Secretary, the trend of the last century will be accelerated in the decade ahead. In 1910, one out of three persons lived on a farm. Now, 1

out of 10 lives on a farm. About 6 million people are actually employed in farming, almost the same number as there were in 1870.

MORE FOOD—FEWER FARMERS

There is no better testimony to the technological revolution in agriculture which has made the American farmer the most efficient producer in the world. While our population has grown by 141 million people in the last 90 years, its food and fiber needs are more than met by the same number of farmers.

As farm manpower requirements are reduced, there is a substantial increase in the number of people leaving farms. Young people, especially, are leaving the farms in greater proportion than any other age group.

JUMP IN 18-YEAR-OLDS

In the general population, birth rates are expected to remain high and death rates to decline. The number of young people reaching the age of 18 each year will hold at about 3 million until 1965 when it will jump to almost 4 million each year for the next half of the decade.

The total working force will increase by 13.5 million workers, the biggest 10-year jump in our history. Twelve million of these will come from the age groups under 25 and over 45. The only group to decline in both number and percentage will be the 35 to 44 group which includes the depression babies of the 1930's.

INCREASE IN SERVICE TRADES

Another historic change is taking place, the Secretary told us, in the kind of jobs available to these new workers. Since 1950, there are more people employed in providing services than in producing goods and this trend is continuing.

Scientific and technological advances in most industries will demand better education and training. Estimates are that 7 out of 10 people entering the labor force in the 1960's will be high school graduates or will have done some college work. Ten years ago, it was 6 out of 10.

SCHOOLING INCREASES EARNINGS

About seven and one-half million of the new workers, however, will not have completed high school and 2½ million of these will not have completed a grade school education. Thus, 30 percent of all young workers entering the labor force in the next 10 years will lack a high school education.

In general, the labor studies show that those with more schooling have higher earnings while unemployment is much higher among those with the least education.

NEED SKILLED WORKERS

To make best use of our manpower potential, we must give special thought to this part of the work force. There is sufficient emphasis on the highly specialized sciences as a result of the sputnik scare. Similar effort must now be directed to young workers with other abilities.

One important step is expansion and improvement of training on the job, including apprenticeships for the skilled trades. Every worker must be placed in

a job that best fits his talents and he must be trained to make full use of these talents on the job.

UTILIZE FARM SKILLS

A highly mobile work force like ours presents new opportunities for those who are trained to accept them. Consequently, special attention should be directed to the young people leaving farms who already have skills that can be better developed and utilized.

Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of Labor should be commended for the foresight in studying the needs of the years immediately ahead. It gives us an opportunity to prepare in an orderly manner rather than be swept up in the current of change. Whether we like it or not, that change is taking place all around us and we must accept its challenges. There is no waste so tragic as the waste of human resources.

It is not my purpose to attempt to review in detail the work of all of the agencies for which funds are included in this bill. I do, however, want to call attention to some items which might be overlooked in a bill of such broad consequence and which deserve our attention because of their present or future implications.

LABOR REPORTS COST MONEY

One of the Department of Labor items which merits attention is the increased cost of administering the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports as the result of enactment of the so-called Griffin-Landrum bill. The budget request of the Bureau is for 620 positions at a cost of \$5,500,000 to the taxpayers. We reduced the amount by \$250,000 on top of an \$835,000 reduction made in the Department's request by the Bureau of the Budget.

Neither of these reductions necessarily indicate true savings since the Department's original request was based on factual material about increased workloads under the new law. The reductions made by the Bureau and by our committee were made largely because it is a new program and it is wise to have some operating experience upon which to base appropriations. It is possible, however, that if the work is properly done, appropriations will have to be increased in the future.

REPORTS MEAN EMPLOYEES

The House will recall that another provision of this act calls for the reporting and disclosure of welfare and pension plan data. For administration of this provision, the Department requested 81 positions at a cost of \$523,900.

To carry out its responsibilities under the new law, the National Labor Relations Board has asked for approximately \$3 million which includes an additional 100 new job positions.

IMPOSES FUTURE OBLIGATIONS

This helps to point up one of the real problems we constantly face in the Committee on Appropriations. How can we accurately measure the future cost of Government on the basis of the obligations we assume in our legislative acts from day to day? True, these obligations are sometimes ignored but this does

not solve the problem; it only postpones the day of reckoning.

An example is our failure to meet the cost of providing credit for military service for men covered under the Railroad Retirement Act. The Congress approved legislation providing credit for military service and the Federal contribution for this purpose totals \$133,354,000 through December 31, 1958.

MOCKS DEBT LIMIT

When we pass over such obligations, we are contributing to an unsound fiscal policy which too often makes a mockery of the statutory debt limit. On behalf of our committee, it should be pointed out that we have consistently urged the administration and the Bureau of the Budget to resolve this matter once and for all. The legislation as now written is clear enough on the Bureau's delaying tactics are unjustified.

COMMEND GENERAL HAISLIP

It is not possible, Mr. Chairman, to single out all of the people who appear before us who do a particularly good job of administration. I do, however, wish to commend Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Governor of the U.S. Soldiers' Home. He is a capable administrator and a forthright witness. His clear and concise manner of testifying might well be an example to other witnesses.

There appears to be some reduction in the quantity of surplus agricultural commodities made available to the Soldiers' Home. It is my hope that this situation will be corrected.

INDIAN HEALTH PROGRESS

In turning to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, I want first to discuss some of the Indian health problems in which we have taken a special interest. We are beginning to make progress and this is always an interesting stage in the development of any program.

Much remains to be done, of course. It would be unfair to give the House the impression that the progress being made gives hope of immediate reduction of Federal expenditures. On the contrary, the current appropriation still falls considerably short of the estimated \$60 to \$65 million annually recommended in a comprehensive study of the problem.

DEATH RATES CUT

This year your committee is recommending \$48,276,000 for Indian health activities and \$8,965,000 for construction of Indian health facilities. We believe this will enable the Public Health Service to carry forward the essential efforts which have contributed to the progress.

This is again a program in which progress can be measured in terms of human lives. The low standard of health care available to Indians in many parts of our country was certainly a major contribution to the extraordinarily high death rate. It is most encouraging to see that the efforts of the past 5 years offer new hope and have already increased life expectancy.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS DOWN

Tuberculosis, once the No. 1 cause of death among Indians, today ranks eighth. In the 5 years, 1954 through

1958, the tuberculosis death rate dropped 42 percent among Indians. The drop among Alaska natives was even more spectacular—over 80 percent.

Reported new cases of tuberculosis have dropped 26 percent in the same 5 years among Indians and by 60 percent among Alaska natives.

INFANT MORTALITY CUT

Infant death rates have always been tragically excessive among Indians. Nearly one-fourth of all Indian children die in the first year, compared to only 7 percent in the general population. Indian mothers are being encouraged to seek medical assistance and more babies are being born in hospitals. As a result the Indian death rate for the first month now compares with the general population but the rate jumps to five times higher in the remaining 11 months.

Gastroenteric and other diseases due to inadequate sanitation on Indian reservations rank high as causes of sickness and health. Deaths from gastroenteric diseases are 10 times greater among Indians than among the general population, although there is evidence of a decline in the Indian rate.

TRACHOMA TREATMENT UP

Notable progress has been made against trachoma an eye disease that can cause blindness. It was found on most of the reservations in the Southwest and afflicted 10 to 25 percent of those examined. Subsequent treatment resulted in a reported cure rate of 85 to 95 percent.

These are some of the welcome signs of progress. Remember, we are not dealing in statistics here; we are dealing in human beings. These are lives saved or health restored to men, women, and children who are our fellow citizens.

DEATHS CAN BE REDUCED

More can and is being done. Indian health problems of today are much like those of our whole population a generation ago. Most illnesses and nearly a fifth of the deaths among Indians can be prevented.

Over half of the Indian population is under 20 years of age because of the high death rate. The average age of Indians at death is 40 years while it is 62 for all races. Deaths from influenza and pneumonia, tuberculosis, gastroenteritis and other communicable diseases are 3 to 10 times greater than in the general population.

MORE PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES

To provide the kind of medical treatment and health services which makes this progress possible, we need to develop hospital and clinical facilities in many parts of the country. At the same time, we are moving into improved preventive activities designed to create more healthful living conditions.

At first glance, the budget request for a \$2,026,000 increase in funds for health activities would appear to be an improvement in medical treatment. The Congress, however, has passed Public Law 86-121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act. Diversion of funds and personnel to implement the act would actually leave the health activities funds at last year's level. The committee fails to

see how funds and personnel can be utilized in the sanitation program without an adverse effect on the medical and health programs.

New hospitals are coming into operation at Sells, Ariz., and Gallup, N. Mex.; approximately \$735,600 is required to staff these hospitals.

INCREASED CONTRACT CARE

At the same time, funds have proven insufficient in some States to meet contract care needs. Your committee has provided an increase of \$750,000 and our report expresses the desire that this increase be used primarily to meet contract care obligations.

Hopelessly inadequate sanitation facilities have long been recognized as source of much disease and poor health among Indians. Because it is so important that the worst of these sanitation deficiencies be eliminated, your committee is especially interested in the most effective and economical use of the funds available.

USE FUNDS WISELY

In our hearings, we discovered that despite the fact that Indians are required to provide all on-premise labor some of the projects cost up to \$1,000 per family. These projects do include both development of sanitary water sources and a waste disposal system. Because of distances and circumstances involved, these costs may be justified.

However, we immediately face the question of whether such sums might not be better spent on other aspects of Indian health which yield yet greater results. Accordingly, we caution the Public Health Service to carefully analyze each project to prevent use of resources which might be more beneficial in another application.

STEADY PROGRESS IS GOAL

Considering the overall program for Indian health activities, there undoubtedly are members who feel that more funds might accelerate the progress we are witnessing. There are, however, administrative and personnel problems which must be met first if we are to insure the maximum benefit intended for the Indian families served by these programs.

The committee feels that a steady rate of progress will be of more lasting benefit and will prevent costly problems which can only result in poorer service to the very people we are trying to help.

HOUSING IS GREATEST PROBLEM

Nowhere is the seriousness of our problem better demonstrated than in the area of construction of Indian health facilities. The Public Health Service originally requested \$11,388,000 which was reduced to \$6,964,000 by the Bureau of the Budget.

The greatest single problem remains adequate housing. Without decent living quarters, it is impossible to recruit and retain the doctors and professional health personnel on whom the whole health program depends. When responsibility for health care was transferred from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Public Health Service, housing facilities were not included.

NEED IN ISOLATED AREAS

To relieve the immediate problem, so-called Picket housing was provided for temporary occupation. Deterioration has made many of these units unfit for human occupancy yet 301 are still in use. We are concerned about good facilities for the patients themselves; now we must also face up to the need for decent quarters for the dedicated men and women assigned to these isolated areas where acceptable housing is nonexistent.

The service's original request would have provided 236 units. The budget allowed 76 units, a cutback from last year's 88 units despite the growing need. The committee feels that there is no justification for falling farther behind and has provided funds for 49 additional units, or a total of 134. It would be desirable to move ahead even more rapidly but we are aware of the many demands on the limited funds available and feel that the recommendation before you at least represents steady and economical progress.

MOBILE HOUSING IS USEFUL

Public Law 85-241 requires that all public quarters for commissioned officers be made adequate by July 1, 1961, or else be demolished or otherwise disposed of. It is not my purpose to evaluate or criticize that legislation. We need to remember, however, that the very nature of Indian health activities results in housing requirements of both a temporary and permanent nature.

In some cases, the need will exist only for the next 5 to 10 years. To use permanent housing funds to meet temporary needs is to compound our problem. This is a problem still to be faced since the deadline date of July 1, 1961, was extended only 1 year.

Your committee has recommended, therefore, that some of the increased funds be used for a pilot program to determine if portable housing might be a satisfactory solution in such areas. The design and construction of house trailers or mobile homes has improved greatly in recent years and this possibility should certainly be considered at temporary posts. It would present advantages over the substandard housing now available in these areas and would permit more rapid improvement.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION NECESSARY

Necessity for some longer range planning seems indicated by the testimony before the committee so that goals can be established and available resources be efficiently used.

Community cooperation is to be earnestly solicited on the basis of well-formulated plans and well-defined responsibilities. In working out arrangements with States and local communities, the responsibilities of all parties should be clearly understood before funds are designated or commitments made.

NEED HOUSING IN GALLUP

The committee was disappointed to learn that adequate housing may not be available for the additional personnel needed to put the new hospital at Gallup, N. Mex., into operation in January 1961. The Public Health Service and the Congress had assurances that housing would be provided through local resources.

The community would benefit not only from the increased hospital payroll but in the sale and rental of housing. The hospital is much needed and failure to provide adequate housing would be a serious problem. It is hoped that the people of Gallup, N. Mex., recognize this so that the hospital may be put into operation without further delay.

NEW HOSPITALS OPEN

A new hospital at Eagle Butte, S. Dak., is scheduled to be opened this month and the Sells, Ariz., hospital is expected to be in operation in December of this year. The contract for a hospital at Keams Canyon, Ariz., is expected to be awarded this month.

The hospital at Shiprock, N. Mex., will soon be complete. There has been some delay in completion of the hospital at Kotzebue, Alaska, but it is hoped that the facility can be finished next year.

MODERNIZATION IN PROGRESS

By the end of this year, modernization of hospitals at Rosebud and Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; Browning, Mont.; and White River, Ariz., will be completed. The committee is pleased that the 15 authorized health centers and clinics have all been completed.

Funds are included in the bill before you for replacement hospitals at San Carlos, Ariz., and Barrow, Alaska. Major alterations are authorized in other locations in accordance with the budget requests.

JOINT CONSTRUCTION USEFUL

While no funds were budgeted for construction of joint hospital facilities under Public Law 85-151, the committee feels that the number of communities ready to build since the budget was prepared warrants reconsideration.

This obviously seems to be a more economical means of providing hospital facilities for Indians and we recommend that a part of the increased construction appropriation be devoted to this purpose. Indian beds in community hospitals are the best way to provide health services in many locations and the committee report urges that the program move ahead expeditiously.

DELAY CAN COST MONEY

The House can readily see that the health problems of Indian families are great. The steady progress being made warrants the relatively modest increases necessary to achievement of the goals anticipated in the survey mentioned earlier which estimated a required budget of \$60 to \$65 million.

Once we have repaired the damages of long neglect, we can hope to level off and finally reduce some of these expenditures. To ignore some of these needs any longer can only lead to more expensive programs in the years ahead while the ravages of disease and illness add to the untold human suffering.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ESSENTIAL

As our report states, everyone concerned must have anticipated our action in restoring funds for the promotion and further development of vocational education.

While the Secretary of Labor was warning us that young workers, farm

and nonfarm, in the next decade must be better educated and better trained, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was asking for a cut in the very program designed to provide this training.

STRONG LOCAL SUPPORT

Under the provisions of the George-Barden Act, vocational education is being provided in the fields of agriculture, distributive occupations, home economics, trades and industry, practical nursing, and the fishery trades. Most of the programs are organized and operated by local school boards.

To insure the maximum of local control and local benefit, the operating educational agency determines the occupations for which training will be provided, as well as the curriculum and the content of the courses offered. About \$4 of State and local funds are spent for every Federal dollar contributed.

MINNESOTA PROGRAM GROWS

As the program is made available to more and more young people, the share of Federal participation has declined. Mr. Harold M. Ostrem, chairman of the Minnesota Vocational Association Legislative Committee, has provided us with some valuable information on the de-

velopment of the program in my State. Almost 100,000 persons are enrolled in Minnesota. The program is supported with 85 percent local and State funds as compared to 15 percent in Federal funds. Continuation of the technical education program is vital as the demand for skilled technicians increases. The demand is growing in both the manufacturing and service industries.

LOCAL AND STATE FUNDS

The following chart indicates the growth of the program in our State in the past 5 years:

Enrollments in Minnesota vocational education programs

Year	Agri-culture	Dis-tributive	Home eco-nomies	Trade and indus-trial	Total
1955-----	28,200	2,976	33,355	12,689	77,220
1956-----	26,742	3,273	34,154	14,987	79,156
1957-----	26,583	3,583	34,780	17,050	81,996
1958-----	27,964	3,897	37,160	20,408	89,429
1959-----	27,152	3,704	38,145	21,667	90,668

The following chart shows the amount and percent of funds provided by the local, State, and Federal Governments in support of vocational education programs in Minnesota:

Local, State, Federal funds for Minnesota vocational programs

Year	Local		State		Federal		Total
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
1955-----	\$1,690,295.27	44.0	\$1,453,476.04	37.9	\$695,523.21	18.1	\$3,839,294.52
1956-----	1,886,979.82	44.1	1,633,018.87	38.1	762,459.31	17.8	4,282,458.00
1957-----	2,111,204.15	43.6	1,885,495.03	38.9	846,377.50	17.5	4,843,076.68
1958-----	2,378,862.48	43.2	2,286,975.83	41.5	843,948.14	15.3	5,509,786.45
1959-----	2,293,311.54	42.3	2,281,070.72	42.1	841,479.45	15.6	5,415,861.71

Had the ill-timed budget reduction been permitted to stand, the contribution to Minnesota would have been reduced \$49,240 in a year in which our legislature is not in session. Many States would have suffered the same problem. It is inconceivable that the officials responsible would expect the Congress to disrupt this important program at the very time it seems most needed.

RURAL LIBRARY SERVICE IMPROVING

Mr. Chairman, the Library Services Act was designed to promote free public library services in rural areas without such services or with inadequate services. This purpose is being achieved and your committee has recommended the authorized appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the next fiscal year.

Testimony from the States indicates that county and regional libraries fostered under the program have brought free library service for the first time to over 1 million rural people and have substantially improved service to another 7½ million.

IMPORTANT AID TO EDUCATION

The State and local support given this program is witness to its importance to the rural community. Two dollars of State and local money were spent last year for every dollar of Federal money. On an overall basis, State appropriations have increased 54 percent since 1956 and local appropriations have risen 45 percent over the same period.

Regional libraries and bookmobiles in the rural areas of this country provide a ready and free source of the books and other informational material so important to continuing self-education and in supplementing formal education.

OPPORTUNITY FOR RURAL CHILDREN

To give rural children the benefit of library services already enjoyed by their city cousins is an important contribution to real education. The influence of good books is immeasurable. Certainly children should not be denied them because of isolation, the very condition in which books and informational material may be most useful.

Here again, the important thing is local acceptance of the program and local management for the maximum local benefit.

The thousands of citizens in rural counties who have joined together in county and regional efforts to provide library service for themselves and their families are to be commended for public service of the highest order.

POLLUTION CONTROL IMPROVES

The committee has allowed the same amount as was appropriated for 1960 to carry on the fight against the growing hazard of water pollution. Significant progress has been made under the Water Pollution Control Act in protecting our national water resources.

While the local community shares most of the burden, most often other

communities and other States downstream receive the greater share of benefits in terms of unpolluted water. There is obviously some benefit to the community building its waste treatment plant, but the downstream benefits illustrate the cooperative nature of the program.

BLATNIK AUTHORED PROGRAM

Local support is again indicated by local expenditures of \$5 for every dollar of Federal expenditure. Minnesota has been in the forefront of this program and properly so since it was the dedicated effort of my friend and colleague, JOHN BLATNIK, that initiated the program.

The magnitude of the task before us in protecting essential water supplies seems overwhelming but we are making steady progress.

HOSPITAL SPACE LAGS

Over the past 12 years, Mr. Chairman, the Hill-Burton program has played a major role in development of the Nation's hospital system. A concept of long-range planning has been fostered and widely applied. High standards of design and construction and promotion of improvements in hospital administration have improved hospital services.

During the past year alone, more than 26,000 hospital beds and nursing home beds were added to the Nation's health resources through construction grants.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS RISING

The committee is recommending \$150 million, a reduction below the current appropriation, but certainly a more realistic figure than the budget offered.

Sharp population increases and the rising obsolescence of existing hospitals tends to offset the progress being made in reducing the deficit. But just to keep even with population increases and the replacement of obsolete facilities is preferable to an unwarranted cutback at this time. It must also be remembered that construction costs have increased by more than 50 percent since 1948.

NURSE TRAINING STEPPED UP

Mr. Chairman, we are all aware that the Nation is faced with a critical shortage of nurses. The program administered by the Division of Nursing Resources provides consultation to hospitals to improve efficiency of nursing services, develops new methods of providing nursing services, and provides scholarships for advanced training of nurses under the Health Amendments Act of 1956.

Assistance is provided both for short-term intensive training courses and long-term training for teaching, administrative, and supervisory positions. Your committee recommends an additional \$600,000 in order that the long-term training program can be continued at present levels in view of the number of pending applications and the serious shortage of properly trained nurses in this field.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN SERVICES

I want to call attention now to a situation which has earned the special attention of the committee in providing services for crippled children. Grants are made to the States, as you know, to provide medical, surgical, corrective, and

other care for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling. The States participate in the program financially and develop the services to be provided by State and local agencies.

There has been an increase of over 10 million children in the last 10 years and the number requiring special assistance has increased accordingly. At the same time, the National Polio Foundation has withdrawn support for children crippled with polio, imposing additional financial burdens on local governmental agencies.

HEART TREATMENT INCREASED

The committee recommends that the full increase of \$3,333,000 in grants for maternal and child welfare be utilized in providing services for crippled children.

The House will recall that a supplemental appropriation was made last year for services to children with congenital heart disease. About 10,000 children received treatment last year and about 2,200 underwent necessary operations.

PROVIDE EXTRA CARE

The States have indicated that they would use increases to reduce waiting lists and to accept for care more children not only with orthopedic handicaps, but also with cerebral palsy, epilepsy, cystic fibrosis, hearing loss, and a wide variety of other handicapping conditions.

The primary aim is the saving of human life and giving handicapped children an opportunity to grow up as useful citizens. Vocational rehabilitation depends upon physical rehabilitation and corrective treatment of crippled children is surely an investment in our future.

MEDICAL RESEARCH ADVANCES

The capable chairman of our subcommittee has done his usual excellent job in presenting to the House the advances made by the National Institutes of Health. Here again, we need to think in terms of investment in our future and our children's future. The relentless fight against disease and illness is made up both of dramatic victories and long years of expensive and tireless research. The victories on every front are cause for continued hope.

If money alone could guarantee victory everywhere, I am sure we would all be willing to pay the cost. Unfortunately, money alone does not buy knowledge. We are limited by the number of trained men and women who alone can carry forward the patient and painstaking search for new knowledge. We are making impressive progress against the physical and mental afflictions so costly in lives and resources as more trained doctors, scientists, and technicians turn to the new frontiers.

URGE READING OF HEARINGS

The testimony of these experts presents a fascinating document of human endeavor and determination to conquer our age-old enemies. Sometimes progress is disappointingly slow, other times there are exciting breakthroughs that give new impetus to the efforts of these truly dedicated men and women. I

would urge every Member and every interested citizen to read the testimony of the Institute's experts and of the outside medical and scientific experts who are the daily participants in this age of discovery.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I repeat that the committee has attempted to bring out the bestbalanced bill possible within the limits of our financial commitments in all other areas of Government. We can and do disagree on individual items but the overall bill should give us an opportunity to make steady progress in the many areas of human endeavor so vital to all of our people. We are grateful for the courteous consideration with which our recommendations are received each year by our colleagues.

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to extend and revise his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. CLEM MILLER].

Mr. CLEM MILLER. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides \$2,290,000 for environmental health activities. It would be very appropriate if a portion of that amount were to be used to stamp out a very serious growing menace in northern California. This is the great infestation of our lakes, particularly prevalent at Clear Lake, where swarms of gnats by the billions create a severe health hazard, as well as grave economic consequences to the area. Local government and the State of California are both doing their part in eradicating this pest. It is now spreading to Federal reservoirs. Therefore it is appropriate that the Federal Government should assist in its control. I hope the Department will give careful consideration to allocating \$65,000 to cooperate with other levels of government to conquer this problem.

On another part of this bill, as one who comes from an area with many Federal employees, this committee is to be commended for restoring funds for Public Laws 815 and 874. Recently, a school superintendent remarked to me that without the full implementation of these funds, it would be impossible for his district to operate.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 11390. I would like to congratulate the chairman and the members of this subcommittee for restoring the full 100-percent funds for payment to federally impacted school districts under Public Law 815 and 874.

These school districts must prepare their budgets a year in advance. The 32-percent deficit in the budget this year for Public Law 874 funds would have seriously crippled these school districts. There is one district in my congressional district that has 95 percent of its children from an airbase. To impose a 32-percent deficit on that school district would have been to saddle 32 percent of the cost of educating 95 percent of the children on the remaining 5 percent of the families who happened to be farmers adjoining the airbase. This would be an

impossible burden, one that could not have been borne and one that should not have been borne because this is rightly an obligation of the Federal Government which deposited this 95 percent of the children on this school district, children who live on a Federal installation.

I want again to thank the chairman and members of the committee for their consideration of these school districts in restoring these funds.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS.]

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that the political situation in the State of Indiana has been settled so swiftly and satisfactorily to all concerned on the floor of the House this afternoon.

With respect to this bill I doubt that in my short time as a Member of Congress I have seen more legislation written into one appropriation bill than this one carries, and at the proper time I expect to offer at least a point of order or two.

I want to address myself particularly to the so-called national defense education provision. I understand from the hearings, there was \$5,294,000 available for this purpose in 1959; \$12,800,000 in 1960; and in this bill some \$20,750,000. Am I approximately correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is about it; yes.

Mr. GROSS. On page 429 of the hearings I note that fellowships have been given and Federal funds used for the study of subjects such as these: African studies, social welfare, political science, philosophy, behavioral psychology, psychology of classroom teaching, folklore, the theater, music, physiological psychology, entomology, and the ecology and economics of flowing waters. Perhaps I am not very intelligent, but under this National Defense Education Act what are these people supposed to be educated in? I wonder if someone on either side of the aisle could tell me; is it supposed to be in connection with defense or is it something else? Is this just a sugar-coated title such as we have had on other occasions?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield, and I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for giving me time on this bill.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I believe the Defense Education Act is a sugar-coated title. I believe the word "defense" was included in the title by the legislative committee in order to sell it to the Congress. It does not seem to me that many of the purposes that are being served by the act are of a defense nature.

In discussing this matter with the people who administer the program my impression is that they do not feel the same urgency the members of the legislative committee felt as far as defense was concerned, because their action in the area of fellowships is certainly not in keeping with the title of the act.

These titles I think are somewhat misleading.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him, do I understand correctly that these are simply a few of many other similar subjects of studies for which fellowships have been granted and for which substantial Federal funds are being expended?

Mr. LAIRD. Had I been administering the program I would not have selected these samples; I think better ones could have been selected.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman does not deny that fellowships are being granted for the study of these subjects?

Mr. LAIRD. No, I cannot deny that.

Mr. GROSS. How much is being spent for this kind of boondoggling in the name of national defense?

Mr. FOGARTY. There was a table put in the RECORD. We asked the committee for it, and the head of that organization, for whom I have a great deal of admiration as an administrator in the Department of Education, furnished these tables and he has the figures which show total payments under title V. As the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] has said, this table 4 is a little misleading because it was not tied to just science, mathematics and foreign languages, but it was also applied to higher education in order to obtain teachers. They claimed at the time the bill was passed they faced a shortage of 40,000 teachers in the next 10 years. These subjects are taught in various schools and colleges throughout the country. The advisory board that has been set up consists of people who are, I understand, very learned on the problems of education and they approved these fellowship grants for the particular departments the gentleman has mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, does not the gentleman from Rhode Island think we ought to quit kidding the public in thinking that this is a national defense act when we permit them to give out these fellowships for the study of such things as "ecology and economics of flowing water?"

I had to go to the dictionary to find out what "ecology" means. I assume the rest of the Members of the House know.

Anyway let me give you the definition of "ecology":

"The branch of biology which deals with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment."

Why "ecology" is related to flowing water rather than stagnant water I do not know. Does not the gentleman think we ought to quit kidding ourselves and the public by calling this a national defense education act?

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot argue with the gentleman on that. I think it was an aid to education bill, it is something that was needed, but I cannot argue with the gentleman on that.

Mr. GROSS. I imagine if we dug deep enough we would find fellowships

in culture, dancing, jazz, and various and sundry other subjects?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; not under the leadership of such a man as we have at the head of this department. I think he is one of the best educated in our country, and he has bent backward to see to it that the act is administered in the right way.

Mr. GROSS. Well, he has approved fellowships for studies of the theater and music in this so-called Defense Education Act.

Mr. FOGARTY. Why not ask the gentleman from Alabama, who is chairman of the subcommittee on the legislation, that question? He knows much more about it than I do.

Mr. GROSS. I would be glad to have the gentleman from Alabama shed some light on this subject.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that this bill was in major proportions to begin with and is now a national defense education act. We found in our several years' study of this problem, for instance, that there was a very great shortage of laboratory equipment for the teaching of laboratory sciences in the high schools of America. We have appropriated to date many millions of dollars to try to remedy that deficiency. We found that about one-fourth of the best brains of America were not attending colleges because of the fact in most instances they were financially unable to do so. We provided a system of loans by which we gave them the opportunity.

Mr. GROSS. I am well aware of that because you have a good many millions in here for that purpose.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes; and we have 101,000 boys and girls going to college with the benefit of those loans.

Mr. GROSS. That is fine but tell us about the contribution to defense.

Mr. ELLIOTT. And the loans will be paid back.

Mr. GROSS. What did you mean when you labeled this as the "National Defense Education Act"?

Mr. ELLIOTT. We meant that in the national defense of this country, if we achieve everything that we must achieve, we must provide opportunities for the development of the young minds of America as rapidly as we can possibly do it. They are really our first line of defense in this age. We said in the act itself, "the defense of this Nation depends upon the mastery of modern techniques developed from complex scientific principles. It depends as well upon the discovery and development of new principles, new techniques, and new knowledge." In other words we were talking and thinking about the mental resources, and their development for defense. Of course, the gentleman recognizes that there must be some balance in the weight given the various subject matter fields. We put more restrictions into the National Defense Education Act than many people felt that we should. The gentleman evidently thinks we did not put enough. I call his attention to the fact that an engineer or scientist must study English, history, languages, and he is allowed to elect a certain num-

ber of subjects and I think young college students have always elected courses they considered easy. Now, let me say this to the gentleman. We found that in the field of the highest trained teachers, those with Ph. D. degrees, that instead of making progress in America, we were training fewer Ph. D.'s each year to fill the teaching spots in the colleges than we did the year before and that there was a very, very great backlog of need. Now, we provided for 1,500 fellowships; 1,000 the first year, this year 1,500. We tried to stimulate the colleges to expand their graduate schools, and I will say to the gentleman that we have, primarily as a result of the act, stimulated many colleges to expand their doctoral programs. We did not try to say to these particular people what fields they would have to teach in to qualify for the fellowship; or to put it another way, what fields they would have to study in, because the need in all fields was so great that we just left that open to the choice of the fellowship holder. And, I will say to the gentleman, in connection with the example that he has given, had I been administering the act, I doubt very seriously if I would have granted the fellowships that he complains of.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa. I think he is serving a useful purpose in developing this point, particularly how the National Defense Education Act applies to folklore. And, he might also pursue the point on the fellowship programs on jazz.

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I wanted to ask the gentleman how he could warp this national defense title out of shape to include folklore, among several other subjects.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Well, may I say to the gentleman that I asked—and I am sure that this information may have been available to him—I asked the Commissioner of Education to give some information about that. And, here is what he said:

As to the approved program in folklore at Indiana University, this program was established in 1953 and is the first of its kind in the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Wait just a moment. When the gentleman speaks of Indiana, I recall the allegation just a few moments ago that Indiana was being short-changed. Now I find that they are in the money again; is that correct?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I will say to the gentleman, my longtime friend, who came to the Congress at the same time I did, that I am not concerned with that feature. I am just trying to give the gentleman information.

Mr. GROSS. Go ahead, but please do not take quite all of my time.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Does the gentleman have any time?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman. Go ahead.

Mr. ELLIOTT (continuing).

Among the faculty are a number of internationally distinguished folklore scholars. The doctoral program is designed so that the

student is trained to teach in an English department or a department of anthropology. Courses include American Folklore, Russian Folklore, Ballads and Folk Poetry, Primitive Religion, African Folklore, The Theory of Myth in Modern Ethnology, and Folklore, Contemporary Problems and Issues in Ethnological Theory, Folk Culture of the Baltic Peoples, and Folklore of the Southern and Western Slavs.

It should be pointed out that the teaching and study of folklore at European universities have strong support. The vast folklore archives, the folklore institutes and museums, the successful folklore congresses, and the highly coveted university chairs and professorships of folklore in European countries have placed Europe well ahead of the United States in this field. The academic study of folklore is particularly advanced in the Soviet Union, Germany, and the Scandinavian and Slavic countries. For us to match their efforts requires that we do far more than we are now doing in this field.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand from what the gentleman has just said that we are shipping students overseas to foreign countries to study folklore?

Mr. ELLIOTT. No, sir; not under the National Defense Education Act.

Mr. GROSS. Because they have some excellent courses over there? Or is this peculiar to the University of Indiana?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Let me say to the gentleman as I have already said that the University of Indiana is the only university in the country, according to this information, that has been granted any fellowships in this field. I believe there were two or three of them out of a total of 1,500 fellowships. I do not have the figures; does the gentleman have that information?

Mr. GROSS. No, I am looking for information.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Does the committee have the exact number of fellowships out of the 1,500 that are in folklore?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have one program and five fellowships.

Mr. ELLIOTT. There is one program in the United States, and five fellowship holders under the NDEA. Let me say to my friend that this fellowship program is designed to train college and university teachers to help make up the woeful shortage existing today. Many of the world famous scientists who appeared before our committee urged that no restriction as to subject matter fields be written into the act, on the theory that the sciences would automatically draw a large percentage of the fellowship holders. That is exactly what has happened. Of the 2,500 fellowships granted to date, 982 of them have been in the sciences and engineering. Others have been in the social sciences, education, and the humanities. I think that makes a pretty well-rounded program.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mean to say there will be only one defense educated professor who will be capable of teaching folklore? What is the gentleman going to do about all the rest of the Nation and those who need defense education in folklore?

Mr. ELLIOTT. The gentleman, of course, is being facetious about that.

Mr. GROSS. I would not want to short-change the rest of the people of this country. Let me ask the gentle-

man about jazz? Was the gentleman aware that they were going to teach jazz when he sponsored this National Defense Education Bill?

Mr. ELLIOTT. No. I was aware that a Board of Advisers, acting with the Commissioner of Education, was going to select out of the people who applied for these fellowships a range of fellowships scattered over the whole field of learning. That is all I was aware of at the time. I said earlier I might not have granted all the fellowships that the Commissioner of Education and his advisors granted.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman does not think that this has very much to do with national defense, does he?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I think that a large number of highly educated scholars has a great deal to do with defense. I think they will have more to do with it in the future.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, before my time again expires, I call the attention of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], to the language contained in this national defense educational activity as set out on page 17:

But allotments pursuant to section 302 or 305 of such act for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of the maximum amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 301 of such act.

Does not the gentleman agree with me that this is an open invitation to deficit spending?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. This has appeared in other acts over a period of years in order to make it possible for States that have put up their part of the money to take advantage of the allotments that have not been taken up by other States.

Mr. GROSS. But does not the gentleman think this is an invitation to deficit spending?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; I do not look at it that way. I do not agree with the gentleman. We have been doing this in other programs where States have going and good programs, where the State legislatures have appropriated funds to match funds, while other States have not put up such funds. We allow these States to take up the funds of those States that have not put up money to match; for instance, in vocational rehabilitation and other programs.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think that this bill ought to have been cut to the extent that it would preclude the continuance of some of these activities that have been discussed here in the last few minutes.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; I bow to the men on this advisory board. We have a great need for additional teachers. I am not a teacher myself; I am not an expert in education. I do not want to be put in the position of saying what should be taught and what should not be taught in any school or college.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman and to the other Members of the House that if we are going to engage in this sort of thing in the name of education, there is not very much hope of ever reducing the \$292 billion of debt; and I think we had better begin to be con-

cerned. If we are going to indulge in this kind of boondoggling we had better be honest and put a tax increase through the House of Representatives and this Congress, as the gentleman from Michigan suggested a little while ago. We had better have the courage to face up to this situation. We cannot go on indefinitely piling up the debt and never paying on it.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not find fault with the gentleman. I believe that he believes in continuing appropriations for educational and medical research and the other things we have in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. I doubt if the taxpayers want to continue to pay through the nose for some of the things we have just been discussing.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY].

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the chairman of the committee concerning Indian health facilities. I notice on page 28 of the bill, under "Construction of Indian Health Facilities" there is a total of \$8,964,000. Is this money sufficient to complete the Indian hospital facilities at Shiprock, Eagle Butte, Gallup, and Sells?

Mr. FOGARTY. I would rather the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] would answer, because he has been out there.

Mr. MARSHALL. Actually for the hospitals the gentleman mentions those funds were made available for this fiscal year, not the coming fiscal year. With reference to Eagle Butte, that was opened this month. Shiprock will be completed soon. Sells will be open in December and Gallup in January. Those construction funds for the completion of these hospitals were appropriated in this fiscal year. I would say to the gentleman we are appropriating some money in this appropriation bill for the construction of a hospital at San Carlos, N. Mex., and the planning money for a hospital at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman for giving me these dates. I know he and the committee are aware of the fact that especially at Eagle Butte and Sells these facilities are very badly needed. Of course, they are in a rather isolated part of the country. I hope they will be completed as soon as possible because there is a dire need for these facilities.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the action of the subcommittee in recommending additional funds for Indian health.

The gentleman from Rhode Island, Mr. FOGARTY, has once again shown able leadership in support of a program to bring the health standards of the American Indian up to the levels of the general public. I support these needed increases.

The additional funds provided in the fields of medical research, mental health, and pollution control represent sound recognition of the urgent national problems in these fields, and are sure to meet with general public approval.

Increases granted for vocational education and rehabilitation, hospital construction and school construction are also needed and thoroughly justified, and I am glad to support these provisions of the bill.

On the other hand, I am pleased to see that the subcommittee has recommended reductions in the requests of the administration in a number of items, totaling more than \$10 million, where justification for the requests was inadequate. I join the subcommittee in supporting these cuts in the appropriation requests, and urge passage of H.R. 11390.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the members of his subcommittee for their splendid job in handling this important appropriation bill.

A reading of the hearings demonstrates their diligence and the remarkable understanding which these gentlemen have in these complex and inter-related fields. This is particularly true in the public health field. The American people are fortunate indeed to have such able and devoted public servants as the gentleman from Rhode Island looking after the health needs of our Nation. It is with great pleasure that I rise in support of the amounts recommended in this bill by the committee.

I would like to comment briefly on the Public Law 85-544 grant program to assist schools of public health. Funds for this 2-year emergency program are not contained in this bill because the authorizing law is due to expire at the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1960.

Funds had previously been appropriated in fiscal 1959 and 1960 budgets to make possible the strengthening of public health training programs in the 11 schools of public health which train urgently needed personnel for Federal, State, and local public health positions. These schools are located at the following universities: Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Pittsburgh, North Carolina, Tulane, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Puerto Rico.

During the subcommittee hearings, the chairman questioned Dr. James Shafer of the Public Health Service as to the effectiveness of the Public Law 85-544 program:

Mr. FOGARTY. Have these grants been a good thing?

Dr. SHAFER. We feel they have been used for very good purposes by the schools of public health. We have discussed the situation with schools in recent months and find that over 70 percent of the additional funds made available through the act have gone for new faculty. A small amount has gone for equipment and renovation of space.

Another substantial part of the funds has gone to starting new teaching programs in some of the new fields in public health, so we feel the funds have been most effectively used.

Last June, hearings were held by the Health and Safety Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on H.R. 6871 and companion bills to extend and broaden the public

health training program along lines recommended by the report of the Surgeon General's National Conference on Public Health Training, as presented to Congress in January 1959. Unfortunately, there was not time to act on this bill in the first session because the expiration date of the related traineeship programs required that our committee report legislation extending those programs before considering overall public health training needs.

Mr. Chairman, it is vital that this needed public health training assistance be extended beyond its June 30 expiration date. The growing shortages of trained public health specialists are a threat to the health and safety of the American people. There were more than 2,500 budgeted, but unfilled vacancies in State and local public health agencies 2 years ago. It is even higher now.

There are new demands for skilled personnel throughout the country to deal with such problems as air pollution, water pollution, radiation hazards, mental and emotional illness, food additives, health needs of the aged, accident hazards in transportation, heart disease, and cancer.

Advanced training for these and other specialties is provided only in the 11 schools of public health, 5 of which are State-supported and 6 privately endowed. Each of the schools is and has been operating at a deficit for the past several years in providing such training facilities. The schools are, in effect, subsidizing the training of public health specialists for the Federal Government, for all 50 States, and many foreign countries as well. During the last year, these deficits amounted to nearly \$4 million. Two-thirds of the students of these schools are sent by the Federal Government; almost all the graduates enter the public service at some level of government.

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has been a staunch supporter of the Public Law 85-544 program since its inception. The original authorizing legislation was cosponsored in the Senate by the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. The able chairman of the Health and Safety Subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS] is also a cosponsor of H.R. 6871.

I trust that a way may be found to continue this effective and vitally needed public health training program this session and that funds may be included later in the year in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I, too, wish to congratulate the members of this committee for an excellent job in the public interest; for rejecting administration proposals to cripple, then end, programs to clean up our streams and lakes, help States and local communities build needed hospitals, and meet the Federal responsibility for schools in areas of Federal impact, such as a military base, other Federal installation, or an Indian reservation.

You also have earned the gratitude of millions of Americans with the increases

you voted for vocational education, extension of rural library services, environmental and Indian health, tuberculosis control and the attacks by the National Institutes of Health on cripples and killers such as arthritis, blindness, heart disease and cancer.

The only misgivings I have about the bill under consideration have to do with the appropriation for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, which received a reduction of \$187,600 from the budget request.

I became impressed with the ability and efficiency of the men of this Service during the recent strike, which shut down the copper mines in Montana for nearly 6 months.

After negotiations broke down completely, officials of both labor and management asked members of the Montana congressional delegation to do what we could to get bargaining resumed. In turn, Senator MURRAY, Senator MANSFIELD, and I asked the Mediation Service Director, Mr. Joseph F. Finnegan, to intervene. Soon after he did so, the strike was settled on terms satisfactory to both parties to the dispute.

When we were receiving conflicting information about offers and demands, we asked the Service's Great Falls, Mont., mediator, Bob McClellan, to give us a report. His objective report was of material assistance in the settlement, as also was the team of negotiators, including Deputy Director Robert H. Moore; Arthur C. Viat, the Service's San Francisco regional director; George Hillenbrand, San Francisco mediator, and Dan Edwards, Salt Lake City mediator, who helped bring about the settlement.

The appropriation request for the Service was for \$4,093,000. The bulk of the \$187,600 increase above the appropriation for fiscal 1960 was for 12 additional mediators, their training, transportation, and supporting clerical positions. This, the Service considers the minimum increase necessary to handle the workload increase.

The caseload now often requires the 200 mediators to work well beyond the 40-hour week. At Butte, the mediators started Saturday morning, worked through the weekend, and wound up with an all-night session Wednesday night. Because of other pending cases, these men could not be given compensatory time off—and they are not paid for overtime.

There is every reason to expect the present workload to increase. Many important contracts are open this year, among them airframe and most of the telephone contracts. Contract reopenings are permitted in rubber, petroleum, and shipping. Both General Electric and Westinghouse contracts expire in October.

In addition, the Service will need to be active in thousands of other contracts where the issues are becoming more complex.

I know the committee has thoroughly gone into the needs of the Service; and I hope funds will be provided to permit continuation of the worthwhile work of this agency.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I call attention to another matter. At his press conference on February 10, President Eisenhower was asked about the school support bill passed by the other body. His reply included these words:

"I do not believe the Federal Government ought to be in the business of paying a local official."

During debate on the Interior Department Appropriation bill, I pointed out that the measure under consideration provided money to help pay the salaries of at least 95,653 local officials, including State-employed farm foresters and other employees in the cooperative fire control program and in the State fish and game departments of all 50 States.

Under this bill before us today, Federal money would help pay the salaries of at least 562,000 State and local officials, including some 316,666 public elementary and secondary schoolteachers.

At least 48,903 are paid under three programs in the Labor Department. They include 48,713 man-years in employment security and unemployment compensation programs in all 50 States; 165 persons in cooperative employment statistics work in 41 States, and 25 in the wage-hour and public contracts North Carolina State agreement. For the purpose of this total, I have used 48,713 man-years to mean that many full-time jobs, although I understand it means up to 60,000 employees, many of whom are called in on a part-time basis as the workload increases, and are released when the workload decreases.

The incomplete list of such positions I have from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare includes:

Office of Education—77,475—including 75,000 teachers, teacher trainers, supervisory and clerical staff, under "Grants for vocational education," including the "Area vocational program," 1,653 under "Defense educational activities," among them administrators, counselors, supervisors, secretarial and clerical staff members at the State and local level; 822 professional consultants, clerks, and bookmobile drivers in the Library Services Program.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Average employment of State vocational rehabilitation agencies during fiscal 1959 was 4,225.

Social Security Administration. It is estimated that 55,000 people are engaged full or part time in administering one or more of the federally aided public assistance programs.

Health Programs. Federally aided State and local health departments were hiring 59,742 doctors, nurses, dentists, dental hygienists, engineers, sanitarians, laboratory personnel and health educators on December 31, 1957, the most recent date on which I have a report.

During fiscal 1959, Federal payments went direct to 3,762 local districts for maintenance and operation—including teachers' salaries—of schools in areas of Federal impact, such as a military or other Federal installation or an Indian reservation. Total enrollment of these districts was 9.5 million, or about one-fourth of all children attending public

elementary and secondary schools in this Nation.

If those children were in classrooms averaging 30 pupils to a teacher, then Federal funds helped pay the salaries of 316,666 teachers.

As I have said before, I favor the use of Federal tax funds for paying these local officials, including schoolteachers. Before action on this bill in the other body, I hope someone will ask the President to make his position clear. Does he want these local officials, including hundreds of thousands of teachers, to continue to be paid in part with Federal funds, or does he want Federal support withdrawn from these programs?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended, \$1,250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the following language on page 11, line 15, "including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have to admit that this is legislation, but if the gentleman from Iowa insists upon the point of order, we are going to increase the cost of revising the consumer price index. It is the desire of both labor and management that we keep this index current. We were informed that when temporary employees are hired for a few weeks at a time, it is inefficient and, at times, almost impossible to go through the civil service procedures to employ that kind of help. By striking out this language, it will increase the cost of this program.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would inquire of the gentleman from Iowa as to whether the point of order is directed to include the language appearing on page 11, lines 17 and 18, "and Classification Act of 1949, as amended."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the point of order applies to the language which reads as follows: "including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Iowa will withdraw his point of order. I believe it is true that the point of order does lie against this particular section, but the provisions that are written in this section—lines 15, 16 and 17 merely apply to temporary em-

ployees. The particular language between the commas on line 15 down to the comma on line 18, if stricken from the bill would make the cost of this revision much higher. Mr. Chairman, it is necessary to hire these people on a temporary basis and the exemption applies merely to these temporary employees.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman state unequivocally that this applies only to temporary employees? Does he state that this exclusion applies only to temporary employees?

Mr. LAIRD. That is correct. It is the intent of our committee that it apply only to temporary employees, and it will be so administered, I can assure the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of the Food and Drug Administration, including not to exceed \$80,000 for construction of a laboratory barn at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$16,852,000.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. SULLIVAN: Page 13, line 4, strike out "\$16,852,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20,443,000, of which not to exceed \$1,982,000 shall be used for radiological monitoring and research, including purchase of equipment therefor, \$2,550,000 shall be used for renovation and modernization of Food and Drug Administration district offices, and \$1,500,000 shall be used for surveillance and enforcement activities with respect to permissible use of agricultural poisons and pesticides."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] is recognized in support of her amendment.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I have explained at some length during general debate the purpose and the scope of my amendment. It sounds much more extensive than it really is. The Members should note that the figures included in the amendment for outlays for certain activities are total amounts for those purposes, including, not only the increases I am proposing but also the amounts already in the bill for those purposes. The total of increases for the three programs comes to \$3,591,000.

I am proposing an increase of \$982,000 for radiological surveys. The bill already contains provision for \$1 million for this purpose. The \$1 million figure would permit hiring scientists for only 10 district offices instead of 18, and would not include necessary scientific equipment. Under my amendment, all 18 district offices would have staff scientists working on radiation contamination of food, and all 18 would be able to obtain the essential scientific equipment they need. That is No. 1 of the three proposals.

The second deals with renovation of district offices. The bill contains \$900,000 for this purpose; I am adding, or seeking to add another \$1,650,000 so as to include once again all 18 district offices in the modernization program. Otherwise the Denver, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco offices would be left out of this modernization program for several more years, until 1964. The need for this modernization in equipment and facilities is now urgent in all district offices except the three new ones and three others at which modernization is halfway completed. But 12 old offices are a disgrace, and only 4 of them would be included in the modernization program in this coming year unless my amendment is accepted. It takes 2 years to set up these offices once the work begins. I am asking for enough money to start on the last eight offices.

Third, my amendment provides for an increase of \$959,000 in funds available for test sampling of raw agricultural shipments for illegal residue of poisons. The bill contains only \$541,000 for this purpose. Under the budget, FDA can make only about 4,000 to 6,000 tests a year. The testimony was they should test at least 1 percent of all shipments or 25,000 out of 2½ million shipments a year. To do that would take the \$959,000 more a year that I am proposing. This is not a proposal to stop the use of pesticides—but to make sure they are not used improperly on food.

I emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that adding up the figures listed in my amendment would give a misleading impression. The totals seem to add up to more than \$6 million because they include not only the increases I am proposing but the amounts already in the bill. The actual total of increase is \$3,591,000 and it is urgently needed for the very specific purposes outlined in my amendment. We would be providing this money for definite requirements, not for a vague general account. I have fought for a more effective Food and Drug Administration for 8 years and with these added funds I feel we would be getting results. I urge its adoption.

SUBCOMMITTEE ESTABLISHED NEEDS IN TESTIMONY

The details on my amendment are clearly outlined in the committee's hearings. I have taken the areas which the subcommittee itself spotlighted as being of urgent importance and which the questioning of the subcommittee established as being inadequately covered in the budget.

On the question of radioactive contamination of food, this is work only the Food and Drug Administration does, under Presidential assignment within the Government, as well as under its basic law. Atomic Energy does not do this particular job; neither does the Public Health Service. FDA is supposed to find any contaminated radioactive food and to make the necessary tests to determine what is happening to food as a result of fallout and any other factor causing radioactive contamination of food supplies.

STRONTIUM 90 IN MILK IN ST. LOUIS

We have a great deal of concern in St. Louis, particularly about this problem. Milk supplies there have the highest strontium 90 content of any city in the country. This is indeed worrisome. The Public Health Service and our local health authorities are cooperating in a milkshed study to find out what environmental or other factors are causing the high strontium level in milk. But that is different from the work done under the Food and Drug Administration in checking food supplies across the country for evidence of radioactivity of any type. Of course, radiation is a cumulative thing, as we all know.

EIGHT DISTRICT OFFICES AND ALL EQUIPMENT OMITTED

There was a ridiculous mixup in the appropriation for scientific equipment for this radiological survey. The Budget Bureau put it into a supplemental request; the Supplemental Appropriations Subcommittee said, "No; it belonged in the regular estimate for 1961," but the Budget Bureau did not get around to clearing a request to the Fogarty subcommittee for the equipment in connection with this bill now before us. So none of the scientific equipment will be available to be put to use unless my amendment is agreed to. The Budget Bureau proposed only \$332,000 for equipment, that is, for only 10 districts. All 18 need it. It runs to about \$30,000 per district office. If my amendment is adopted, the eight district offices now left out of this study entirely would be included. They are Philadelphia, Seattle, Minneapolis, Boston, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Los Angeles. Is there any reason why people served by those offices should eat radioactive foodstuffs merely because the Budget Bureau wants to include only 10 FDA district offices in the program? It does not make sense.

MODERNIZATION OF DISTRICT OFFICES

In renovating district offices, it is a 2-year program in each case. So unless my amendment is adopted, it will be years before the older offices are brought up to 20th century requirements. As I said, I want to include all of them, including Denver, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco in the modernization program in the coming year so that they won't have to wait until 1964 as projected by the Budget Bureau's suggestions in this respect.

PESTICIDES RESIDUES

As to the pesticides residues, believe me, a stepped-up sampling and testing program would be the best thing that could happen to the agricultural chemicals industry. Right now they are on the defensive and making it sound as if a lot of so-called food faddists are forcing the Government to forbid use of all chemicals in agriculture. I am no food faddist or zealot but I do believe in keeping poisons out of the food we eat, if it is at all possible. If tolerances are set up, they should be adhered to and respected, or the shipment should be seized and destroyed. There can be no argument over that—the law is clear as to use of these chemicals and must be obeyed. Unless we give the FDA the funds to make a representative study of pesticide residue by testing a 1 percent sample of shipments a year, we encourage carelessness in the use of pesticides and the first thing the farmer knows is that the whole country is refusing to buy a particular vegetable or food because of the carelessness of a small group and the fact that the Government couldn't catch the bad shipments until they were already spread across the grocery stores of the Nation.

So if the Members want to restore calm on the pesticides residue front, and end these alarms, let the agency sample enough shipments to catch the bad ones in time.

All in all, my amendment is neither extreme nor extravagant but merely carries on and amplifies and makes stronger programs already underway but handicapped by insufficient money.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentlewoman on her very fine presentation and on the contents of her proffered amendment. I think it is not only a reasonable one, but a fair and needed one. I agree with the gentlewoman that the people of America are certainly entitled to this protection. I think they are not only entitled to it but I think they ought to have it. If we had had your amendment last year the innocent public would not have suffered—they would not have been scared half to death. In addition the farmers who produced the product of cranberries would not have suffered severe financial loss. I am for opening up and staffing all 18 offices throughout the 50 States. The American public is entitled to this protection and assurance.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on

this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss another part of this particular bill not having to do with the amendment before us. I was hoping that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee would insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the amount contained in this bill for research on water pollution, for enforcement of water pollution laws, and for the collection of basic data on water pollution, and the amount for construction grants.

Mr. FOGARTY. Those figures are not set forth in the budget, but I will be glad to get them and place them in the RECORD.

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to read several other things into the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, recently the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare turned out a release on a meeting between Secretary Flemming, officials of the Public Health Service and the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, in which there were a number of recommendations made. I want to again bring this to the attention of the subcommittee chairman. One of the recommendations was that:

In view of increased public and congressional awareness and interest in the Federal water pollution control program, and their consequent interest in appropriations for such program, the Board believes that the budget should contain a separate and distinct item for water pollution control activities so as to be readily identifiable at all stages of the budget and appropriation process.

I notice that along these lines the report of the committee on this particular piece of legislation appearing on page 14 includes some language reading as follows:

In last year's report, the committee suggested that serious consideration be given to consolidating and setting forth the activities in water pollution control, air pollution control, and other environmental health activities in a more clearcut manner.

The committee went on to say:

The committee gave serious consideration to setting these forth individually in the accompanying bill.

It continued a little further along:

In view of these uncertainties, the committee has deferred this matter, but will expect the 1962 budget to have like environmental health activities consolidated in the Bureau of State Services and the component parts set forth as separate appropriation items.

My question to the chairman of the subcommittee is this: In view of the remarks included on page 14 of the report, is it the intention of the subcommittee to insist that these items in the budget be set forth as separate items and not be lost in the shuffle as they have been in the past?

Mr. FOGARTY. I would not want to be in the position today to say that the

committee will insist next year, because there was some problem still to be ironed out in the Public Health Service itself. That is one of the reasons we did not do anything about it this year. I might say most outside witnesses who appeared before our committee did advocate what the gentleman is advocating now and personally, I think it is a good idea, but I do not know what the committee will do.

Mr. DINGELL. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. I would like to point out last year's report, page 10, to the following:

The committee also recommends that in the preparation of the budget for 1961 serious consideration be given to setting forth separately in the budget all water pollution control activities, and all air pollution control activities. This will give everyone concerned a much clearer picture of what is being spent on these activities than is shown when they are partially amalgamated under the general title "Sanitary Engineering Activities," and partially set out separately.

My question is, How long are we going to recommend this thing before we buckle down and get some action on it? Apparently the reports of your committee mean nothing to the Surgeon General and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. FOGARTY. We are making real good progress. We put that in the report last year. It was the unanimous feeling of the committee that something should be worked out. A report was issued by the committee on environmental problems. That report has been issued, but more problems have come up than we expected, and it was impossible to get that ironed out this year. We hope by next year that will be ironed out.

Mr. DINGELL. I commend the gentleman and I may say I am one of his most enthusiastic champions in the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment, and I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I thank the gentleman. I just wanted to say that I recognize the difficulty and the problem. My criticism is not directed to the methods of the committee or the subcommittee, but I think it is high time that we insist that this legislation include a specific, an enunciated amount for these particular items, specifically for water pollution, because it has come to my attention that the very heavy cost of enforcement on this is probably as high or higher than any other item in the Federal budget today and that something on the order of 30 percent of the amount for enforcement is being drained off into other channels, in paying salaries in this and other departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, and that these same funds for water pollution control enforcement are being used for such noteworthy purposes as inspection of toilets on trains moving in interstate commerce and inspection of crabmeat and mussels. That is the reason I bring this to the attention of the House and to urge on the committee that these mat-

ters be set forth as separate items and be included in the recommendation of the committee in two separate reports.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I am very reluctant to rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my dear friend, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN]. I do so because we have a unanimous report from our committee. And, as I tried to explain to the committee, there are some items that I thought should be raised that are not raised and some that my friends on the other side thought were too high. As a result we came out with this compromise bill, and I agreed, as chairman of the committee, to support the bill as is. As a result, I am rising in opposition to the amendment offered by my dear friend for these two reasons. I commend Mrs. Hobby, when she as the first Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, established a voluntary committee of experts in this field to determine what was needed in the area of personnel and facilities for the Food and Drug Administration to do a good job. We, as a committee, have been trying to keep up with the recommendations made by that committee. Last year the committee raised this appropriation by \$2 million, because it was \$2 million short of keeping pace with the recommendations of this committee. However, this year we have a \$3 million increase in the budget to keep pace with those recommendations.

We say in the report, because of legislation passed by the Congress, because of additional responsibility placed on the Food and Drug Administration by the Congress, and the increase in population and expansion in the drug field and other new factors, that perhaps this committee should be reconstituted and another survey made. There is one item, however, in the gentlewoman's amendment amounting to \$300,000 for equipment. I think perhaps that is needed, but our committee did not have the evidence before it; we did not have the justification, because this item was justified in a supplemental bill. It was not allowed in the supplemental bill that was passed by the House a few weeks ago. Because we did not have an opportunity to listen to the justifications, we did nothing about it, and I would prefer that we allow that to go to the Senate. I assume they will justify this at this time when they appear before the Senate committee. As far as the district laboratories are concerned, I agree with the gentlewoman there. We are trying to do everything we can to bring them up to date, to get up-to-date equipment. We are making headway, perhaps not as fast as some of us would like it, but we are progressing in that direction. And, this year's budget recommending a \$3 million increase shows we are going in the right direction, and trying to do a good job. We sympathize with all that the gentlewoman has stated. I have been trying to get more money for the Food and Drug Administration for each of the last several years.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Rhode Island this question. In the hearings, Mr. Larrick appeared before you, as I recall. On pages 228 and 230 you asked Mr. Larrick this question:

Mr. FOGARTY. How much do you think you need to do a good job?

Mr. LARRICK. About a million and a half dollars.

That does not include the \$332,000 that was asked for in the supplemental for 1960 for equipment. The amendment that I have covers this \$1 million already in the bill plus this \$332,000 for the offices plus the additional, so that all the district offices could buy this equipment. I wanted to ask this question. The bill as it stands now does supply money to hire scientists in these districts, does it not?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. But, with the scientists hired, they will not have the equipment to make the study, unless the other body puts the money in.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thought it was necessary that the \$300,000 be appropriated in the supplemental bill because they said that if they could receive it at that time they would save 90 days. If it goes into this bill now it will not be available until July 1 and there will be a 3-months delay, so they would not be able to put those scientists to work for 3 months.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN]. I know of her long interest in the work of the Food and Drug Administration, but I think if the Members will look for a few minutes at the record of increases for the Food and Drug Administration, during the 6 years that I have served on this committee, they will see that the amounts have gone from \$6,779,000 in 1957, to \$9,635,000 in 1958; \$10,917,000 in 1959; \$13,800,000 in 1960. And now we bring to you today a bill appropriating \$16,852,000 for the activities of the Food and Drug Administration.

The chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island, has pointed out that last year the committee did add \$2 million to this particular appropriation item for 1960 to keep up with the Citizens' Committee recommendation. The figure in this bill provides funds for 1961 to keep up with the Citizens' Committee recommendations.

I have worked closely with the Food and Drug Administration. I have great respect for the Commissioner, Mr. Larrick, and for his deputy, Mr. Harvey. These men are doing a fine job in the protection of the consumer, in other words the American people. They can do an efficient job with the amount recommended in the bill. In answer to the question which I asked them direct-

ly, they testified that real progress could be made with this budget for the Food and Drug Administration for the fiscal year 1961.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Since the report that was made in 1955, has not the Food and Drug Administration been given added work to do, especially since the food additive amendment?

Mr. LAIRD. There has been an increase in the workload, but I would like to point out to the gentlewoman from Missouri that since 1959 we have increased the personnel for the Food and Drug Administration from approximately 130 to 2,000 employees. To keep this agency effective it should have a proper rate of progress in its growth. By adding \$3,600,000, as proposed in the gentlewoman's amendment, on top of the increase already provided in the bill, I believe would be going beyond that proper rate of growth. I doubt that they could train people efficiently to carry on this work at the rate proposed by this amendment.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. If the gentleman will yield for a short statement, all these years we have been very meager in the amount we have increased this department, saying that we have given them more money than they can absorb. If they know they have this money they can hire the needed scientists and get the needed equipment, and get their offices modernized as they should be to do the load of work that we put on their shoulders.

Mr. LAIRD. I believe the \$3 million we have provided as an increase in this bill will carry out the type of program to which the gentlewoman refers.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. The budget this year allows for 136 positions for the food additives work and 116 for the radiological activities in the Food and Drug Administration in addition to keeping up with the minimum rate for basic activities as recommended by the Citizens' Committee. This is set forth on page 240 of our hearings.

Mr. LAIRD. That is correct, the bill will provide for meeting the requirements of the Citizens' Committee recommendations, taking into consideration these added responsibilities.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mrs. SULLIVAN) there were—ayes 41, noes 83.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. SULLIVAN: Page 13, line 4, strike out "\$16,852,000" and insert "\$17,184,000, of which not to exceed \$332,000 shall be used for acquisition of equipment for radiological monitoring and research."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

PURCHASE OF NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I will not take up the full 5 minutes for discussion of this amendment, since I covered it previously as part of my remarks on the amendment by which I attempted to add more than \$3 million to the appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration. This amendment adds only \$332,000, or the amount needed to purchase radiological monitoring equipment for the Washington office and for 10 of the 18 district offices of the Food and Drug Administration. Each of these 10 offices is to have a staff of scientists assigned to work on radioactive food.

As I said before, there was a ridiculous budgeting mixup over this \$332,000. The Budget Bureau included the amount in a supplemental request for 1960; the Appropriations Subcommittee handling the second supplemental bill said no, it belonged instead in the regular estimates for 1961. But the Budget Bureau did not clear this request as part of the 1961 budget estimates, and so it was not presented to the Fogarty subcommittee when the bill now before us was being prepared.

BUDGET BUREAU MIXUP

Hence we have the situation shaping up of 90 scientists being hired to do radiological work in the coming fiscal year in Washington and in 10 district offices of FDA, but they will not have the necessary equipment to carry on their duties, unless this amendment is agreed to.

There is no question about the need. The whole thing is a case of fiscal confusion, nothing else. The money will have to be spent in the coming year because otherwise the staff assigned to do this work will not be able to do their jobs. The equipment in question is highly specialized and will take perhaps 6 months or more to purchase, being described as "long leadtime" equipment. I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I again have to rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my friend, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN]. The same argument applies to this amendment as applies to the other amendment. The House took action on this request only a few weeks ago. The other body took similar action, and the Food and Drug Administration is now before the committee of the other body on this particular bill. I would suggest, since we did not go into it thoroughly enough in our committee because it went to the Committee on Supplemental Appropriations, that we allow the other body to work its will and I am sure if it is put in by the Senate, it will receive favorable consideration from our side of the aisle.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I concur with the views expressed by the chairman of our committee. Our committee will look very carefully into the matter, so that we may give it the proper consideration in conference if it is added by the other body. But we have had no hearings on this particular request before our subcommittee. I hope the amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For grants to the States, under allotments for the current and prior fiscal year, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unobligated balances of appropriations granted under this heading for the fiscal year 1960 shall be merged with this appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 16, beginning with the word "*Provided*" on line 12 and running through line 14 as follows:

Provided, That the unobligated balances of appropriations granted under this heading for the fiscal year 1960 shall be merged with this appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the said language is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I will have to concede the point of order. But, this provision was to take care of some unobligated balances occurring in this program that could have helped other States that had matched or put up their money to match their part of the library services fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$171,000,000, of which \$14,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions; \$57,750,000 shall be for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling of facilities and for grants to States for supervisory and other services, but allotments pursuant to section 302 or 305 of such Act for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of the maximum amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 301 of such Act; \$9,000,000 shall be for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of

education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it has never been my pleasure to serve with a group of people on a committee that are more enjoyable to serve with than the members of the committee which reported this bill to you.

Furthermore, I want to say I do not have any quarrel with the people who have sincerely felt they were doing something for the educational system of this country when the National Defense Education Act was passed. I am prompted to make some remarks at this time, Mr. Chairman, because some of my questioning in the committee seemed to have generated quite a lot of conversation on this floor a few moments ago. I think we have reached a plateau in the National Defense Education Act, and I think we are now in the position where we should review some of the consequences of that act.

I am greatly disappointed in the act. I am greatly disappointed because it seems to me in the first place in connection with student loans we have done a terrible thing, in that we have separated citizens of this country and have permitted some to get some benefits and have left the rest out. We ought to do one of two things with the National Defense Education Act as far as student loans are concerned. We should not make loans available to anybody or else we should have them available to everybody. We ought to say to everybody, "Here is a check for your boy or girl to go to school." When we get away from that concept we permit the misuse of Federal funds. I think we are doing a great deal of damage to our educational system in this country that may take years to overcome. In many respects loans ought to be made only to students of financial need. At present, loans are not being made on that basis.

Further than that, Mr. Chairman, I have talked with university and college presidents, and they are greatly concerned about this program, because it puts them in the position of being a collection agency. They do not like features of this program. To my colleagues let me say when you go home you take an opportunity to visit with some of the college people and see what they think about it. Then next year perhaps we can take some action on these things.

Secondly, you will find as you go into your districts in connection with some of these college and school departments make use of the money simply because they are getting it from Uncle Sam. They do not feel it is of any material value or assistance to them or their problems.

Title IV is a small part of the National Defense Education Act, but I say to you that the Office of Education, which has paid no more attention to some of the things that have been done, approved those fellowships. They ought to have some of the other administrative

features of their work gone into. It is my feeling that if you find out the neglect and careless operation on the part of one office of the program you will find it in other aspects.

I regret to say these things, because in connection with our educational program it is highly important that we give our children an opportunity for the best education available. It has been referred to that this is a milestone in education. To me this is a millstone of the worst possible kind. When you go home to your district make a study of this program and see what it means. More parents in this country should have the responsibility of the education of their children. I do not want we in Washington or anywhere else to dictate what the educational system of this country shall be. There are some damaging things along that line in this program. I say to you that those of you who believe that the Federal Government ought to do more in the field of education, let us review some of the programs that we have. Let us review some of the aids to Federal education, and we will find practically all of those programs have become involved in administrative redtape and bureaucracy. That small amount of the money goes to help the boy or girl who actually needs assistance to go through school. Federal aids to education based on past performances are uneconomical of expenditures and often waste of human resources. Parents with their interest in the education of their children are a bulwark of the strength of our progress and democracy. Let us never forget that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. GROSS, Mr. MARSHALL's time was extended 1 minute.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for the warning signals he has raised on the subject of the National Defense Education Act. I further want to commend him for his questioning in the committee which produced much of the information which has been discussed this afternoon.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I commend the gentleman for his remarks. I have the privilege of serving as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Richmond, and after careful study of this program our university refused to initiate a program in accordance with its provisions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment merely to say that I join with the previous speaker and agree with him. I think the Members of the House may well go home as he suggested and study

this program. I commend the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, line 8, "Expansion of teaching and education of the mentally retarded."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, should not the Clerk be reading on page 17? Fifty-seven million dollars, page 17, line 15?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk had read to line 8 on page 18.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 17, line 19, which reads as follows:

But allotments pursuant to section 302 or 305 of such act for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of the maximum amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 301 of such act.

I make the point of order that this language constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I am in no other position than to concede that it is legislation on an appropriation bill; but it will change the basic effect of the act, throw it out of control. However, if the gentleman insists on his point of order, there is nothing else I can do.

Mr. GROSS. I insist on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa insists on his point of order.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to reserve a point of order to the language on page 18, line 1, reading as follows:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source.

I desire to reserve the point of order and ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized on his reservation of a point of order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I should like some explanation of this item. I am unable to understand what is proposed to be done in this language on page 18:

That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source.

Mr. FOGARTY. I will say to the gentleman that this amendment was added to this bill in the Senate, the so-called Bridges amendment. The language in the bill I think is self-explanatory, that no moneys appropriated in this bill shall be used for the purchase

of equipment for these schools if it can be identified as coming from any Communist country, or country under a Communist regime.

Mr. GROSS. But it can be purchased if it is not available elsewhere; is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Gladly.

Mr. LAIRD. I think it is very important for the gentleman to realize that without this amendment the equipment that is available here could be purchased if made in Russia or any other Communist-dominated country. This is a limitation, and I believe that the limitation is an appropriate one. It is true that a point of order would lie against it in the House, but this was inserted in the Senate by the senior Senator from New Hampshire. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314(c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; and to provide traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; \$22,620,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language to be found on page 23 of the bill, line 1, reading as follows: "not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General."

I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, as I read this language, it is just a limitation in this appropriation bill that they shall not exceed \$1,000 for this purpose. We are more and more sending our people abroad and we exchange ideas, plans and the know-how. It is unfair for us to expect our people working for a modest salary to pick up the check for entertainment that is expected when these foreign visitors come to this country. This is a very moderate amount, and I submit it is just a limitation on an appropriation bill and is germane.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KEOGH). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Iowa makes a point of order directed to the language appearing on page 22, line 25, beginning with the words "not to" and extending to page 23, to and through line 3, on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

It would appear to the Chair that this is language intended to permit of the making available of the sum of \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries. It is not in essence or in words a limitation on any appropriation made here. In the absence of the citation of any substantive authority for this, the Chair is compelled to sustain the point of order.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FOGARTY. The Chair stated "through line 3." Does the Chair mean line 3 or line 2?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was in error. The point of order was directed to the language appearing on page 23, line 2, to and through the words "Surgeon General."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the Chair will permit, the point of order begins at the bottom of page 22, line 25, including the words "not to."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

The Clerk read as follows:

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act, \$48,276,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 28 beginning in line 4 as follows: "(including not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General)" on the ground that this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard?

Mr. FOGARTY. It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that this language is needed in order to get some of our best brains to go into remote areas of these Indian reservations. By not allowing the language to remain in the bill is doing a disservice to the Indian population. I do believe in the basic law there is authority permitting such language as this.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] desire to be heard?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that a point of order does not lie against this language. This program is very badly needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa insist on his point of order?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians; \$8,964,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 28, line 22, which reads "*Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare" on the ground that that, too, is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I rise in opposition to the point of order raised by the gentleman from Iowa. The gentleman from Iowa is having a wonderful day today on these points of order. Most of these language items have been carried in this bill for years, and the reason most of them have been carried is because they allow more efficient operations and are saving us money. This is one of the real good examples. The Public Health Service was given the job of providing health facilities for the Indians. The Department of the Interior have a larger construction program for their part of the Indian program and they have the setup now to handle this kind of a program, so we are providing that the Interior Department facilities be used to handle the health construction program. If the point of order is made we are going to have to set up an entirely new staff in the Public Health Service and it is going to cost, I do not know how many thousands of dollars more, to do the job. It is going to be done one way or the other. If the Public Health Service has to set up new facilities to handle this matter, I do not know how much more it is going to cost than go through the existing setup of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, further on the point of order, the gentleman from Rhode Island has addressed himself to everything but the point of order, and I would suggest to him that in future legislation he get some authorizing legislation for the things that he is attempting to do in this appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair appreciates the helpful observation. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is my belief that at the time the health responsibility of the Department of the Interior was turned over to the Public Health Service in the De-

partment of Health, Education, and Welfare there was a provision in that legislation at the time of the transfer of health responsibilities, which occurred just a very few years ago, that would make it possible for interim arrangements to be worked out in regard to plant and in regard to equipment. And, I think what we are facing here is the interim situation in which it may very well be that some authorizing legislation may be necessary for a permanent base. But, we are up against an interim situation in which the approach provided in the bill is absolutely essential to an efficient operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin desire to be heard?

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from Oklahoma has stated correctly the situation that we face. I hope that the gentleman from Iowa will withdraw his point of order. I believe that the added expense involved in setting up such a facility in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare at this time is not justified, and I hope that he will allow this language to continue in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard further?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, may I make this observation. In the 14 years I have been on this committee and in the 10 years that I have been chairman, we have never gone to the Committee on Rules to have them waive points of order on any appropriation bill that we have ever brought to the floor, and I do not intend to in the future. But most of these things are very minor and things that the legislative committees have not bothered to take up. As far as I am concerned I would much prefer that these things like adjustments in allotment formulas, that the Departments and majority of Congress want, and other items like that, be taken care of in legislation rather than our having to bother with them. Most of these things have been put in this bill at the request of others, not on the initiative of the committee.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I do hope that the gentleman will reconsider his insistence upon the point of order. This particular item is carried in our bill as a temporary matter and I think it would be indeed a mistake to take it out of the bill.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from Minnesota on the point of order.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry we do not have here the text of the law which transferred the medical care of our Indian population to the Public Health Service. As the author of the original bill, I am sure that it had language which authorized the Public Health Service to carry on medical care for the Indians through the Department of the Interior and its existing agencies when that could be done to greater advantage and without greater cost. Whether that language in the original bill was retained in the final law, I do not recall, and we do not have the text of it here.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KEOGH). The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Iowa makes a point of order directed against the language appearing on page 28, line 22, beginning with "*Provided*" and running through line 25 on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair is of the opinion that the language is obviously legislation on an appropriation bill and therefore sustains the point of order; making the observation with respect to the arguments raised by two of the gentlemen that if the language is in existing law then it is not necessary in this bill.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to take just a moment of time to inquire of the Chairman relative to the contract medical care program for Indian citizens. I have received communications from my district, and I am sure that is true of some of the other Members, indicating that funds for this valuable program have been exhausted. I am wondering to what extent the committee has dealt with this problem in terms of providing funds for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MARSHALL. In the first place, we are not dealing with the supplemental bill. It is my understanding that the other body has placed in the bill approximately \$350,000 to carry on the work for the rest of this fiscal year. When our committee went over this item we felt that the contractual health item was one that was short, based upon the operation of this fiscal year. So we put in the bill for Indian health activities \$750,000 above the budget, with the feeling that most of that would be used to take care of this contractual care. We thought that was the biggest need.

As the gentleman from South Dakota knows, it is hard to determine exactly how much money will be required for this particular item because in the first place we do not know how many epidemics we might have, we do not know what the health requirements will be. Our committee felt that the contractual care item is taken care of in this bill.

Mr. McGOVERN. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; \$52,660,000: *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Sur-

geon General; and erection of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 29, line 13, beginning with the words "not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General."

I maintain that that is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to be heard on the point of order? If not, the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$12,604,000.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to inquire of the majority leader if he can give us the program for tomorrow and the balance of the week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I stated last week there would be several resolutions out of the House Committee on Administration. They are as follows:

House Resolution 472, to authorize printing as a House document a publication entitled "Sports-Fishing Industry in California and the Pacific Northwest," 1,500 copies.

House Concurrent Resolution 607, authorizing the printing as a House document of the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government. What Is It? How Does It Function?" and an additional 1,074,000 to be printed for congressional distribution.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 80, authorizing the printing of 1,000 additional copies of part 1 of the hearings on an inquiry into the satellite and missile programs.

H.R. 7923, to eliminate the fixed limit of authorization for expenditures of the Commission of Fine Arts.

House Joint Resolution 502, authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune.

House Joint Resolution 546, authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to present to the Senators and Representative from Hawaii the first official flag of the United States bearing 50 stars which is flown over the west front of the Capitol.

Senate Joint Resolution 128, to establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to James Madison.

There were two rules adopted yesterday, and both the bills referred to therein will be brought up on tomorrow. They are on the program. The first is House Concurrent Resolution 582, re-

ferring to the disposal of rubber from stockpile, and the second, S. 1795, relating to Armed Forces promotion and retirement of certain officers. If those bills are passed tomorrow, there is no further legislation for the rest of the week.

M. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$6,800,000.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries an appropriation of \$4,095,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital. I wish to congratulate the committee for including this appropriation and including also an increase of \$148,000. Certainly we have every responsibility and humane obligation to help the poor patients at this hospital.

However, I could support this legislation a good deal more conscientiously if I were not confronted over the weekend with a statement made by the chief psychotherapist of this hospital. Quoting from the Evening Star of March 25, the story said:

The chief psychotherapist (at this hospital) said today that persons who distribute obscene material and those who condemn it are "brothers under the skin."

Mr. Benjamin Karpman, a goateed iconoclast who was an acquaintance of Freud, enlivened a panel discussion of "obscenity and censorship" at the National Civil Liberties Clearing House with his observations on human frailties.

He is quoted further as saying:

"You'll never be able to outlaw smut because there is a basic need in the human being to have smut," he warned after the issue of legal control of obscenity had been debated by several other speakers.

He said further:

The trouble, he said, lies in the fact that Americans are still overly puritanical in their attitudes toward sex and the way they raise their children. He also pointed a finger at the public schools.

"In order to do away with smut you will have to change the entire educational system," he said.

Dr. Karpman said pornophilia, which is obsessive interest in obscenity, may be covered up by a reaction formula.

"Crusading against obscenity has an unconscious interest at its base. In other words," he told the meeting at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, "those who like to distribute obscenity and those who condemn it are brothers under the skin."

Mr. Chairman, I was shocked to read the statement made by this psychotherapist, particularly when we consider that the House of Representatives overwhelmingly joined with the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania [Mrs. GRANAHAH] recently and, with only one dissenting vote, passed her bill, which would give the Postmaster General greater powers to eliminate this smut and pornographic literature from

the mails. I am proud to say I was a co-sponsor of this legislation. I understand the Postmaster General himself is in favor of this legislation. Many distinguished newspapers across the country have brought to the attention of the entire community the mounting torrent of filth, pornography, and smut that is going through the mails to our children. To hear this psychotherapist, the head of a psychotherapy clinic at a hospital which the Federal Government maintains, make this sort of statement, to me, is most disgusting. I hope the appropriate committee of this House, which has this particular hospital under its jurisdiction, will look further into the philosophy of this individual. I do not challenge his right to his professional opinion, but I certainly wonder, and wonder very loudly, whether he has the qualifications to serve in this very important position.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield.

Mr. POFF. First of all, let me commend the gentleman most wholeheartedly on the courageous statement he is making. Then, may I ask the gentleman, if it is true as the doctor said that those who condemn obscenity are brothers under the skin with those who purvey obscenity; does it not logically follow that those who condemn those who condemn obscenity are brothers under the skin?

Mr. PUCINSKI. Not being a psychotherapist, I am not in a position to answer that question.

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield.

Mr. TOLL. I want to commend the gentleman for protecting the fair name and motives of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania [Mrs. GRANAHAH].

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

For necessary expenses, not more than \$203,200,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims workload within the existing limitation has been achieved.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this to inquire of the gentleman from Rhode Island whether there was any request for an appropriation to reimburse the social security fund for expenditures in connection with veterans' benefits under the

gratuitous coverage provided during World War II and the Korean war.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; there were not any requests and the committee did not go into it. But, we did go quite thoroughly into the lack of requested appropriations for the same reason in the railroad retirement board where, we understand, \$133 million is due under the law. I do not think there is anyone in the House who is more familiar with the law than you because we were quoting you in the hearings, and we still assume the law is the law until it has been changed. It has not been changed yet, and these funds are required to be appropriated into the railroad trust fund and also into the social security fund.

Mr. HARDY. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to call to the attention of the Committee what this situation is. I had the honor in the 84th Congress to be chairman of the Select Committee on Survivors' Benefits, which brought in a bill and a report which resulted in enactment of Public Law 881. At that time we pointed out that the social security trust fund had been depleted by some \$250 million in making payments to survivors of service personnel who were covered by gratuitous wage credits. It was also pointed out that annually thereafter there would be payments aggregating about \$20 million a year, which means that by now we have run up a total deficit in that fund of about \$350 million. That is the amount which we owe to the social security trust fund. The trust fund belongs to the participants in that fund. The Bureau of the Budget has deleted the requests for appropriations to cover the depletion of the social security fund, ignoring completely the authority contained in Public Law 881 which specifically provided that the trust fund should be replenished out of the Federal Treasury. We set up a formula under that act to provide for the repayment in 10 years of the \$250 million and for the repayment annually of future disbursements made pursuant to the gratuitous social security coverage. Action in this matter is long overdue. I can see no real reason for the elimination of these amounts and earnest inquiry reveals none. There is, of course, the possibility—which I hesitate to suggest—that this might have been one dubious device to protect the precarious balance of the administration's budget.

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has confirmed my grapevine information to the effect that the requests for money to replenish the social security fund were stricken by the Bureau of the Budget. It is my understanding that the Social Security Administration, in compliance with section 406 of Public Law 881, has since 1958 included these funds in its budget submission. It is my further information that, each time, the Bureau of the Budget has arbitrarily stricken this item.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think the Bureau of the Budget goes a little too far. It, in effect, is exercising an item veto. Moreover, it is violating the law which all Federal officials are sworn to enforce.

Let me repeat, the social security fund is a trust fund, and the U.S. Government

administers that fund strictly in a fiduciary capacity. In paying claims based on the gratuitous coverage provided during the World War II and Korean periods there was a definite obligation on the part of the General Treasury to replenish the fund. That fund belongs to the participants who have contributed to it. Let me remind this House that beneficiaries under the gratuitous coverage made no contribution to this fund, but there was a commitment of our Government to pay the claims arising from wartime service. In effect, what we have done is to take money which belongs to the participants of the social security program and use it for general Government purposes, and if the fund is not replenished then we have condoned the misuse of funds entrusted to the administrative branch.

Serving with me on the Survivors Benefits Committee were four distinguished Members of this House. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN]. We studied this matter thoroughly and it bothered us to find that the Government had so long neglected to replenish this fund. So, we recommended, and the Congress approved, section 406 of Public Law 881 which provided, in essence that the Social Security Administration was authorized to include in its annual appropriations for each of the next 10 fiscal years sums equal to one-tenth of the aggregate liability, plus accrued interest at the average rate of interest earned by the fund. At the time of our hearings the amount due the fund was estimated at \$250 million. We also proposed, and Congress concurred, that annual appropriations should be made to cover benefits accruing in the future from the gratuitous coverage provided prior to the enactment of Public Law 881.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should have offered an amendment at this point, and if I had realized earlier what the situation is I would have gotten together the figures on the amount which would be required to make the social security fund whole. Let me express the hope that when this bill is considered by the Senate that body will add the amounts necessary to carry out the congressional will as expressed in Public Law 881.

Mr. Chairman, just as a rough calculation it looks as though the Treasury of the United States, as of now, owes the social security trust fund about \$350 million. In essence, deletion of this item from the Budget in prior years may have enabled the Treasury Department technically to avoid showing a violation of the statutory debt ceiling.

(Mr. HARDY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House without amendment, with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 362, nays 10, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 38]

YEAS—362

Abernethy	Broyhill	Durham
Adair	Budge	Edmondson
Addonizio	Burke, Ky.	Elliott
Albert	Burke, Mass.	Everett
Alford	Burleson	Evins
Andersen,	Byrne, Pa.	Fallon
Minn.	Byrnes, Wis.	Farbstein
Andrews	Cahill	Fascell
Anfuso	Canfield	Feighan
Arends	Cannon	Fenton
Ashley	Carnahan	Fino
Ashmore	Casey	Fisher
Aspinall	Cederberg	Flood
Auchincloss	Chamberlain	Flynn
Avery	Chelf	Flynt
Bailey	Chenoweth	Fogarty
Baker	Church	Foley
Baldwin	Clark	Forand
Baring	Coad	Fort
Barr	Cohelan	Forrester
Barrett	Colmer	Fountain
Bass, N.H.	Conte	Fraizer
Bass, Tenn.	Cook	Friedel
Bates	Cooley	Fulton
Baumhart	Corbett	Gallagher
Becker	Cramer	Garmatz
Beckworth	Curtin	Gary
Belcher	Curtis, Mass.	Gathings
Bennett, Fla.	Curtis, Mo.	George
Bennett, Mich.	Daddario	Gialmo
Bentley	Dague	Gilbert
Berry	Daniels	Glenn
Betts	Davis, Ga.	Goodell
Boggs	Davis, Tenn.	Granahan
Boland	Dawson	Gray
Bolling	Delaney	Green, Oreg.
Bolton	Dent	Green, Pa.
Bosch	Denton	Griffin
Bow	Derounian	Griffiths
Bowles	Derwinski	Hagen
Brademas	Devine	Haley
Bray	Diggs	Halleck
Breeding	Dingell	Halpern
Brewster	Dixon	Hardy
Brock	Donohue	Harmon
Brooks, La.	Dooley	Harris
Brooks, Tex.	Dorn, S.C.	Hays
Broomfield	Dowdy	Healey
Brown, Ga.	Downing	Hébert
Brown, Mo.	Doyle	Hechler
Brown, Ohio	Duiski	Hemphill

Henderson	Mahon	Rogers, Colo.
Herlong	Maillard	Rogers, Fla.
Hess	Marshall	Rogers, Mass.
Hlestand	Matthews	Rogers, Tex.
Hoeven	May	Rooney
Hoffman, Ill.	Merrow	Roosevelt
Hogan	Metcalf	Rostenkowski
Holifield	Meyer	Roush
Holland	Michel	Rutherford
Holt	Miller, Clem	St. George
Holtzman	Miller, N.Y.	Santangelo
Horan	Mills	Saund
Hosmer	Minshall	Saylor
Huddleston	Moeller	Schenck
Hull	Monagan	Scherer
Ikard	Montoya	Schwengel
Inouye	Moore	Scott
Irwin	Moorhead	Selden
Jarman	Morgan	Sheppard
Jennings	Morris, Okla.	Shipley
Johnson, Calif.	Moss	Sikes
Johnson, Colo.	Moulder	Siler
Johnson, Md.	Muiter	Simpson, Ill.
Johnson, Wis.	Mumma	Sisk
Jonas	Murphy	Slack
Jones, Ala.	Murray	Smith, Calif.
Jones, Mo.	Natcher	Smith, Iowa
Judd	Nelsen	Smith, Miss.
Karsten	Nix	Springer
Karsh	Norblad	Staggers
Kasem	O'Brien, Ill.	Steed
Kastenmeier	O'Brien, N.Y.	Stratton
Kee	O'Hara, Ill.	Stubblefield
Keith	O'Hara, Mich.	Sullivan
Kelly	O'Konski	Teague, Calif.
Keogh	O'Neill	Teague, Tex.
Kilday	Oliver	Teller
Kilgore	Osmers	Thomas
King, Calif.	Ostertag	Thompson, La.
King, Utah	Passman	Thompson, Tex.
Kirwan	Pelly	Thomson, Wyo.
Klitchin	Perkins	Thornberry
Kluczynski	Post	Toll
Knox	Phibbin	Trimble
Kyl	Pflicher	Udall
Laird	Pillilion	Ullman
Landrum	Pirnie	Utt
Lane	Poage	Vanlk
Langen	Poff	Van Pelt
Lankford	Porter	Van Zandt
Latta	Preston	Walnwright
Lennon	Price	Wallhauser
Lesinski	Prokop	Walter
Levering	Pucinski	Wampler
Libonati	Qule	Watts
Lindsay	Quigley	Weis
Lipscomb	Rabaut	Westland
McCormack	Rains	Whitener
McCulloch	Randall	Whitten
McDonough	Ray	Widnall
McFall	Reece, Tenn.	Wier
McGovern	Rees, Kans.	Williams
McIntire	Rhodes, Ariz.	Wilson
McMillan	Rhodes, Pa.	Winstead
McSweeney	Rlehiman	Wolf
Macdonald	Riley	Wright
Machrowicz	Rivers, Alaska	Yates
Mack, Ill.	Roberts	Young
Madden	Robison	Younger
Magnuson	Rodino	Zablocki

NAYS—10

Abbitt	Hoffman, Mich.	Smith, Va.
Alger	Johansen	Tuck
Gross	Kilburn	
Harrison	Smith, Kans.	

NOT VOTING—58

Alexander	Frelinghuysen	Morris, N. Mex.
Allen	Gavin	Morrison
Anderson	Grant	Norrell
Mont.	Gubser	Patman
Ayres	Hargis	Powell
Barden	Jackson	Reuss
Barry	Jensen	Rivers, S. C.
Biatnik	Kearns	Shelley
Bilch	Kowalski	Short
Bonner	Lafore	Spence
Boykin	Loser	Taber
Buckley	McDowell	Taylor
Burdick	McGinley	Thompson, N.J.
Celler	Martin	Tollefson
Chlperfield	Mason	Vinson
Coffin	Meador	Weaver
Collier	Miller	Wharton
Cunningham	George, P.	Willis
Dorn, N.Y.	Milliken	Withrow
Dwyer	Mitchell	Zelenko

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Anderson of Montana with Mr. Allen.
Mr. McGinley with Mr. Martin.

Mr. Alexander with Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Taber.
Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Chipfield.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Kowalski with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Barry.
Mr. Reuss with Mr. Meader.
Mr. George P. Miller with Mr. Lafore.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Dorn of New York.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Weaver.
Mr. Coffin with Mr. Milliken.
Mr. Hargis with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Loser with Mr. Jensen.
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Short.
Mr. Biatnik with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Bladen with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Wharton.
Mr. Burdick with Mr. Mason.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan and Mr. JOHANSEN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR

(Mr. DULSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, since the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway, Buffalo, N.Y., and the surrounding area need assistance. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a statement of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N.Y., in support of improvements to Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor located in the Buffalo area.

The statement follows:

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce reaffirms its longstanding position in favor of several much needed improvements to the Black Rock Channel and the Tonawanda Harbor. These facilities have always been an integral part of the overall system of navigable waterways on the Niagara Frontier, but are currently in need of modernization to meet the needs of the new St. Lawrence Seaway era.

The Black Rock Channel is the navigable channel in the upper 13½ miles of the Niagara River from its head in Lake Erie at Buffalo, to and including Tonawanda, N.Y., the western terminus of the New York State Barge Canal. The importance of this channel is clearly illustrated by the follow-

ing table of tonnage handled over the past 10 years:

Year:	Tons
1949-----	3,637,612
1950-----	4,641,025
1951-----	4,244,990
1952-----	3,527,748
1953-----	4,385,256
1954-----	3,577,050
1955-----	4,363,617
1956-----	4,517,748
1957-----	4,645,443
1958-----	3,722,174

Over 4 million tons moved through the channel in 1959, and it has been estimated that its potential could easily reach 20 million tons per year if the seaway depth of 27 feet were available.

In recent years a wide variety of industrial firms have invested heavily, both in land and in facilities, along the entire length of the Niagara River from Buffalo to Niagara Falls. During this period, however, the 46-year old Black Rock Lock has gradually fallen into a state of obsolescence, the size of lake steamers has increased considerably, and the St. Lawrence Seaway has introduced oceangoing vessels to our waterways which are larger than ever before known.

In view of the obvious potential of this channel, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce strongly urges that a study be progressed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine the advisability of a Federal project for accomplishing the following improvements:

(1) Black Rock Lock: Replace with a modern lock capable of handling newer and bigger vessels of all types.

(2) Black Rock Channel: Deepen to at least 27 feet, realine and widen to 300 feet to accommodate two-way traffic, and extend beyond present turning basin past North Tonawanda.

(3) Tonawanda Harbor: Deepen to at least 27 feet.

After careful consideration, the chamber believes that these improvements would be in the public interest, and would do much to enhance the industrial growth of the Buffalo metropolitan area.

PLAZA OF THE AMERICAS

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill designed to create an enduring symbol of U.S. friendship for our Latin American neighbors. This measure, if enacted into law, would designate in the Nation's Capital an area which would be a fitting tribute and durable demonstration of the esteem in which we hold our sister republics.

Prior to the introduction of this legislation, I examined the ideas of designating a street as the "Avenue of the Americas," or a bridge as the "Bridge of the Americas." It soon became apparent that changing the name of a street of appropriate beauty and dignity poses real problems. Past experience in the District of Columbia has demonstrated that tampering with historic names of streets is looked upon with disfavor by many people who cherish the tradition and lore associated with the original names. The same applies to bridges. Moreover, on streets where there are many residences and businesses, the necessity to alter letterheads and inform clients, customers, and friends of

the change has occasioned a storm of protests.

Further investigation has turned up what I believe to be an ideal solution, devoid of the problems inherent in changing street and bridge names.

The two blocks bounded by Constitution Avenue on the south, C Street NW. on the north, and running from 17th to 19th Streets, contain a number of reminders of inter-American friendship and cooperation. On the corner of 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, the District of Columbia is privileged to have the magnificent Pan American Union Building, seat of the Organization of American States and center of many of the dramas that have highlighted the American Republics' 70-year efforts to attain peace and justice in the Western Hemisphere through cooperative endeavors. Behind it stands the new Pan American Administration Building which houses the secretariat of the Organization of American States. Nearby are the statues of Simón Bolívar, great liberator of the northern states of South America; and José Artigas, the national hero of Uruguay.

The bill which I have introduced would designate that portion of Washington I have described as the Plaza of the Americas. The proposal has strong support from the Pan American Liaison Committee of Women's Organizations which is engaged in effectively furthering inter-American understanding and good will. I am confident that Congress will share my desire to christen so suitable an area in our Capital as a symbol of the friendship and common cause of the 21 American Republics.

ARE WE DOING RIGHT BY EDUCATION?

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, ours is an age of statistics, of figures, of debates about figures. The focal points of many of our current controversies about defense, outer space and disarmament, center around conflicting figures coming from different sources. It is often a bewildering task to attempt to determine which of these statistics are meaningful.

But one group of figures which stand out in my mind as being unquestionably meaningful are the figures recently released by the U.S. Office of Education pursuant to the problems of our educational system—figures for fall 1959; released December 1959. These statistics would be meaningful even if our world were at perfect peace even if there were no cold war. We do not need to compare these figures with any for the Soviet Union; they are shocking just in themselves.

At the present time we need 132,400 additional classrooms—U.S. Office of Education.

This lack of classroom space means overcrowded classrooms or half-day sessions in some parts of every State in the Union. It has been estimated that some

10 million of our public-school children are being educationally handicapped by this overcrowding. Ten million is almost one-third of our entire public-school enrollment—total enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools in fall 1959 was 35,236,177, according to the U.S. Office of Education.

Our whole concept of public education for all is being challenged by this shortage. It has been a traditional American belief that each child has the right to free and equal education through grade 12. If we deny him equality of educational opportunity, we thereby deny him the equality of opportunity that we guaranteed in the Preamble to our Constitution.

I recently received letters from two school administrators in my home State of Oregon who have just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union. Both of these men were impressed with some facets of the Soviet educational system, but felt that in some respects it had been overrated. Both stressed that one of the great merits of our system as compared to the Russians' was our stress on the individual.

THE RIGHT TO BE FREE AND EQUAL

But are we providing free and equal education for each individual child when almost a third of our children are receiving inferior instruction because of the classroom shortage? I think not.

There is another facet to this inequity. Last fall we hired, in this Nation, 98,858 teachers with substandard credentials—U.S. Office of Education—teachers who are not fully prepared to teach, but who are teaching our children. When you consider that each of these teachers will probably teach an average of 30 children, the number of children penalized by the shortage of qualified teachers is high.

So not only is the classroom shortage causing a great injustice, but the shortage of qualified teachers is magnifying the inequity.

Many who look at these figures agree they are shocking, but they throw up their hands in a gesture of hopelessness. Others will shrug. They say that the States and local areas must handle the problem themselves.

But a long look at the causes of both shortages will serve to show the weaknesses of each of these reactions.

WHAT ARE THE REASONS?

First, what are the reasons behind the teacher shortage? Is it just that there are not enough qualified people interested in teaching? A major reason is that so many of the people interested in and qualified to teach either drop out of the profession or never even enter it. It has been estimated that 3 out of 10 college graduates qualified to teach, never do so. It is further estimated that each year 8 percent of our teachers leave the profession—National Education Association. Stop up this sieve.

Studies conducted to determine the reasons behind these dropouts find, first, dissatisfaction with the low salary received; second, disgust at overcrowded or otherwise unsatisfactory working conditions; and third, a general reaction against the low status level assigned to the teaching profession.

Many say that these are insoluble problems. But are they? Would not increases in salary eliminate problems one and three—in our society, status so heavily rests on salary earned—and could we not eliminate the largest cause of unsatisfactory working conditions by building those additional classrooms? It would seem that most of the problems causing a shortage of qualified teachers could be solved by an increase of funds.

WHAT CAUSES CLASSROOM SHORTAGES?

But what about the classroom shortage? Why does it exist at all? Why has it not been erased? Can it be erased? This giant backlog exists because of the cessation of classroom building during World War II followed by the unprecedented increases in enrollment that are still going on. Although the State and local areas have been making record-breaking school construction efforts for years, they are barely able to meet each year's new enrollment and replacement needs. But if we could eliminate the backlog, the construction figures of the last few years indicate that the States and local communities could then meet the present and future needs that each year brings.

How can this backlog be eliminated? Most of the studies conducted on this problem indicate that the State and local communities cannot do it alone, or at least cannot close the gap for many, many years.

It seems apparent to me that this is a time when our principles of justice and equity for our individual citizens demand temporary financial assistance from the Federal Government. President Eisenhower himself explained the philosophy behind this approach in his special message to the Congress on education on January 12, 1956:

The responsibility for public education rests with the States and the local communities. Federal action which infringes upon this principle is alien to our system. But our history has demonstrated that the Federal Government, in the interest of the whole people, can and should help with certain problems of nationwide scope and concern when States and communities—acting independently—cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough.

Clearly, this is the kind of situation we face today in considering the school classroom shortage. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 102, pp. 435-37.)

In that year, 1956, and in the following year, 1957, the President recommended temporary, large-scale Federal aid so that the backlog needs for classroom construction could be eliminated. The White House Conference which he had called in 1955 had recommended such action.

WHY DID THE PRESIDENT CHANGE HIS MIND?

Why the President has now changed his position when the same needs still exist, I cannot understand. His words in this year's state of the Union address seem to overlook the need for the direct approach which he formerly felt was so desirable. It seems most strange that the man who only 3 years ago was recommending a crash Federal program to eliminate this problem now claims:

We cannot be complacent about educating our youth.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11390

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary
5 of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Sec-
7 retary for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
8 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public and for
10 publications available only upon that basis or available at
11 reduced price on prepublication orders; and purchase of
12 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
13 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
14 \$1,758,800, of which not more than \$354,860 shall be for
15 international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be
16 for official entertainment expenses.

17 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

18 ACTIVITIES

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the performance of the func-
21 tions vested in the Secretary by the Labor-Management Re-
22 porting and Disclosure Act of 1959, including services as
23 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
24 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,250,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
\$2,706,300.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784 (c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); and not less than \$225,000 for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$2,376,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of attend-

1 ance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences
2 concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

3 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
6 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
7 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
8 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension
9 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army
10 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
11 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
12 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.
13 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
14 \$594,300.

15 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
18 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
19 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
20 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,061,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the general administration
24 of the employment service and unemployment compensa-
25 tion programs, including temporary employment of persons,

1 without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm place-
2 ment migratory labor program; \$7,457,000, of which \$1,-
3 260,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of
4 title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
5 justment Act of 1944.

6 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
7 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

8 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
9 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
10 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
11 adjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized
12 in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
13 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
14 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
15 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
16 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
17 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
18 with the operation of employment office facilities and services
19 in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a build-
20 ing through such arrangements as may be required to pro-
21 vide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of
22 Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
23 Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions with
24 respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are
25 applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State

1 employment security agencies, and for expenses not other-
2 wise provided for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the
3 Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$320,-
4 819,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the
5 extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration re-
6 sulting from changes in a State law or increases in the num-
7 bers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs
8 resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans
9 embracing employees of the State generally over those upon
10 which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the
11 District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of
12 administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary
13 adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision
14 to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act,
15 as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time
16 certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
17 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the
18 Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico,
19 Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
20 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
21 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
22 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
23 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That
24 such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department
25 of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for

1 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
2 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
3 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
4 ment compensation systems and employment services by
5 States receiving grants herefrom.

6 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
7 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
8 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
9 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
10 apply.

11 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
12 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
13 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
14 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of offi-
15 cers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from
16 the said agencies of any States which have established by
17 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
18 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
19 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
20 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
21 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
22 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

23 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
24 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
25 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,

1 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
2 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
3 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
4 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
5 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
6 therefor for that fiscal year.

7 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
8 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

9 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
10 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
11 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
12 amended, \$107,000,000.

13 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
14 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
15 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
16 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
17 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
18 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
19 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the
20 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
21 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

22 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
24 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-

1 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
2 \$1,105,700.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
4 PROGRAM

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
6 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
7 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
8 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard
9 to the civil-service laws, \$1,344,100, which shall be derived
10 by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving fund:
11 *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under
12 agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502
13 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C.
14 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations
15 except those compliance activities of the type separately
16 provided for herein.

17 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION
18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
20 \$97,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
21 \$3,098,300, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
22 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
23 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
24 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

1 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

2 For the payment of compensation and other benefits and
3 expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by
4 law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year,
5 including payments to other Federal agencies for medical
6 and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the
7 Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of pay-
8 ment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian
9 War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
10 tion Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement
11 of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
12 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and
13 burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses
14 incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
15 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
16 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
17 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
18 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
19 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
20 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C.
21 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and
22 expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections
23 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C.
24 App. 2012) ; \$62,200,000: *Provided*, That, in the adjudi-
25 cation of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916,

1 for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under
2 section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be
3 construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and
4 evidence required to establish the right to such benefits
5 without regard to the date of the injury or death for which
6 claim is made.

7 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
10 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-
11 vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
12 cies and their employees for services rendered, \$10,519,000.

13 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
15 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including tem-
16 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
17 Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classifi-
18 cation Act of 1949, as amended, \$1,250,000, to remain
19 available until June 30, 1964.

20 WOMEN'S BUREAU

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
23 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C.
24 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for in-
25 formational exhibits, \$520,900.

1 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
4 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
5 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
6 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
7 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45),
8 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
9 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered,
10 and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of
11 cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
12 with the work of the Division, \$11,529,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
14 Appropriation Act, 1961".

15 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
16 TION, AND WELFARE

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
20 the Food and Drug Administration, including not to exceed
21 \$80,000 for construction of a laboratory barn at the Agricul-
22 tural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland; reporting and
23 illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemi-
24 cals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in ad-

1 vance for special tests and analyses by contract; and pay-
2 ment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies
3 of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement
4 operations; \$16,852,000.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
6 AND OTHER SERVICES

7 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
8 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of toler-
9 ances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408,
10 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food,
11 Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a,
12 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
13 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
14 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
15 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain
16 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
17 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, appa-
18 ratus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory commit-
19 tees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service
20 has been rendered.

21 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
24 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wear-

1 ing apparel used by employees in the performance of their
2 official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries
3 and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical
4 and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments
5 to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost
6 of heat, light, and power furnished by such university;
7 \$3,294,600: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physi-
8 cian receiving compensation from this appropriation on a
9 full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of
10 wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title:
11 *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by
12 check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's
13 request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such
14 amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on
15 the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for
16 the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia.
17 Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such
18 calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
19 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
20 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calcu-
21 lations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the respon-
23 sibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION

For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse training under title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such title also for the expansion and improvement of programs of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein, \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be re-

1 apportioned among other States and Territories applying
2 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
3 originally apportioned.

4 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND

5 THE MECHANIC ARTS

6 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
7 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

8 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

9 For grants to the States, under allotments for the current
10 and prior fiscal year, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956,
11 as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000, to remain
12 available until expended.

13 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

14 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
15 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
16 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
17 \$187,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
18 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
19 such Act.

20 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

21 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
22 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
23 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,
24 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to
25 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current

1 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
2 \$63,392,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
3 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
4 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
5 Education, and Welfare.

6 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

7 For grants, loans, and payments under the National De-
8 fense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
9 \$171,000,000, of which \$44,000,000 shall be for capital
10 contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal
11 capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to
12 exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal
13 capital contributions; \$57,750,000 shall be for grants to
14 States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science,
15 mathematics, or modern foreign language equipment and
16 minor remodeling of facilities and for grants to States for
17 supervisory and other services; \$9,000,000 shall be for
18 grants to States for area vocational education programs; and
19 \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing, guid-
20 ance, and counseling: *Provided further*, That no part of this
21 appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science,
22 mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or
23 equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of
24 education, which can be identified as originating in or having

1 been exported from a Communist country, unless such
2 equipment is unavailable from any other source.

3 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE
4 MENTALLY RETARDED

5 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
6 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
7 to the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 61),
8 \$1,000,000.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$13,400,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN
22 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

23 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
24 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
25 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the

purposes authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$30,750, of which not less than \$14,400 shall be available to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES

For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$54,500,000, of which \$53,000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$63,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal

1 year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred
2 and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the
3 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
4 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not ex-
5 ceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the
6 current fiscal year.

7 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

8 For research, training, and traineeships, and other special
9 project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Re-
10 habilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the training
11 functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for ex-
12 penses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports,
13 and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pur-
14 suant to section 7 of said Act, \$14,800,000.

15 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN

16 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

17 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
18 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
19 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the pur-
20 poses authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain
21 available until expended, \$930,000, of which not less than
22 \$780,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
23 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
24 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That
25 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-

1 rences available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
2 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
3 normal requirements of the United States.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
6 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
7 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
8 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,871,000.

9 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

10 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
11 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
12 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
13 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
14 Corps and for not to exceed two thousand one hundred com-
15 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and for expenses
16 of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign
17 countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed in
18 foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of
19 \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary
20 that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable
21 to provide adequately for the education of such dependents,
22 and for the transportation of such dependents between such
23 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
24 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transporta-
25 tion; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or

1 individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time
2 pursuant to section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act
3 at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed
4 \$19,000 per annum; as follows:

5 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

6 To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically
7 provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
8 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the
9 Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pur-
10 suant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and
11 compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; and to
12 provide traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act;
13 \$22,620,000.

14 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

15 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act,
16 \$5,930,000, of which not less than \$3,500,000 shall be
17 available only for grants to States, to be matched by an
18 equal amount of State and local funds expended for the
19 same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-
20 finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of per-
21 sonnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and
22 the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in pre-
23 vention and case-finding operations, but excluding the pur-
24 chase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

To carry out the purposes of sections 314(a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; and to carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of other communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$13,516,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c), and 361 of the Act relating to environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of

1 the Acts of July 14, 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857-
2 1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-
3 466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,-
4 000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to
5 exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
6 only; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and pur-
7 chase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
8 \$25,640,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1961.

9 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION
10 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
11 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
12 to remain available only until June 30, 1962: *Provided*,
13 That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal
14 year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

15 BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES MANAGEMENT FUND
16 For the purpose of facilitating the economical and effi-
17 cient conduct of operations in the Bureau of State Services
18 which are financed by two or more appropriations where the
19 costs of operation are not readily susceptible of distribution
20 as charges to such appropriations, there is hereby established
21 the Bureau of State Services management fund. Such
22 amounts as the Surgeon General may determine to represent
23 a reasonable distribution of estimated costs among the various
24 appropriations involved may be advanced each year to this
25 fund and shall be available for expenditure for such costs

1 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon
 2 General: *Provided*, That funds advanced to this fund shall
 3 be available only in the fiscal year in which they are ad-
 4 vanced: *Provided further*, That final adjustments of ad-
 5 vances in accordance with actual costs shall be effected
 6 wherever practicable with the appropriations from which
 7 such funds are advanced.

8 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

9 For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of
 10 the Act, as amended, \$150,000,000, of which \$118,800,000
 11 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C,
 12 \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636
 13 of part D of the Act, and \$30,000,000 shall be for facilities
 14 pursuant to part G, as follows: \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or
 15 treatment centers, \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chroni-
 16 cally ill and impaired, \$5,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities,
 17 and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allot-
 18 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for
 19 the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
 20 equal to the limitations specified herein.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

22 SERVICES

23 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
 24 VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,654,200.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

2 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
3 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150),
4 including \$2,445,000 to be available only for payments for
5 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the
6 Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and
7 under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
8 344, 502, and 504 of the Public Health Service Act, section
9 810 of the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C.
10 763c), Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as
11 amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942,
12 including purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
13 stock; conducting research on technical nursing standards
14 and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not
15 to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
16 only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$55,213,-
17 000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available only for pay-
18 ments to the State of Hawaii for care and treatment of per-
19 sons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public
20 Health Service establishes or operates a health service pro-
21 gram for any department or agency, payment for the esti-
22 mated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit
23 of this appropriation.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries, \$4,812,000.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2001) ; purchase of not to exceed twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d) , 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$48,276,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

2 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
3 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
4 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
5 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
6 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
7 and community sanitation facilities for Indians; \$8,964,000,
8 to remain available until expended.

9 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL
10 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

11 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health;
12 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
13 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
14 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
15 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
16 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
17 strations and research; \$52,660,000: *Provided*, That funds
18 advanced to the National Institutes of Health management
19 fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be avail-
20 able for purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor
21 vehicles for replacement only; and erection of temporary
22 structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made
23 to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for
24 research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to

1 contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and serv-
2 ices, including indemnification of contractors to the extent
3 and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United
4 States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certifica-
5 tion required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General.

6 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

7 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
8 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
9 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
10 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
11 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
12 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
13 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
14 wise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the
15 Act; \$102,469,000.

16 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
18 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
19 with respect to mental diseases, \$79,863,000.

20 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
22 National Heart Act, \$71,762,000.

23 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary
25 to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of

1 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
2 \$12,604,000.

3 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
5 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
6 \$52,841,000.

7 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
9 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
10 infectious diseases, \$38,439,000, of which \$150,000 shall be
11 available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for
12 maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Lab-
13 oratory.

14 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
16 Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$44,362,000.

17 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

18 FACILITIES

19 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
20 Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958
21 (72 Stat. 933), \$25,000,000.

22 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN
23 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

24 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
25 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance

1 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
2 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain avail-
3 able until expended, \$3,707,000, of which not less than
4 \$3,459,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
5 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
6 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided, That*
7 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-
8 rencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
9 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
10 normal requirements of the United States.

11 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
13 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
14 275), \$1,662,000.

15 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

16 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
17 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
18 tingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be re-
19 quired during the current fiscal year.

20 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

21 For construction, major repair, improvement, extension,
22 and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not other-
23 wise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisi-
24 tion of sites, \$3,135,000, to remain available until expended:
25 *Provided, That* the balances of appropriations heretofore

1 made available for construction, major repair, improvement,
2 extension, or equipment of any Public Health Service facili-
3 ties (except construction of Indian health facilities) and re-
4 maining unexpended on June 30, 1960, shall be merged
5 with this appropriation.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
8 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
9 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
10 information, articles, and publications related to public
11 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
12 health methods, \$6,800,000.

13 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
16 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
17 motor vehicle for replacement only, clothing for patients, and
18 cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scien-
19 tific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treat-
20 ment of mental illness, \$4,095,000.

21 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND

22 GROUNDS

23 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
24 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
25 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision

1 of construction, \$345,000, to remain available until June
2 30, 1962.

3 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, TREATMENT AND
4 CAFETERIA BUILDING

5 For construction and equipment of a treatment and
6 cafeteria building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$4,493,000,
7 to remain available until expended.

8 EXTENSION AND MODERNIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION
9 BUILDING

10 For expenses necessary for the extension and moderniza-
11 tion of the administration building at Saint Elizabeths Hos-
12 pital, \$501,000, to remain available until expended.

13 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

14 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
15 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

16 For necessary expenses, not more than \$203,200,000
17 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
18 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
19 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
20 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of
21 individuals who file applications for disability determinations
22 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended:
23 *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount
24 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
25 Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the

1 extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated
2 in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of
3 the costs of such claims workload within the existing limita-
4 tion has been achieved.

5 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
6 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
7 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
8 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
9 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above au-
10 thorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
11 survivors insurance trust fund.

12 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

13 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
14 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently
15 and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and
16 XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch.
17 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,083,000,000, of which
18 such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants
19 for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31
20 of that year.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

22 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
23 ance, \$2,348,400.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

2 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
3 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V
4 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7,
5 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for
6 the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints
7 for distribution, \$2,360,500: *Provided*, That no part
8 of any appropriation contained in this title shall be
9 used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or
10 regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which dis-
11 criminate between persons licensed under State law to prac-
12 tice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso
13 shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from
14 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
15 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
16 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
17 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
18 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
20 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

21 For necessary expenses for publication of reports, rec-
22 ommendations, guides, and other documents, provision of
23 consultative or clearinghouse services, and other followup

1 activities following the 1960 White House Conference on
 2 Children and Youth, including the expenses of continued
 3 employment of a conference director and other expenses in-
 4 cident to preparation of a final report of the President's na-
 5 tional committee on such conference, \$150,000.

6 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

7 For grants to States for maternal and child-health
 8 services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare
 9 services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the
 10 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch.
 11 V), \$51,833,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available
 12 for services for crippled children, \$18,167,000 for maternal
 13 and child-health services, and \$13,666,000 for child-welfare
 14 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant
 15 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be in-
 16 cluded in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
 17 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount ex-
 18 pended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided*
 19 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under
 20 section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special
 21 projects for mentally retarded children.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

23 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
 24 sioner of Social Security, \$342,500, together with not to

1 exceed \$278,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
2 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

3 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
4 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
5 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
6 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
7 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
8 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
9 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
10 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

11 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
12 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
13 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
14 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
15 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
16 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
17 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
18 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
19 plan was submitted for approval.

20 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

21 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

22 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
23 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$994,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services, an auditorium, a classroom and dormitory building, Kendall School, maintenance building, apartments, roads, walks, and grading, \$2,432,000, to remain available until expended.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$5,090,000.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a classroom building and a women's dormitory, including architectural and engineering services, \$225,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

For the construction and equipment of a home economics building and powerplant facilities under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, including engineering and architectural services and travel, \$1,433,000, to remain available until expended.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
4 \$2,077,000, together with not to exceed \$305,000 to be
5 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
6 trust fund.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

8 ADMINISTRATION

9 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
10 tration, \$2,762,000, together with not to exceed \$942,000
11 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
12 surance trust fund and not to exceed \$36,000 to be trans-
13 ferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit
14 Unions.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

16 COUNSEL

17 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
18 Counsel, \$600,000, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to
19 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
20 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to ex-
21 ceed \$552,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
22 and survivors insurance trust fund.

23 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
25 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal

1 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
2 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
3 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
4 and protection of public health, \$751,000.

5 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

6 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
7 the White House Conference on Aging Act, including rent
8 in the District of Columbia, \$550,000.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
11 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
12 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
13 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
14 members at a price lower than to the general public and
15 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
16 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
17 orders.

18 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or al-
20 lowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
21 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

22 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this title
23 to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
24 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of op-
25 eration of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of

1 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
2 from the said agencies of any States which have established
3 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit sys-
4 tem and classification and compensation plan covering the
5 selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their em-
6 ployees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or
7 the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
8 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

9 SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such
10 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
11 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
12 out the operations of the Department.

13 SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be
14 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
15 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
16 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct
17 costs.

18 SEC. 207. Except as otherwise provided under the ap-
19 propriation to the Public Health Service for "Buildings and
20 facilities", any obligational authority for planning or con-
21 struction of any building made available to the Department
22 of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise expires
23 for obligation on June 30, 1960, shall remain available
24 until June 30, 1961.

25 SEC. 208. The Secretary is authorized to make available

1 not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for salaries and
2 expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise
3 provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts
4 of other countries.

5 SEC. 209. Appropriations to the Public Health Service
6 available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health
7 Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms
8 and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for re-
9 search grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Eliza-
10 beths Hospital.

11 SEC. 210. Appropriations under this title available for
12 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
13 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
14 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
15 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
16 management of those functions or activities.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
18 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961".

19 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

20 BOARD

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
23 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
24 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 as amended (29
25 U.S.C. 141-167, 73 Stat. 541-546) and other laws, includ-

1 ing rental of space in the District of Columbia area, and
2 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
3 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131),
4 \$17,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
5 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
6 cultural laborers or used in connection with investigations,
7 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
8 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
9 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and
10 as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947,
11 as amended, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of
12 June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said
13 definition employees engaged in the maintenance and opera-
14 tion of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when
15 maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and
16 at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied
17 thereby is used for farming purposes.

18 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
21 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
22 188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized
23 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a);
24 temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the
25 Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of \$90

1 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the President
2 pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C. 160);
3 \$1,522,500.

4 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

5 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
7 Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
8 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),
9 \$9,485,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
10 account.

11 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILI- 12 ATION SERVICE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
15 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
16 Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
17 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
18 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
19 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
20 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
21 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
22 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-
23 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators are
24 officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Concilia-
25 tion Service office is maintained; \$3,905,400.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
4 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

5 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in
6 advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
7 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
8 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
9 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
10 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
11 \$5,000.

12 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
13 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
14 CAPITAL OUTLAY

15 For maintenance and operation of the United States
16 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
17 nent fund, \$5,664,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
18 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
19 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
20 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the
21 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commis-
22 sioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

1 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
4 not authorized by the Congress.

5 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
6 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
7 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
8 U.S.C. 55a).

9 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Labor,
10 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
11 1961”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 29, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

MARCH 31 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1960
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued June 7, 1960
For actions of June 6, 1960
86th-2d, No. 102

CONTENTS

Advisory council.....	8
Agricultural attaches...10	
Appropriations.....1,2	
Banking.....12	
Cotton.....13	
Defense production.....17	
Electrification.....21	
Farm credit.....12	
Farm labor.....22	
Farm program.....5	
Fisheries.....30	
Flood control.....4	
Forestry.....19	
Health.....26	
Highways.....14	
Information.....6,8,18	
Lands.....19	
Motor vehicles.....10	
Personnel.....10,23,24	
Postal rates.....6	
Property.....15	
Public debt.....25	
Public works.....4,31	
Reclamation.....7	
Small business.....16	
Sugar.....9	
Transportation.....27	
Water compact.....32	
Water resources.....28	
Watersheds.....11	
Wheat allotments.....29	
Wildlife.....20	
Wool.....3	

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported sugar bill. House passed bills to: Extend minimum national quota for extra long staple cotton; extend Defense Production Act. House passed over agricultural attache assignment bill. Senate agreed to conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee approved Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10569, and rejected, by a vote of 49 to 25, a motion by Sen. Robertson to recede from one amendment in disagreement. Agreed to a motion by Sen. Williams, Del., to insist upon its position on the amendment in disagreement, and conferees were appointed on the amendment. pp. 11019-32
2. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee marked up and approved for full committee consideration this bill, H. R. 11390. p. D506
3. WOOL. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 187, to provide for the designation of the month of September 1960, as National Wool Month (S. Rept. 1509). p. 10998
4. PUBLIC WORKS; FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7634, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain

public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (S. Rept. 1524) (p. 10998). The "Daily Digest" states that the Public Works Committee "approved a new Title 3 (relating to the evaluation of recreational benefits)" for inclusion in this bill (p. D507).

5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Keating inserted an address by Gov. Rockefeller, N. Y., discussing the economic growth potential of the U. S., and stating that "We must reorient our farm program to the goal of useful and more efficient production. A large number of low-income farmers presently account for only a small portion of agricultural output. We need a program that will really help these farmers to increase their productiveness by finding other opportunities with greater rewards to themselves and to the national economy. Here, too, we would advance the cause of economic growth." pp. 11099-13
6. POSTAL RATES; INFORMATION. Sen. Robertson inserted the testimony of the editor of the Southern Planter before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee discussing the value of farm papers to the rural population, and opposing a proposed postal rate increase on such papers. pp. 11015-6
7. RECLAMATION. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 109, requesting the President to return S. 1892, to authorize construction of the Norman, Okla., reclamation project, for a correction in the engrossed copy of the bill (p. 11052). The resolution had been submitted by Sen. Mansfield earlier (p. 10998).
8. ART COUNCIL; INFORMATION. A subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 447, to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to assist in the growth and development of the fine arts. p. D507

HOUSE

9. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12311, to extend for one year the Sugar Act of 1948 (H. Rept. 1746). p. 11093
10. PERSONNEL. Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to positions in the U. S. for a maximum of four years without reduction in grade. p. 11059
Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 7577, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11072-3
Passed without amendment H. R. 4271, to validate the salary overpayments made to certain officers and employees incident to the salary adjustment provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. pp. 11073-4
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4283, to provide that certain officers of the executive branch of the Federal Government appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate shall be exempt from the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 11088
11. WATERSHEDS. Passed as reported H. R. 11615, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to authorize Federal assistance on watershed projects prior to the acquisition of land, easements, or rights-of-way. p. 11063

June 14, 1960

SENATE

13. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported an original bill S. 3670, to extend and amend laws relating to housing (S. Rept. 1575) (pp. 11604-5). The "Daily Digest" states that the bill "would authorize approximately \$1.3 billion, including (1) \$350 million for urban renewal, (2) \$150 million for a 1-year extension for GI direct loans, (3) \$500 million for college housing, (4) \$100 million for public facilities loans, (5) \$25 million for direct loans for the elderly, and (6) \$50 million for direct loans for farmers" (p. D646). The committee approved with amendment S. 3292, to provide for the establishment of a Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs. p. D546
14. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 11390 (S. Rept. 1576). p. 11604
15. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12052, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 (S. Rept. 1573). p. 11604
16. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 3486, to authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to Federal civilian officers and employees, where warranted and under such regulations as the President may prescribe (S. Rept. 1570). p. 11604
The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3485, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation costs for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U. S. p. D547
17. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11706, to authorize an extension of time for final proof under the desert land laws under certain conditions (S. Rept. 1568). p. 11604
18. CONTRACTS. The Government Operations Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) S. 3487, to amend the "Anti-Kickback Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts. p. D546
19. INFORMATION; PUBLICATIONS. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3579, to authorize Government agencies to pay in advance for required publications. p. D547
20. VEHICLES. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 766, to amend existing laws so as to modify the strict penalty provision in title 5, U. S. Code, for the use of Government-owned vehicles and aircraft for other than official purposes and give to the heads of Departments or agencies the discretion of fixing the disciplinary action in any given case. p. D547
21. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee deferred action on S. 3493, to authorize the use of surplus personal property by State distribution agencies. p. D547
22. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. Sen. Aiken praised the work of the Foreign Agricultural Service of this Department, particularly its administration of the Public Law 480 program, stating that the virtue of the Service "that impresses me is the manner in which it operates with its limited amount of personnel and budget expense," and that it "deserves a vote of thanks from the American people and the Congress." pp. 11619-21

23. RESEARCH; SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION. The Government Operations Committee reported a resolution for the printing of additional copies of the report, "Documentation, Indexing, and Retrieval of Scientific Information." p. 11605
24. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits spoke in favor of a resolution to create a Commission on International Trade to study the influence of foreign trade upon the U. S. economy. p. 11609
25. SUGAR. Sen. Young, N. Dak., urged enactment of legislation to extend the Sugar Act and to give greater sugar quotas to U. S. farmers, and inserted an article discussing current conditions in Cuba. pp. 11610-12
26. DEPRESSED AREAS; UNEMPLOYMENT. Sen. Prouty inserted and commended a release of OCDM announcing a revised policy dealing with the placement of Government contracts and Government-financed facilities in areas of high unemployment. p. 11612
27. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Kennedy discussed various aspects of our foreign affairs, and stated that "agricultural experts must be sent into areas where the land is unproductive and where modern methods of agriculture are unknown ..." pp. 11629-36
28. WHEAT. Sen. Bennett stated that had he been present to vote on S. 2759, the Ellender wheat bill, he would have supported the amendment by Sen. Ellender to provide price supports for wheat at 75 percent of parity (rather than 80 percent) and that he would have voted in favor of final passage of the bill. pp. 11643-4
29. NATURAL RESOURCES; CONSERVATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article prepared by the Public Affairs Institute, "The People's Stake in Conservation," discussing the importance of conserving our natural resources. pp. 11646-7
30. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Humphrey referred to a recent "announcement by the Military Subsistence Supply Agency that it would require certification of compliance with the provisions of the Humane Slaughter Act only in contracts exceeding \$2,500," and inserted a letter he had received from the Department of the Army and its "Notice to the Trades" amending the proposed regulation "so as to remove the exemption for contracts under \$2,500." pp. 11647-9
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the public works authorization bill will be considered later this week, possibly Thurs., and that the Defense Department appropriation bill will probably be considered today, June 15. pp. 11609-10

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

32. RESEARCH. Rep. Miller, Calif., inserted an address, "Biology -- A Weapon for Peace," which includes the statement, "The application of genetics to agriculture has led to the development of new varieties of plants that prosper under environmental conditions which would have inhibited their ancestors." pp. A5007-8
Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting an article, "How the Technological Revolution in Agriculture Affects Farmers," and stating that "the article reviews not only the impact of technology upon farming but also its significance for the consumer and the economy." pp. A5025-7

Calendar No. 1639

86TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 1576

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI- ATION BILL, 1961

JUNE 14, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 11390]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$4, 184, 022, 731
-------------------------------------	--------------------

Amount added by Senate (net).....	300, 066, 200
-----------------------------------	---------------

Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	4, 484, 088, 931
--	------------------

Amount of appropriations, 1960.....	4, 065, 282, 481
-------------------------------------	------------------

Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1961.....	4, 020, 221, 981
--	------------------

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Over the appropriations for 1960.....	418, 806, 450
---------------------------------------	---------------

Over the estimates for 1961.....	463, 866, 950
----------------------------------	---------------

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1960 appropriation.....	\$1, 611, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	1, 794, 000
House allowance.....	1, 758, 800
Committee recommendation.....	1, 758, 800

The committee recommends the amount approved by the House, a reduction of \$35,200 from the estimate, and \$147,800 over the 1960 appropriation.

This allowance provides an increase of \$120,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs and the funds required for certain mandatory costs.

There has been carried in the bill in sundry accounts for a number of years authority to use funds in accordance with law for the advance payment of library memberships; for the purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor; and for expenses of attendance at meetings. The committee has added separate general provisions for each of these categories applicable to the entire bill, deleting such provisions elsewhere.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

This committee has approved for both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a revision of their working capital funds, making them identical.

The revision recommended provides for the financing of seven services through the fund, two of which are new to each Department, and provides new to the Department of Labor a central tabulating service to be financed through the fund, a service which has been included heretofore in the HEW fund.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$3, 025, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	5, 500, 000
House allowance.....	5, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 250, 000

The committee approves the amount allowed by the House, an increase of \$2,225,000 over the 1960 appropriation and a reduction of \$250,000 from the budget estimate.

This allowance provides a substantial increase—an additional 339 man-years is contemplated—which should permit the early handling of any backlog of investigations and report inspections from this first year of operation.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 695, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	2, 715, 000
House allowance.....	2, 706, 300
Committee recommendation.....	2, 706, 300

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$11,300 over the 1960 appropriation, and a reduction of \$8,700 from the budget estimate. There is budgeted for this office, however, in the "labor-management reporting and disclosure activities" a sum of \$724,200 for legal services, an increase of \$408,200 over the allowance for 1960.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1960 appropriation-----	\$2, 488, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	2, 376, 000
House allowance-----	2, 376, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 376, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, a reduction of \$112,000 from the 1960 appropriation.

The estimate contemplated a reduction of \$180,000 for the activity "registration and disclosure of welfare and pension plan data" resulting from a diminution of work in this field. An increase of \$95,000, and 7 positions, is allowed to accelerate work in reducing industrial accidents.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

1960 appropriation-----	\$592, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	596, 000
House allowance-----	594, 300
Committee recommendation-----	594, 300

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$1,700 below the estimate, and an increase of \$2,300 above the 1960 appropriation. The reduction is to give full effect to the non-recurring cost of 1 extra day of pay in 1960.

The estimate for this item contemplated an increased cost of \$3,850 to provide for employees' health benefits, not fully provided in the increase over the 1960 appropriation, thus requiring absorption.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

1960 appropriation-----	\$4, 047, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	4, 061, 000
House allowance-----	4, 061, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 061, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$14,000 over the 1960 appropriation, to enable the Bureau to discharge its responsibility to improve the working conditions of U.S. wage earners and advance their opportunities for profitable employment through promotion and assistance for training of workers in industry.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation-----	\$7, 262, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	7, 580, 500
House allowance-----	7, 457, 000
Committee recommendation-----	7, 457, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$123,500 from the budget estimate, but an increase of \$195,000 over the 1960 appropriation, providing a sum entirely adequate to finance the Federal administrative costs of the employment security program. The funds provided for this item are charged to the earmarked tax collections under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Provision is made in this bill also for the Federal administrative costs in connection with the public assistance programs. There is great similarity between the Federal responsibilities in the two programs with the State operations, a degree of similarity that suggests skepticism in viewing the Federal administrative costs for this program as 300 percent of the other.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1960 appropriation.....	\$315, 819, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	325, 819, 000
House allowance.....	320, 819, 000
Committee recommendation.....	325, 819, 000

The committee recommends allowance of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$5 million over the House allowance, and \$10 million over the 1960 appropriation.

The committee was informed that the full increase sought, \$10 million, over the 1960 appropriation is required, budgeted for increases in average State salary rates of \$134 (while the average increase in the preceding 4 years was \$182); for workload increase due to growth in program coverage of more employers and workers; and for increased equipment and space rental costs.

The committee in recommending this increase of \$5 million to allow the full budget estimate was mindful of the financing of this program—these costs being charged against the earmarked tax collections under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, such collections being available only for this employment security program and all of the tax collections are disbursed either for payment of Federal and State administrative costs or paid into the Federal unemployment account for eventual refund to States.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

1960 appropriation.....	\$125, 000, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	112, 000, 000
House allowance.....	107, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	107, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$5 million from the estimate, and a decrease of \$1 million from the 1960 appropriation.

The funds here recommended projected on the basis of the experience in April, the last month for which data is available, will finance benefit payments at least through the third quarter of the fiscal year.

The budget submitted to the Congress in January contemplated a savings of \$5 million out of the 1960 appropriation, but a supplemental estimate for an additional \$8 million was presented to the Congress some weeks ago; benefit payments in the first quarter of fiscal year 1960 were only 85 percent of payments in the like quarter of the preceding year.

It is apparent that the need for funds cannot be accurately predicted. Whatever funds are required for payment of these statutory benefits must be provided.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1960 appropriation.....	\$873, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	1, 108, 000
House allowance.....	1, 105, 700
Committee recommendation.....	1, 105, 700

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$2,300 from the estimate, but an increase of \$232,700 over the 1960 appropriation. The absorption of this small reduction will present no problem.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1960 appropriation.....	\$1, 336, 700
1961 budget estimate.....	1, 347, 300
House allowance.....	1, 344, 100
Committee recommendation.....	1, 404, 100

The committee recommends an increase of \$60,000 over the House allowance. These additional funds are required to correct certain deficiencies in the recruitment of Mexican farm laborers, disclosed by a Department management survey just recently completed. These funds are derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$3, 080, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	3, 108, 000
House allowance.....	3, 098, 300
Committee recommendation.....	3, 098, 300

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$18,300 over the 1960 appropriation, and a reduction of \$9,700 from the estimate, a reduction to reflect the nonrecurring cost of 1 extra day of pay in 1960.

The Bureau's program covers the administration of compensation claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for injuries and deaths of civil employees of the United States, reservists of the armed services for casualties occurring prior to January 1, 1957, and others covered by provisions of the law.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation, indefinite.....	\$61, 200, 000
1961 budget estimate, indefinite.....	65, 019, 000
House allowance.....	62, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	62, 200, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an annual definite appropriation of \$62,200,000 in lieu of the budget estimate for an indefinite sum of "such amount as may be required."

It is estimated that there will be disbursed during fiscal year 1961 \$47,119,000 for Federal civilian employees; \$16,250,000 for reservists of the Armed Forces, and \$1,650,000 for miscellaneous categories, reduced by the amount budgeted for payment to Public Health Service hospitals for reimbursement of cost of patient care of beneficiaries, \$2,819,000, which will be carried as heretofore in the PHS appropriation.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation-----	\$10, 519, 500
1961 budget estimate-----	10, 519, 000
House allowance-----	10, 519, 000
Committee recommendation-----	10, 519, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a decrease of \$500 from the 1960 appropriation, the full budget estimate, but when adjusted for certain nonrecurring costs in 1960 there is provided \$181,500 for mandatory increases and \$40,000 to allow a study of labor aspects of world markets.

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1960 appropriation-----	\$230, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	1, 250, 000
House allowance-----	1, 250, 000
Committee recommendations-----	1, 250, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$1,020,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

Provision is here made for the second year of a 5-year program, at a total estimated cost of \$4,600,000. The project involves two major statistical operations (1) a new survey of consumer expenditures, and (2) expanded collection and analysis of retail prices over a period of several years.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

1960 appropriation-----	\$509, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	512, 500
House allowance-----	520, 900
Committee recommendations-----	520, 900

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$11,900 over the 1960 appropriation and \$8,400 over the budget estimate.

This allowance provides an additional \$10,000 for printing and reproduction to permit the wider distribution of publications.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1960 appropriation-----	\$11, 489, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	11, 529, 000
House allowance-----	11, 529, 000
Committee recommendation-----	11, 529, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$40,000 and the full amount requested.

These funds are provided to permit the Division to administer the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, establishing minimum wage, overtime and child labor standards for employees engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce; and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act requiring Federal Government supply contracts in amounts exceeding \$10,000 to contain stipulations in respect to payment of minimum wages and overtime, nonemployment of child and convict labor, and observance of certain safety and health standards.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

1960 appropriation.....	\$13, 800, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	16, 852, 000
House allowance.....	16, 852, 000
Committee recommendation.....	16, 852, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

The increase provided over 1960 will enable the Food and Drug Administration to keep pace with the recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee of a 15-percent expansion in regulatory activities, as well as expansion of their radiological health program. The increase will also enable the Administration to continue its district office renovation program and replace and modernize obsolete equipment.

PHARMACOLOGICAL-ANIMAL LABORATORY BUILDING

The committee recommends an allowance of \$150,000 for plans and specifications for a special pharmacological-animal laboratory building. The acquisition of a separate facility would permit consolidation of all pharmacological activities requiring the use of dogs as a research medium.

The committee directs that every effort be made at the outset to determine the availability of Government-owned facilities which might, with renovation, serve the purpose. It further directs that every consideration be given to the quartering of several animals rather than one as contemplated in single pens, and whether air conditioning, or merely proper ventilation, is required.

CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

(ANNUAL INDEFINITE)

As provided by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, such fees as are necessary are charged for the certification of certain antibiotics, coal-tar colors, and insulin; establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues and inspection of seafood packing plants.

Regulations published in the Federal Register require that parties who avail themselves of the services make advance deposits to insure payment for these services. Provision is made for refunds where no services are rendered, or are below those originally contemplated.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1960 appropriation.....	\$3, 190, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	3, 302, 000
House allowance.....	3, 294, 600
Committee recommendation.....	3, 294, 600

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a decrease of \$7,400 from the budget estimate, an increase of \$104,600 over the amount appropriated for 1960.

The increase will provide 21 new positions for nursing services and additional student trainees, plus mandatory increased costs.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1960 appropriation.....	\$33, 702, 081
1961 budget estimate.....	31, 702, 081
House allowance.....	33, 702, 081
Committee recommendation.....	33, 702, 081

The committee approves the House allowance, which is the same as that appropriated for 1960, and \$2 million over the budget estimate.

The budget estimate contemplated that the proposed reduction below the 1960 appropriation would be offset by a corresponding increase in the area vocational program under the National Defense Education Act. This act, however, does not provide for vocational education in the same fields. Testimony presented to the committee by representatives of the American Vocational Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation indicated that the reduction proposed by the budget estimate would seriously curtail the program in the States, and that many communities would have to terminate their programs.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE
MECHANIC ARTS

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 501, 500
1961 budget estimate.....	2, 501, 500
House allowance.....	2, 501, 500
Committee recommendation.....	2, 501, 500

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

The amount recommended is the full amount of the authorization under the Bankhead-Jones Act for grants to land-grant colleges and universities in the several States. The enabling act provides that each State shall receive annually \$20,000 plus a proportionate share of the remaining \$1,501,500, allotted on a population basis.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

1960 appropriation.....	\$6, 131, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	7, 300, 000
House allowance.....	7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 500, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, an increase of \$200,000 over the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,369,000 over the amount appropriated for 1960.

The committee has amended the language approved by the House to make the funds available in accordance with the enabling act.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1959

1959 appropriation.....	\$150, 000, 000
Net entitlements, 1959.....	157, 362, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	7, 362, 000

The committee recommends an additional \$7,362,000 for payments to school districts for maintenance and operation of schools where enrollments are affected by Federal activities, as authorized by Public Law 874, as amended.

As stated by the committee in its report on the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1960, these funds are required to pay entitlements in full for fiscal year 1959. The Congress included in the Second

Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, an additional sum which the Office of Education had advised was sufficient to pay the 1959 entitlements in full. The needs were underestimated and the funds here recommended will provide for payment of entitlements in full.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1969 appropriation.....	\$186, 300, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	126, 695, 000
House allowance.....	187, 310, 000
Committee recommendation.....	187, 310, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, an increase of \$60,615,000 over the budget estimate.

Based on the information available at the time of the hearings the allowance recommended would be sufficient to meet all entitlements under the provisions of Public Law 874, as amended. No precise statement as to need can be made at the time budget estimates are prepared for this item, since the actual count of pupils on which payments are based is not available until some 5 months after the end of the fiscal year. On the basis of past experience and information currently available the possibility exists that funds in excess of the amount recommended in the bill will be required to meet 100 percent of entitlements under the act.

The committee has heretofore directed the department to render periodic reports regarding the changes in entitlements as reflected by applications in order that the Congress would be currently informed on the need for funds.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1960 appropriation.....	\$61, 135, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	44, 390, 000
House allowance.....	63, 392, 000
Committee recommendation.....	63, 392, 000

The committee concurs in the House approval of an additional \$19,002,000 for Federal assistance for school construction in federally affected areas as authorized by Public Law 815, as amended.

The proposed legislation on which the budget estimate was based has been before the Congress in various forms for some 5 years without favorable action, and there is little reason to believe that the amendments proposed at this time will be enacted. The committee's recommendation is therefore based on existing legislation.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

1960 appropriation.....	\$1, 000, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate and the total authorized under the enabling act.

This is the second year of a 10-year grant program authorized by Public Law 85-926 to enable the Commissioner of Education to assist public or other nonprofit institutions and State educational agencies in training professional personnel to conduct training of teachers in fields related to education of mentally retarded children.

It is estimated that there are 1¼ million school-age children with varying degrees of mental retardation who require special educational provisions. Approximately one-fourth of these children are now under special instruction. Training provided by this appropriation will hasten the time when there will be an adequate supply of qualified teachers in this field.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$159, 700, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	188, 900, 000
House allowance.....	171, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	173, 050, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$2,050,000 over the House allowance, and \$15,850,000 under the budget estimate.

The committee had for consideration a supplemental estimate for \$17,900,000 which was received subsequent to the conclusion of the hearings. While none of the funds requested in the supplemental estimate are approved, the committee has approved language to provide for the allotment of funds under titles II and III of the act on the basis of the maximum amounts authorized, and has increased the House allowance by \$2,050,000 for language institutes, the maximum authorized under section 611 of the act.

The following table shows by title and purpose of the enabling act the distribution of the 1960 appropriation, the authorization for 1961, and the committee's recommendation:

	1960 approp- riation	1961 author- ization	Committee recom- mendation
Title II: Student loan funds.....	\$40, 700, 000	\$82, 500, 000	¹ \$44, 000, 000
Title III: Science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction.....	64, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	¹ 57, 750, 000
Title IV: National defense fellowships.....	12, 800, 000	20, 750, 000	20, 750, 000
Title V: Guidance, counseling and testing.....	20, 480, 000	22, 250, 000	21, 500, 000
Title VI: Advanced training in foreign areas and languages.....	10, 220, 000	15, 250, 000	13, 800, 000
Title VII: Educational media research.....	3, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 700, 000
Title VIII: Area vocational programs.....	7, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	9, 000, 000
Title X: Statistical services.....	1, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	1, 550, 000
Total.....	159, 700, 000	238, 250, 000	173, 050, 000

¹ The bill provides that allotments to the States under these titles shall be on the basis of the maximum authorization.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1960 appropriation.....	None
1961 budget estimate.....	\$30, 750
House allowance.....	30, 750
Committee recommendation.....	30, 750

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

Section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade and Development and Assistance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), authorizes the use of foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities abroad for, among other things, the promotion and support of cultural and educational development. The amount recommended will enable the Office of Education to make arrangements for the scanning, translation, and shipment of published materials from abroad.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$12, 800, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	13, 427, 000
House allowance.....	13, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 400, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, an increase of \$600,000 over the appropriation for 1960 and \$27,000 below the budget estimate.

The increase over 1960 will provide \$137,472 for mandatory increased costs, and \$462,528 for expanded services and program activities.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES

1960 appropriation.....	\$51, 900, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	54, 500, 000
House allowance.....	54, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	57, 500, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$3 million over the House allowance and budget estimate.

The committee also approves raising the allotment base to \$77 million in 1961 in order that States with matching ability may take greater advantage of the funds made available.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1960 appropriation.....	\$12, 700, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	14, 800, 000
House allowance.....	14, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 800, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The increase will provide \$500,000 for approximately 15 new research and demonstration projects for an increased program for the rehabilitation of those who are more severely disabled, particularly those applying for OASI disability benefits. It will also provide approximately 50 new traineeships at a cost of \$230,000, 11 teaching grants at a cost of \$220,000, and 11 research fellowships at an estimated cost of \$50,000, all in the fields of medicine and related speech and hearing.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1960 appropriation.....	None
1961 budget estimate.....	\$930, 000
House allowance.....	930, 000
Committee recommendation.....	930, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

The activities conducted overseas will be an extension of the kinds of activities conducted in this country under the current program and will not be a substitution for rehabilitation activities in the United States. New knowledge gained in other countries, however, will be of direct benefit to the program of rehabilitation in this country. These activities would be aimed at securing more precise knowledge of the nature and extent of certain handicapping conditions and the further development of modern rehabilitation procedures.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation-----	\$1, 738, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	1, 871, 000
House allowance-----	1, 871, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 871, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full budget estimate.

The increase of \$133,000 over 1960 will provide for mandatory increases for the annualization of 24 positions new in 1960 and for the costs of the employees health insurance program, as well as nine new positions requested for program expansion and executive direction and management services.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1960 appropriation-----	\$24, 497, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	24, 620, 000
House allowance-----	22, 620, 000
Committee recommendation-----	24, 620, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, including a supplemental estimate for \$2 million not considered by the House.

This increase, adding \$2 million to the general health grant bringing it to a level of \$17 million, is proposed in order to stimulate and assist States and communities in initiating and expanding services designed to improve patient care and related services in nursing homes.

The number and bed capacity of nursing homes have expanded greatly in recent years. This growth has been accompanied by increasingly serious problems relating to the staffing of these institutions and the quality of care they are able to provide to their patients. A result of the growth has been the burden placed on State and local licensing and inspectional agencies responsible for assuring a reasonable standard of safety and of competent patient care.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

1960 appropriation-----	\$6, 452, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	5, 430, 000
House allowance-----	5, 930, 000
Committee recommendation-----	6, 430, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 over the House allowance, and an increase of \$1 million over the budget estimate.

This additional amount is provided to allow \$4 million for grants to States for expenses of prevention and case-finding projects, equal to the funds available in fiscal year 1960 for the purpose.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation-----	\$8, 157, 500
1961 budget estimate-----	13, 116, 000
House allowance-----	13, 516, 000
Committee recommendation-----	14, 116, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$14,116,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the House allowance, and \$1 million over the budget estimate.

This increase is to provide a total of \$2,400,000 for grants to States for venereal disease control, the same as appropriated for fiscal year 1960, and to provide an additional \$300,000 for gonorrhea research

and further development of the fluorescent antibody diagnostic technique. An increase of 50 percent in the incidence of venereal disease this year over last is the basis for the committee's action.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$15, 720, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	23, 350, 000
House allowance.....	25, 640, 000
Committee recommendation.....	26, 640, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance and \$3,290,000 over the budget request. This increase will provide \$500,000 to be used for the training of radiation health specialists and \$500,000 for initiating a study leading to the development of a plan for controlling and preventing pollution in and around the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes and the Illinois Waterway.

The committee has noted the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Radiation and testimony presented to the committee pertaining to the need for training radiation health specialists in adequate numbers to meet the growing needs for highly qualified people to serve in the radiation protection field and in radiation control programs. People presently being trained in this field are inadequate to meet current and prospective needs. The additional amount of \$500,000 recommended by the committee will permit inaugurating a program of training grants to universities and other educational institutions for the training of radiation health specialists. This amount will permit the support of from 75 to 100 individuals in training during 1961 in the 10 schools offering training in this area at the present time.

The committee believes that the undertaking of a comprehensive study of problems of combating pollution and the development of a long-range plan for their solution is of high priority. Therefore, \$500,000 of the increase recommended for this appropriation is for the purpose of initiating the first stages of the study requisite to the development of an overall plan for conserving and improving the quality of the water resources of the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes area.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1960 appropriation.....	\$45, 000, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	45, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	45, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, equal to the 1960 appropriation.

Testimony offered the committee indicated that this program has provided significant stimulus to construction of essential waste treatment works. The average ratio has been one Federal dollar to five local dollars. The Public Health Service currently has on hand some 570 applications for grants. The estimate recommended will provide approximately 540 projects.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1960 appropriation.....	\$186, 200, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	126, 200, 000
House allowance.....	150, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	211, 200, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$61,200,000 to make available the full amount authorized under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended. The increase will provide \$150 million for part C—the Hill-Burton program—and \$60 million for part G, providing for the construction of nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities and chronic disease hospitals, and \$1,200,000 for research in hospital use as authorized under section 636 of the Public Health Service Act.

Plans submitted by State agencies administering the Hill-Burton program show the need for 1,102,432 additional hospital and nursing home beds. The total amount here recommended plus expected construction outside the program will produce only 54,222 beds, or almost 14,000 fewer beds than are required annually for population increases and the replacement of obsolete beds.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

1960 appropriation.....	\$1, 650, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	1, 659, 000
House allowance.....	1, 654, 200
Committee recommendation.....	1, 786, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$131,800 over the House allowance to make available additional administrative funds to handle the program contemplated by the committee's recommendation for the hospital construction program.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1960 appropriation.....	\$51, 600, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	51, 594, 000
House allowance.....	55, 213, 000
Committee recommendation.....	55, 213, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$3,619,000 over the budget estimate of which \$2,819,000 was budgeted as a reimbursement from the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for medical care of injured Federal employees. The remainder of the increase, \$800,000, is for the long-term nurse training program and for improvement of medical care.

The committee has added a proviso to permit the continuation of medical care for retired ships' officers and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, and their dependents. A recently enacted law, the Commissioned Corps Personnel Act of 1960, inadvertently omitted these beneficiaries from the list of those entitled to care in Public Health Service hospitals, as formerly authorized in section 326 of the PHS Act. The budget estimate contemplated the continued care and the insertion of this language will not cause a greater expenditure than estimated. The Department has requested amendment of the basic act.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$4, 685, 800
1961 budget estimate.....	4, 812, 000
House allowance.....	4, 812, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 931, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$119,000 over the House allowance and the budget request.

The recommended increase would permit enlarging the inspectional staff at the New York International Airport (Idlewild) to meet the mounting requirements for rapid inspectional services resulting from the current and expected increases in transatlantic traffic and the higher passenger volume of jet aircraft.

Serious concern has been expressed by the New York Port Authority about the traffic delays and the consequent prospect of chaotic conditions which will prevail in peak traffic periods if Federal inspectional functions are not properly manned. Since quarantine inspection is the first in a series of processes involved in clearing incoming international passengers through the airport, delays in the quarantine procedure because of inadequate staffing will be seriously detrimental to the careful arrangements being made by the port authority and other agencies to facilitate the handling of the increasing passenger traffic.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$45, 700, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	47, 526, 000
House allowance.....	48, 276, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 276, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$750,000 over the budget estimate, and \$2,576,000 over the 1960 appropriation. There is provided out of the increase additional funds for the contract care of patients to make a total of \$9,028,000 available for the purpose.

The balance of the increase over the 1960 appropriation is budgeted for the operation of new hospital facilities and for certain mandatory cost increases.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$4, 787, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	6, 964, 000
House allowance.....	8, 964, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 964, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance, \$3 million over the budget estimate, and \$5,177,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

This increase here recommended is for the provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, to make available a total of \$2,800,000 for the year. The need for additional and proper water supplies and the provision of proper waste disposal facilities require the immediate action by the Government.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Two Public Health Service bureaus—State Services and Medical Services—work toward the more effective and widespread application of today's knowledge in medical and public health practice.

The third bureau, the National Institutes of Health, is devoted to research directed toward the solution of major problems of disease and disability and for the acquisition of new knowledge that will permit the people's health to be protected and improved in the years ahead.

This report deals at some length with the committee's recommendation for the 1961 appropriations to the National Institutes of Health, since they represent an increase of \$264 million over the budget request and \$209 million over the House allowance.

The committee feels that the Congress and the executive branch have a grave responsibility to act with the utmost of wisdom and farsightedness in dealing with the programs and appropriation levels for an agency whose activities have such meaningful import for the health, well-being, and productivity of our people and of people everywhere for generations to come. The Congress has demonstrated its capacity to perceive and meet this responsibility by progressively strengthening the programs of the National Institutes of Health according to the opportunities for effective use of increased funds and broadened authorities. It sees them not as expenditures, but as investments of a part of the taxpayers' contributions to their Government in the conquest of disease. There are few functions of the Federal government that are so widely and strongly supported in concept by the American people.

For these reasons, it is surprising to the committee that in recent years—when the advances in medical research have been so gratifying, the needs so challenging, and the opportunities so evident—the appropriation requests on behalf of the National Institutes of Health have reflected a reluctance to recognize needs and to capitalize on opportunities. Indeed, the appropriation requests have given every appearance of being handled as if by some arbitrary formula.

As a result, Congress has been required to assume leadership in this field. It has done so willingly, guided by broad expression of view of what the people need, want, and expect of their Government in this matter.

Yet the inescapable fact is that between 1956 and 1960—a period of time in which the total appropriations to the National Institutes of Health have increased from \$161.7 million to \$430.3 million—in no year has the budget request included any appreciable increase over funds appropriated in the preceding year.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPERT ADVICE

In dealing with so complex and technical a field as medical research, and particularly in estimating its needs and opportunities, the committee is fully aware of its dependence upon the advice of experts.

In the processes of formulating annual budget requests, the views of scientific advisers to the Surgeon General, from his own staff and from outside advisers, as to the needs of science, tend to become submerged. The official witnesses are not permitted to convey to the Congress views as to research opportunities which if exploited might require expenditures in excess of the official budget request. To secure full information on scientific needs, the committee has found it necessary each year to seek such expert advice on its own. Over the years, special hearings have been held to permit eminent scientists and leaders

in public affairs to come before the committee and present data and points of view on needs and opportunities in medical research specifically in relation to NIH programs and appropriations. These outside witnesses, appearing voluntarily and at their own expense as private citizens, have rendered a distinct service to the committee, the Congress, and the American people.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONSULTANTS ON MEDICAL RESEARCH

When this committee recommended a substantial increase in the NIH appropriations for 1960 as compared with 1959, members expressed a need for a sustained, thorough study of these programs in depth. The committee felt that subsequent appropriations should be made only after a competent investigation to determine if the funds provided were sufficient; the effectiveness with which the funds were used, the implications of the 1960 program for the succeeding fiscal year, and the general trends and directions of these programs for the decade ahead.

Accordingly, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, by resolution, directed the Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a Committee of Consultants on Medical Research. This group was charged with making an intensive study of the NIH programs and submitting a report so that the full committee might have the benefit of its findings in connection with their deliberations on the 1961 appropriations.

The committee of consultants has completed its task. The report was transmitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 19, and special hearings were held on May 19 and 20 to permit exploration of the basis for the findings and recommendations. The actions proposed in this report on the bill have been developed from the recommendations of the consultants as set forth in their report.

The committee wishes to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the chairman, members, and staff of the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research. Theirs was a dedicated, imaginative, and inspired performance. They gave unstintingly of themselves and their time, including many nights and many weekends for many months. They sought out the opinion of more than a hundred individuals before formulating their own consensus. Their report will serve as a benchmark for many years to come, and the entire Nation is indebted to them.

The report—which should be read by every citizen interested in the evolution of the health sciences—urges a leading and positive role for the Federal Government in the support of medical research and confirms the essentiality of accenting and sustaining program trends which were already beginning to be in evidence. Later in this report, specific reference is made to some of the significant data, conclusions and judgments of the committee of consultants.

A paragraph from the summary of the report states that—

The people of the United States have demonstrated through their Congress and through their private voluntary contributions that they consider it essential and urgent to support a determined attack on the dread diseases. Such an

attack will require the full mobilization of the Nation's potential for medical research. This can only be achieved with substantial financial support, a major part of it from the Federal Government.

In terms of the mechanisms for support of medical research, the report emphasizes the importance of giving greater attention to two areas:

1. The need to develop now the resources (facilities, manpower, techniques) required for future medical research that will be expanded in dimension, widened in scope, and deepened in penetration.

2. The need to provide ever-broadening support to assure the full and effective use of presently available resources for medical research.

In terms of the levels of support for medical research, the consultants' report recommends for NIH in 1961 an increase of \$264 million above the budget submission, which was the same as the 1960 appropriation.

The committee has accepted the recommendations of the consultants as being sound. Of the \$264 million increase above the budget recommended, apart from construction, \$88 million is proposed for the development or extension of new programs, particularly in the resources field, and \$176 million for the broadening of existing programs. Of the \$209 million increase recommended above the House allowance of \$455 million, \$177,872,000 is for existing extramural programs, \$5,628,000 is for intramural programs, and \$25,500,000 is for new programs.

These increases should be regarded not as a maximum level but as the floor from which further advances will be made in years to come. Every responsible group which has surveyed the national medical research scene has stressed the fact that continuing growth, rather than attainment of a static plateau, is the pattern for the future.

BASIC POLICY GUIDES

In signing the appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1960 on August 14, 1959, the President issued a statement which stated that—

the following criteria will be observed in the review of any new research or training program:

1. That it is of such high priority and great promise that its deferment would be likely to delay progress in medical discovery;

2. That it will not result in the harmful diversion of manpower and other resources needed for teaching and medical care services; and

3. That it will not bring about the substitution of Federal for non-Federal sources of support for medical research and training.

These are sound criteria, and they deserve the continuing emphasis given to them in administration of National Institutes of Health programs.

The committee is concerned that in recommending substantial additional sums for the National Institutes of Health these and similar

fundamentally sound criteria be observed. Accordingly, the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research was specifically requested to explore these questions with responsible and informed persons.

The committee of consultants did so. Full data and analysis on these points are contained in their report. Their conclusions were stated succinctly in presentation of the report to the committee on May 20, 1960:

(1) The quality of review of applications and the allocation of funds is more strict than ever before. There is a magnificent system in the National Institutes of Health for carrying out a review with great precision, fairness, and objective, critical judgment.

(2) The very limited diversion of doctors from the care of patients in order to do research has not resulted in any deterioration of medical care, but patients are receiving better care than ever before because of the great increase in knowledge of treatment found through medical research.

(3) Private giving has been stimulated rather than held back.

The committee is satisfied that these conclusions are correct, and it believes that continuing attention should be given to sustaining this sound situation through continuing review and adaptation of programs to changing needs.

ELABORATIONS OF PRESENT PROGRAMS

This report deals in somewhat lesser detail with those NIH activities which involve the further development of established programs whose worth has been demonstrated over a period of years.

Research grants

The research grant mechanism constitutes the primary means by which funds appropriated to the Institutes are used in the support of current medical research.

The total proposed for such grants—\$295 million, an increase of \$92 million over the budget request for all NIH research grant programs, and \$60 million over the House allowance, is expected to provide funds for—

1. Research grants financed in 1960 which will require continuing support in 1961.

2. Approved requests for supplementary support for active grants.

3. New research grant requests that will be recommended for support in 1961 by NIH review and advisory bodies as representing sound research proposals.

4. An allowance for the increased cost of doing such research in 1961 as contrasted with 1960, and for paying the costs of research including indirect costs.

The basic policy which the committee action reflects is that no research proposal judged scientifically sound and possessing program merit should fail to receive support simply because of inadequate

levels of appropriation to the NIH programs which are the principal source of funds to finance such projects.

Training

Testimony before the committee in this and preceding years indicates that the availability of trained medical, scientific, and supporting manpower is a vital factor in the excellence of today's medical research effort and in its breadth and productivity in future years. NIH has a direct responsibility to play an active part in the development of the manpower required for an expanded national effort.

The committee recognizes that the training activities of NIH fall into three categories. First, the bulk of the programs provide for research training. Second, some programs are directed to correcting deficiencies in the number of trained personnel for service, as well as research.

A third area of training, primarily in the mental health field, has been directed to eliminating specific shortages of service personnel, such as psychologists, psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, and psychiatric social workers.

The function of fellowships and of training grants is to meet these three kinds of needs.

The committee provides \$22.5 million in total for fellowships of various kinds—an increase of \$7,430,000 over the House allowance. In so doing, it expects the added funds to be used in part to expand the senior fellowship program, to increase the number of special fellowships, and to finance part-time research fellowships among highly qualified medical students with special interests.

The committee also provides \$132 million for training grants and awards of various kinds, an increase of \$53,106,000 over the House allowance. These funds are also to be used in part to complete the adjustment in starting dates of training grants, so that the funds become available well before the school year begins. The increase is directed to stepping up the pace of training activities as so urgently recommended by the committee of consultants.

State control programs and community demonstration projects

These programs encompass specific measures to achieve more effective control of heart disease, cancer, and mental illness and include a community demonstration program in the control of cancer.

The committee believes that these are the final steps required to bring the fruits of research to practical use through application to the people's health. The committee therefore provides \$15 million for these activities, an increase of \$525,000 over the House allowance.

EFFECTIVE EXPENDITURES FOR CONTROL OF DISEASE

In relation to State-control programs, community demonstration projects, training of personnel for service, and other activities directly related to disease but of a nonresearch nature, the committee has some clear views as to how funds should be spent to produce the best and quickest results for the taxpayer.

The committee has for years appropriated funds on the assumption that they would be used for integrated approaches to the dread

diseases, as the basic laws creating the Institutes were, in the judgment of the committee, intended.

The committee has fostered and observed closely the operation of the various Institutes of the National Institutes of Health. These organizations are charged by law with an array of functions ranging from research, to demonstration and control measures, to training of persons for research and service. This pattern of administration provides for a chain composed of logical and practical links. The strength of the chain from pure research to demonstration has, according to consistent and uncontradicted testimony presented by official and private witnesses over a period of years, depended upon placing the entire set of activities relating to each major disease area in a single organization.

The committee is aware of experimental modifications of this strong and logical way of grouping together all activities relating to a disease.

The committee expects to be fully informed of the results of these experiments before further changes in this direction are made, and it would expect a thorough explanation of the changes in philosophy and deficiencies in existing operations and in interpretation of the intent of existing statutes which would warrant any departure from a pattern of proven effectiveness.

INTRAMURAL PROGRAMS

There are a number of major components of the NIH appropriations for direct operations: the direct research activities themselves and their supporting services; a large collaborative program developing and testing agents for the treatment of cancer; extensive supporting services for this and other collaborative programs; the regulatory program assuring the safety and potency of biological products; professional and technical assistance activities; and financing the review and approval of research, training, and construction grants and awards. Each of these is an essential function and warrants progressive expansion.

In the aggregate, the committee provides \$107 million for these and other direct operations in 1961, as compared with \$101,372,000 in the House allowance.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The committee recommends several other important actions in connection with NIH activities as a whole which have been highlighted by the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research.

The committee also notes and endorses the special foreign currency program for the support of scientific activities overseas from funds available under section 140(k) of Public Law 480. It is the committee's view that particular emphasis should be given to fuller use of funds available under this program for the support of medical research, and that consideration should be given to projects which benefit and strengthen the scientific interests and capabilities of the respective countries, as well as those of the United States.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

1960 appropriation-----	\$45, 994, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	47, 260, 000
House allowance-----	52, 660, 000
Committee recommendation-----	104, 405, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$104,405,000 for this program, an increase of \$51,745,000 over the House allowance and \$57,145,000 over the budget estimate.

The Division of General Medical Sciences, one of the two programs financed under this appropriation, is concerned primarily with a broad program of research and research training in the basic medical and biological sciences. This was an area of investigation whose utility in solving problems related to the dread diseases was stressed by the committee of consultants.

All great accomplishments in clinical research and medicine have had their origin in the work of those scientists seeking out basic information about man and medicine and the fundamental nature of life itself. This generalization, and the specific examples which follow, have been amply demonstrated by the scientists who have been willing to spend hours and days explaining the practical significance of these and other abstruse areas of research to the committee. In recent years and months, DGMS has contributed to the Nobel prize-winning work of Drs. Ochoa and Kornberg in understanding the structure of nucleic acid. In addition, it has supported work in this field resulting in valuable knowledge on the role of the fundamental life molecules—such as ribonucleic acid—in defending the body against disease. This could be another vast step in further understanding the importance of genetics in man's health. Another has found that the so-called "juvenile hormone," once thought to exist only in insects, is also in human tissue. This hormone may be of great importance in understanding the biological process of aging.

Other recent scientific achievements promoted by the Division's work relate to new findings in connection with galactosemia, a disease characterized by an inability of the body to use certain sugars; the process of cell division; the value of vitamins (such as folic acid) in treating certain forms of anemia; the nature of damage caused by chronic lead poisoning to female reproductive functions; the effects of certain drugs on pregnant women; the way the unborn child is nourished by the mother; the function of the larynx; and many other subjects. The demands by the clinical sciences for more basic information, and the continual emergence of new medical and biological problems, make it imperative that such basic research continue to expand.

The graduate training and fellowships programs of the Division, in nearly all the basic medical and biological sciences, reflect both a recognition of one of the Nation's most serious problems and substantive action to help correct that problem. In view of the present and future expanding needs for research scientists and physicians, the recruitment of younger, talented persons into careers in the biomedical and health-related sciences poses a national challenge of unprecedented proportions. The DGMS programs are providing various levels of basic training for nearly 3,500 students and scientists, and aiding the

medical schools in finding new approaches to the training of teachers and scientists through experimental training grants.

The Division administers the NIH Center for Aging Research, which has the responsibility for recording and coordinating the NIH work in the field of aging and for fostering new research projects and programs in this field. Reports from the Center cite the number of important findings on the basic biological processes of aging, clinical problems in treating the diseases of older persons and problems in rehabilitating older persons that have resulted from these projects.

The establishment of the first clinical research centers was accomplished by the fiscal 1960 appropriation. This is a move of far-reaching importance in the rapid development of clinical investigation throughout our Nation. The creation of special facilities for clinical research, supported by basic science laboratories, makes possible the pooling of knowledge and the full utilization of scientific manpower on a scale not hitherto possible. The general noncategorical centers should be increased in number in medical institutions which can meet the rigid requirements already in force. The committee directs that \$17 million be allocated for the support of general clinical research centers which will parallel the establishment of categorical centers such as those for cancer or cardiovascular disease.

The committee notes the continuing success with which the Division of Biologics Standards—also financed under this appropriation—fulfills its tremendous responsibility in assuring the safety and effectiveness of biological products, which covers the wide and increasing range of vaccines and antitoxins, therapeutic serums, and human blood and its derivatives.

The committee notes the leadership the Division has given to the development of a possible live-virus vaccine against poliomyelitis—leadership to insure that there is sound exploration of all scientific aspects related to this experimental product, combined with restraint so that all necessary assurances are obtained before it can become available for general use. Meanwhile, evidence has been obtained showing increased potency of the presently available killed virus vaccine.

In addition, there is now available for young children a multiple-purpose preparation containing diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, whooping cough vaccine, and poliomyelitis vaccine, which substantially reduces the number of injections heretofore necessary.

To carry out its regulatory function effectively, the Division has a strong and parallel research program. Its findings include new knowledge concerning the virus-cancer relationship, the identity of substances influential in virus transformations (basically the complex deoxyribosenucleic acid molecule), success in storage of sensitized red blood cells in the frozen state for 1 year, and progress with a method of killing virus through the action of light which shows potential for virus vaccine preparation.

Active research toward development of new vaccines against upper respiratory and other diseases, carried out in the Allergy Institute and by its grantees, promises to increase the research and regulatory work of the Division. Similarly, the collaborative studies of scientists of DBS, several universities, and biological houses on the development

and use of live measles vaccine will increase the responsibilities of the Division.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1960 appropriation.....	\$91, 257, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	88, 869, 000
House allowance.....	102, 469, 000
Committee recommendation.....	126, 375, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$126,375,000 for this activity, an increase of \$23,906,000 over the House allowance and \$37,506,000 over the budget estimate.

Progress in cancer research and control has moved steadily forward in the past decade. There has been a remarkable increase in basic knowledge about the nature of cancer. Seemingly unrelated investigations in many basic science fields such as biochemistry, bacteriology, genetics, and virology have yielded a wealth of information related to the whole field of cancer research. As a direct result, many findings are emerging that have specific meaning to the individual in terms of prevention and improved methods of treatment.

For example, the committee was informed of progress in extending the survival time of persons stricken with leukemia from a period of only a few months after diagnosis to a year or more. In the laboratory, cancer investigators have made heartening progress in the treatment of experimentally induced leukemia in mice. Using two new substances derived from a widely used antileukemia drug (methotrexate), they have produced survival periods three to four times greater than those achieved with methotrexate. Some of the mice, only a few days from death before the treatment began, were still alive 6 months later and were believed cured. Reinoculation of leukemic cells in these animals failed to produce the disease, thus suggesting that they may have become immune.

The committee notes the reports of progress in virus-cancer research. Scientists of Nobel Prize caliber report that it is not unreasonable to anticipate that research on the virus-cancer relationship may lead to a completely new and highly effective means of preventing or arresting the development of human malignant disease.

The committee also notes the increasing numbers of scientists who are pursuing various approaches to the study of virus-cancer research under support of funds made available through the National Cancer Institute. Among the investigators who are participating in this expanded program are many of the Nation's outstanding virus experts who are entering the cancer field for the first time.

In the decade that lies ahead, it is reasonable to believe that even greater progress in finding answers to the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, and control of cancer lies within man's grasp.

The committee recognizes the urgency for the rapid application of newly discovered anticancer chemicals, to patients with advanced cancer, and directs that expansion of clinical investigation of cancer chemotherapy proceed as rapidly as the clinical and scientific resources of the country permit. Particular interest arises from the demonstrated enhancement of radiotherapeutic effects against some forms of cancer when certain chemicals are employed simultaneously with radiotherapy. The committee directs attention to the need for more extensive studies in radiobiology and in the clinical evaluation of radiotherapy alone or in combination with chemotherapy and surgery.

Testimony was heard concerning the excellent beginning of the General Clinical Research Center program initiated this year. The enthusiastic reception of the Clinical Research Center plan and the obvious need for the expansion of clinical cancer research emphasizes the value of diagnostic and therapeutic centers for clinical cancer research as well as for clinical research centers in the several categories represented by the Institutes of the NIH. -- They should be governed by the highest standards of clinical investigation, in facilities designated for the purpose, and should include laboratories of the sciences basic to medicine. They should be situated within, or in proximity to, existing research institutions or hospitals, so that greatest usefulness may be achieved without unnecessary duplication of already existing facilities. When indicated, the research laboratories and clinical investigation facilities should be joined with those concerned with clinical investigation in other categorical areas in the same institution.

The committee allocates \$15 million for clinical cancer research centers with the understanding that funds may be transferred from this and from the other categorical research centers to the general clinical research centers, when the need for the latter exceeds the need for categorical research centers, as evidenced by approved applications. The committee is convinced that the establishment of clinical research centers of either the noncategorical (general) or categorical type, throughout the Nation, wherever need and competence can be demonstrated, will accelerate greatly the conquest of the dread diseases. The committee, therefore, wishes to be kept fully informed as the center programs develop.

In the development of the National Cancer Institute's 1961 programs directed against one of the most dreaded diseases to afflict mankind, the committee emphasizes its expectation that all reasonable approaches to the conquest of cancer shall be pursued.

The committee continues to be impressed with the urgent need for diagnostic tests which will detect cancer early in its development. The cytological studies at Memphis and elsewhere indicate that early detection can greatly reduce the death rate. Other diagnostic tests must be found. The committee has been informed of the complexity of this task and of the possible disappointing results. It is also aware that some scientists believe that the answer to early diagnosis lies in more basic research. The committee believes that no one can foresee whether success will come about from basic research or from specifically searching for diagnostic tests.

Basic research support has been provided for under the research grants program generally. In addition, the committee has added \$1 million to the relatively new diagnostic test development program to be used for contracts, direct operations, or grants.

In connection with the cancer chemotherapy program, which has developed into a broad-scale, many-faceted collaborative effort to find new agents effective in the treatment of cancer, it is becoming evident that there are further values to be derived from more extensive use of the contract mechanism to fill in gap areas and to move rapidly into promising new areas of study. The committee therefore directs that \$23,140,000 be available in 1961 for contracts in the cancer chemotherapy program.

The committee notes the action of the House in adding to the administration's budget request for the National Cancer Institute the

sum of \$5 million in funds for grants to be provided on a nonmatching basis for the construction of cancer research facilities.

The committee is of the firm opinion that the important principle of matching grants as incorporated in the Research Facilities Construction Act should be modified, or abandoned, only after thorough hearings and full consideration of the issues involved by the proper legislative committees.

Therefore, in the interest of orderly development of a carefully considered research facilities construction program, this item contained in the House bill is not agreed to by the Senate.

The committee has provided out of the increase here recommended \$700,000 for plans and specifications for the construction of a cancer research building.

Three components of the Cancer Institute are now inadequately housed and provided for, with major segments in rental space some distance from the NIH grounds. It is predictable that in the very immediate future, efficient management of these programs—cancer chemotherapy, cancer diagnostic tests, and environmental aspects of cancer—as well as for their more effective and productive operation, will require that these NCI functions should be provided for in a combined structure on the NIH grounds. The sum of \$700,000 is provided for the planning of such a facility.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$68,090,000
1961 budget estimate.....	67,563,000
House allowance.....	79,863,000
Committee recommendation.....	110,800,000

The committee recommends an increase of \$30,937,000 over the House allowance, and \$43,237,000 over the budget estimate.

In January of this year, the National Institute of Mental Health reported that for the fourth consecutive year there was an appreciable drop in the number of patients in State mental hospitals. Since January 1, 1956, there has been an unprecedented total reduction of 16,000 patients in State institutions. Figures submitted to the committee show that more than 80 percent of the States have shared in this remarkable reduction over the past 4 years.

This reduction has not only saved the States hundreds of millions of dollars in hospital construction costs, but has increased Federal and State tax revenues through the return to taxpaying status of thousands of citizens who were formerly tax recipients.

To encourage progressive trends in American psychiatry, the committee recommends expansion of the following programs of the National Institute of Mental Health:

Research.—The committee recommends \$37 million for the research grant program of the Institute, an increase of \$6,310,000 over the House and \$10,310,000 over the budget estimate.

The Institute is currently running a backlog of about \$2 million in high-caliber research projects approved this year by its Advisory Council, but not supported because of insufficient funds. The committee, therefore, recommends a minimal increase over the estimate of \$3.4 million in the regular research grant program to wipe out the backlog and to support the flood of new research applications which are coming into the Institute.

Of the recommended increase, the committee directs that \$1 million be allocated to research on aging, with particular emphasis upon physiological research designed to restore many of these aged people to independent living. The committee is particularly concerned with the increasing number of aged mental patients in our mental hospitals. It received information that 30 percent of the patients in these hospitals today are over 65 years of age, and that this percentage is increasing.

The production of effective psychiatric drugs in both the tranquilizer and antidepressant categories continues. With the advent of an ever-increasing number of pharmaceuticals designed to treat various types of mental illness, there has come into the psychiatric field an increasing number of young investigators who desire to do research on the mode of action and clinical effectiveness of these new drugs.

The budget will allow the Psychopharmacology Service Center to support only a handful of these new drug research applications. The committee therefore recommends an additional \$1.5 million over the estimate for the Psychopharmacology Service Center.

Last year, the committee received testimony from both the Psychopharmacology Service Center and non-Government witnesses to the effect that lack of adequate drug evaluation screening centers was the major bottleneck to more rapid application of the new drugs to mental patients. The need for such centers is even more urgent this year, and the committee therefore recommends the sum of \$1 million to initiate the support of a small number of highly specialized drug evaluation units.

There is also a demonstrable need in the field of mental illness, as in other major categories of disease, for the creation of regional clinical research units designed to intensify the accumulation of research knowledge and to make certain that the latest research discoveries are promptly evaluated and used in various parts of the country. The committee has received considerable evidence to the effect that a number of psychiatric hospitals and institutes desire to set up such units, and it therefore recommends \$2 million to get this program underway.

The title V program, which deals with new and experimental approaches to the control of mental illness, continues to attract worthwhile applications far in excess of the money allotted to it in the estimate. The committee therefore recommends an increase in the scope of this program to the level of \$5.7 million for fiscal 1961. The committee goes along with the House recommendation that \$1 million be specifically earmarked for research, training, and demonstration projects in the field of juvenile delinquency, one of the most serious and costly social problems plaguing this Nation at the present time.

Research fellowships.—The country is still suffering from a severe shortage of psychiatric research workers. Despite a considerable backlog of approved but unpaid research fellowships, the budget proposes to freeze this program at this year's inadequate level of \$1,996,000. The committee recommends an additional \$1 million for the fellowship program during fiscal 1961, plus the sum of \$1 million for the support of full-time research positions designed to bolster the inadequate research training resources of our medical schools.

Training.—The committee recommends \$45 million for the training programs of the Institute during fiscal 1961.

The biggest obstacle to the conquest of mental illness is the shortage of trained psychiatric personnel. The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, in its 1959 report to the Congress, "Manpower Trends in the Mental Health Professions," warned that psychiatric personnel shortages will actually grow worse in the next 10 to 15 years unless present training programs are greatly expanded.

Despite these findings and despite the inability to pay 50 percent of approved applications for trainee stipends, turned down this year because of insufficient funds, there is proposed a cut of \$4 million in training funds for the coming year.

The House rejected this cut and added \$6,500,000 to the training program of the Institute. However, most of the House increase will go to forward financing, the paying out of the graduate psychiatric training grants a year in advance.

The committee therefore recommends \$37 million for the regular training programs of the Institute. Following the recommendation of the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research, \$12,150,000 of this sum is provided for the forward financing of graduate training grants in psychiatry and related areas. Since a backlog of \$6 million in approved training applications which could not be granted because of lack of funds has accumulated during the current year, only a small fraction of the recommended increase will be available for the initiation of new training grants in the coming year.

The general practitioner training program, which is generally regarded as the most successful attempt to add to our present psychiatric manpower, has been constantly impeded by a lack of funds—the Institute this year has been forced to turn down more than 50 approved applications from general practitioners desiring psychiatric training. There is proposed the same inadequate sum for the fiscal year 1961 as is available in fiscal year 1960; under the estimate, it would be impossible to approve a single additional family physician for training in psychiatry.

The committee therefore recommends \$5,300,000 for the general practitioner training program, an increase of \$3 million over the administration sum.

There is a shortage of pharmacologists in the field of mental illness. In February of this year, the Institute reported that "the shortage of qualified research workers in this area is acute."

Under a congressional directive, the Institute inaugurated a training program for psychopharmacologists this year with an initial allocation of \$300,000. The committee recommends an additional \$1 million for an expansion of this program in the coming year.

Transfer of training programs.—The committee is definitely opposed to any efforts to transfer the clinical training programs of the National Institute of Mental Health to any proposed overall training division in the Public Health Service. Since the inception of the Institute in 1948, these training programs have been an integral part of a united, comprehensive offensive against mental illness. Planning for the clinical training of psychiatrists, general practitioners, psychologists, and others, is, because of the nationwide scarcity of psychiatric personnel at the present time, probably the most important single mission of the Institute. Testifying each year before this committee, officials of the American Psychiatric Association and officials of other national organizations in the field of mental health have placed major emphasis upon the unique training mission of NIMH. Over the years, through

personal contacts with practically every major psychiatric training facility in the country, Institute officials have accumulated invaluable experience and built up working relationships which must continue if we are ever to train enough psychiatric personnel to meet the growing shortages forecast for the next several decades.

Clinics.—The committee recommends \$6 million for the matching grant-in-aid program for the support of mental hygiene clinics and other community mental health services at the State and local level. This increase of \$1 million over the administration recommendation is needed to bolster the basic clinic grant to the poorer States.

The committee is also strongly opposed to any effort to transfer the Community Services Branch from the National Institute of Mental Health. This Branch, which handles both the clinic and the title V programs of the Institute, is an integral part of the Institute's total effort—through greatly expanded research and training combined with broadened community mental health facilities—to gradually transfer the treatment of mental illness from isolated public institutions to the heart of the medical and social community.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

1960 appropriation.....	\$62, 237, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	63, 162, 000
House allowance.....	71, 762, 000
Committee recommendation.....	125, 166, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$125,166,000 for this program, an increase of \$53,404,000 over the House allowance and \$62,004,000 over the budget estimate.

Substantial progress is being made against heart disease, the committee finds, and advances have been registered along every front from basic laboratory work to practical clinical application of knowledge. The past year has been one of the most productive since the National Heart Institute was established, both private and public witnesses testified; and the private witnesses emphasized that the advancement of the total field is in large part due to the impetus of the Institute's research and training programs.

The testimony showed also that the increased funds appropriated by Congress continued favorably to affect heart research, development of needed research manpower, and community heart disease programs.

Because of this progress, the outlook for those with cardiovascular disease continued to improve, and will, in the committee's judgment and that of private authorities in the field, be further improved if the programs of the Institute are strengthened. Among the heartening benefits for heart disease sufferers and the promising research developments which indicate this are new advances in heart surgery, better understanding of the role of fats in the development of atherosclerosis, new and improved drugs for high blood pressure, further progress against rheumatic heart disease and rheumatic fever, some growth in epidemiological and population studies of heart disease, and a general broadening of the base of scientific knowledge in the cardiovascular field.

The committee has taken note of specific progress reported in a number of these areas. Highly effective new surgical treatments, for example, were described. These included further developments in surgery to save children with congenital heart defects, people with

heart valves damaged by rheumatic fever, and individuals with artery blockages from atherosclerosis in vital blood supply areas in the brain, kidneys, lower extremities, and the heart itself.

Drug research and development also advanced. Clinical trials of newer drugs for high blood pressure are apparently showing promise as therapeutic agents free of undesirable effects that accompany the use of older drugs. Improvement of hypertension drugs generally continued, moreover, and these are currently aiding millions of sufferers from this condition. Studies of these and other cardiovascular drugs show much promise for the future along a broad front, including such fields as anti-blood-clotting agents, rheumatic fever preventives and treatments, and drugs for dangerous disturbances in the rhythmical contractions of the heart.

The committee also learned of further progress in the development of a new test for the rapid identification of the type of streptococcal infections associated with rheumatic fever. Rapid and sure diagnosis would permit specific and effective treatment by physicians, which would eradicate the infection and help prevent rheumatic fever. Field studies indicated validity and usefulness of the test, and initial steps were taken with the aim of making it widely available for physicians' use. Since this test offers hope of the conquest of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease, still causes of some 18,000 deaths a year, programs to this end deserve considerable attention and emphasis.

Similarly, the committee feels that the endeavors in the field of epidemiological studies, including community, population, and other groups, should be further developed. From these, the evidence from public and private authorities shows, there is already coming knowledge of various factors associated with the cause and development of heart disease. But much more basic scientific information of this sort is needed, and the committee expects a widening and deepening of the research attack on this front to be forthcoming.

Allied with the improvement and expansion of research is the matter of adequate trained manpower. The Heart Institute, the committee learned, is now supporting a wide range of training endeavors including new programs utilizing needed and increased funds made available last year. The importance of research training support to continued progress in all fields of heart disease merits continuing emphasis, and it was pointed out in testimony before the committee that the increases thus made possible in heart research manpower were responsible to a large measure for achievement of the present note of progress.

Although considerable progress has been recorded, a continual and increasing attack is indispensable in the opinion of the committee and of all those who presented evidence to it, if the problem is to be penetrated in depth. Nearly 900,000 deaths were caused by the various forms of heart and blood vessel diseases last year. Arteriosclerotic heart disease, which includes heart attacks, accounts for over half of this total. Appreciable progress has been made by research in this field and demonstrates that an increased and incessantly sustained research attack can bring the disease under eventual control. The same prospect holds true for high blood pressure, rheumatic fever, and rheumatic heart disease.

The committee believes that the cardiovascular field represents a particularly challenging opportunity for effective development of

clinical research centers of the type already successfully in operation in noncategorical general centers. The development of clinical research centers for cardiovascular disease should facilitate the search for and the evaluation of new methods of treatment on patients and accelerate research progress against the No. 1 cause of death. The committee directs that \$15 million be allocated for the support of cardiovascular clinical research centers.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation-----	\$10,019,000
1961 budget estimate-----	11,204,000
House allowance-----	12,604,000
Committee recommendation-----	16,710,000

The committee recommends a total of \$16,710,000 for this appropriation, which is \$4,106,000 above the House allowance and \$5,506,000 above the 1961 budget request.

The testimony presented to the committee showed the fruitful results of the increased resources for dental research and training made available to the National Institute of Dental Research and recommended by the committee last year. Basic and clinical research efforts were expanded throughout the country, and similarly, training for the field of dental diseases was improved and enlarged. The application of what is now known about oral disease was extended, and greater emphasis was placed upon advancing public and professional awareness of the results and use of research.

This heartening evidence of progress is believed to justify the committee's faith and judgment in investing more substantially in the program aimed at a disease area which affects many millions of Americans' health and productivity, and which causes a vast economic cost to the individual and the Nation each year.

Encouraging findings from research included the new knowledge that dental caries is a transmissible disease in animals, and following up this lead may bring information on the process of dental decay in man.

Important new information was also gained through the use of germ-free research animals, on the bacterial causes of dental caries, on the relationship of oral flora and nutritional factors to formation of tartar on the teeth, and on the beginning and progression of diseases of the gums. Experimental data was obtained which showed that a marked reduction in dental caries may be gained by supplementing the diet with certain phosphate minerals. Exploration of this significant discovery could lead to an important new means of preventing tooth decay.

Although substantial advances have been achieved, much remains to be learned before the potential afforded by the dental research field, still comparatively young in relation to other longer established areas, is reached.

Moreover, as the committee learned again this year in the testimony, the problems of training and of manpower for the dental field remain of paramount consequence. Researchers are already in short supply, and far more are needed and will be needed than are available. Training programs have been well begun and established through the programs of support heretofore provided, and the committee feels

that favorable opportunities exist for meeting the needs and problems here.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$46, 862, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	47, 541, 000
House allowance.....	52, 841, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 760, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$70,760,000 for this program, which is \$17,919,000 above the House allowance and \$23,219,000 above the 1961 budget estimate.

Two of the most dramatic rewards of medical research within recent years have been new forms of treatment for arthritis and diabetes, two of mankind's oldest known afflictions. With the dramatic discovery in 1948 of cortisone's relief-giving effects in rheumatoid arthritis, the present "steroid era" was ushered in, and today cortisone and the newer antirheumatic steroid drugs make it possible to save thousands of arthritics from the frightful crippling that would otherwise occur. Because of cortisone's tendency to produce unwanted side effects in some patients, a whole spectrum of steroid drugs has been developed over the past 10 years, and these have many times the potency of cortisone and yet produce fewer and milder side effects. One of the latest drugs (dexamethasone) is 25 times more potent in treating rheumatoid arthritis than the original hydrocortisone compound. Today, because of these new steroids, and with early diagnosis and treatment, it is now possible to prevent crippling in 70 percent of arthritis victims.

Equally dramatic changes have taken place in the treatment of diabetes, probably the best known and most important of the metabolic diseases. The development of the new oral antidiabetic drugs within the past several years continues to free many diabetics from their dependence on daily insulin injections. These drugs, which can be taken in tablet form, share insulin's ability to lower in milder cases the high level of sugar in the blood of diabetics. Although they cannot cure diabetes, they provide in many cases a smoother control of the disease. In addition, there are indications that the oral antidiabetic drugs may have some value in preventing diabetes in diabetes-susceptible individuals.

In another field of research, studies of analgesic drugs, done at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, have led to the development of a powerful new painkiller that is seven times more potent than morphine, safer to use, and more effective. The new analgesic, which has been used in thousands of patients, produces fewer and milder side effects than morphine and is therefore more effective in cases of labor pain and chronic pain such as cancer.

Despite the very real advance in arthritis treatment that has been made possible with the steroid drugs, there is still too little known about its basic cause. This lack of fundamental knowledge is a serious handicap to further progress. Before a means of prevention and cure can be developed, much more must be learned about the underlying mechanisms that account for some persons getting arthritis while others do not. In this regard, one of the most exciting possibilities is that rheumatoid arthritis may be an allergic reaction, the result of

oversensitivity to substances that may normally be present within the body. Many experimental findings support this possibility, but the case is still far from clear cut, and much more basic research needs to be done.

This is also true in the diabetes field, where the mechanisms of the new oral drugs have yet to be discovered. Many fundamental studies of body metabolism are still needed before even insulin's activity is fully understood. One of the greatest values of the oral antidiabetic drugs is that they have now provided researchers with a valuable new tool for studying metabolic processes.

The committee was informed of another fundamental research area of great interest at the present time—that of the nucleic acids. These are the basic materials of life, the infinitely complex chemicals present in the nucleus of all cells that direct their growth and reproduction. These chemicals contain the information that makes continuing life possible. Defects in them, when they are transmitted from parent to child, are believed to be the cause of many hereditary diseases. Parts of these essential acids have now been produced in the laboratory, but at the present time only the surface of the problem has been illuminated. It has been made clear to the committee that studies of the nucleic acids, will profoundly affect the whole future course of medical and biological research.

The committee believes that the great research progress in the field of arthritis and metabolic disease has created opportunities for expansion of clinical investigation of the kind already effectively organized in the general centers and now planned in the fields of cancer, cardiovascular disease, and the other categorical areas. It is recognized that most of the clinical research in this field can be conducted in the general clinical research centers. The committee believes, however, that a smaller number of specialized clinical research centers in arthritis and metabolic disease will play a unique role in clinical progress, and so allocates \$1 million for the support of such centers.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation.....	\$34, 054, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	34, 739, 000
House allowance.....	38, 439, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 234, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$48,234,000 for this program, which is \$9,795,000 above the House allowance and \$13,495,000 above the 1961 budget request.

The committee is aware that very substantial advances have been made in recent years in the field of immunology and infectious diseases. One notable achievement made in the past year by a grantee of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases was the development of an oral treatment for the fungus skin diseases which chronically afflict millions, both in this country and in other parts of the world. The drug (griseofulvin) has proved effective against a wide variety of the typical ringworm diseases. Chronic and previously incurable infections of this kind, some extending over most of the patient's lifetime, have proved to be as nearly susceptible to successful treatment as those of only a few weeks' duration.

Another solid advance emerging directly from research performed within the Institute's laboratories was the development of a simple and rapid diagnostic test for screening patients for lupus erythematosus, a poorly understood connective tissue disease related to rheumatoid arthritis. Because of diagnostic difficulties, lupus has been considered until recently a rare disease. With the growing realization that its manifestations may mimic those of many of our most common disorders of the blood, kidneys, or central nervous system, estimates of the incidence of this serious disease have been revised sharply upward.

The impact of the respiratory diseases on the health of our citizens and on our economy has been emphasized many times. It is perhaps worth repeating that disorders of the upper respiratory system are estimated to cost the Nation a \$3 billion medical bill annually. This figure does not include the cost to American industry which each year sustains a loss estimated at \$2 billion resulting directly from the common respiratory illnesses. It is only in recent years that the actual outlines of the problem are becoming clear as specific viruses are associated with actual manifestations of disease, with age groups, and with segments of the population.

In terms of prevalence and cost, there can be no doubt that the upper respiratory diseases—colds, grippe, etc.—constitute one of the major unsolved problems confronting practicing physicians and the patients they serve. Some progress, the committee notes, has been made in this area in recent years. Viruses which were unknown only a few years ago have now been isolated and grown and thoroughly studied in the laboratory. And yet, paradoxically, this progress has served mainly to emphasize how complex are the remaining tasks: finding a way to prevent these illnesses with vaccines, and developing successful treatment drugs.

The problem of staphylococcal infections and the threat they present, particularly to hospital patients, remains formidable. Not enough is yet known about the basic biology of this common organism and how to combat it effectively. This means that research emphasis must continue to be on extremely fundamental studies—research dealing with the metabolism and enzymatic activity of the bacterial cell. New knowledge uncovered in this area would also have important implications for the control of cystic fibrosis.

The committee continues its concern with the problem of cystic fibrosis. It notes with interest the concerted research efforts in this field which have been developed in the programs of the Allergy and Arthritis Institutes. As a result of special directions given in previous years through the recommendations of the Congress, progress has been made through this work in developing more effective antibiotic treatment of cystic fibrosis patients and in formulating more specific diagnostic tests which will facilitate obtaining additional data on the extent and magnitude of the cystic fibrosis problem. However, the problems of determining the underlying nature of this disease and its process of development within an individual remain unsolved. The committee expects that the momentum now gained in the research attack upon this complex disease will be accelerated.

In the areas of parasitic diseases, which remain perhaps the most pressing health problems confronting the peoples in underdeveloped

parts of the world, highly promising new work is being done in combining drugs which greatly extend present protection against malaria. A weapon of this nature would be of tremendous benefit in malarial areas of the world where preventive use of malaria drugs is necessary because of the difficulties involved in controlling mosquitoes.

The broad field of immunology presents a research frontier of almost unparalleled importance. Future advances against the widespread allergic diseases, for example, depend upon basic knowledge yet to be uncovered by immunologists and immunochemists. Present treatment is largely palliative and for the most part unsatisfactory. With the growing importance of air pollution in our urban environment, the respiratory allergies in particular will demand a vigorous research attack.

The increase above the House allowance recommended for allergy and infectious diseases activities by the committee specifically includes an increase of \$600,000 for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama. This increase will provide an additional \$100,000 for maintenance and operation of the Laboratory, bringing the total amount available for this purpose up to \$250,000 as authorized, and in line with the budget request. The increase also includes an amount of \$500,000 to provide for improvement and expansion of the facilities of the Laboratory as approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

The House, in disallowing the request for the increase in operating funds for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory raised questions concerning the relation of its activities to that of the Middle America Research Unit of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. The committee wishes to emphasize its view of the significance and importance of the work being done by the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory and the role it has played and is playing in respect to inter-American relationships, both scientific and humanitarian. This Laboratory was created to serve both the United States and Panama in research on those diseases which require a base of operations in a tropical area. The Laboratory has a long history of substantial contribution to scientific knowledge in the area of tropical diseases and has been distinguished by the quality of its relationships with Central and South American countries and their scientific agencies. These associations have permitted the scientific personnel of the Laboratory to have ready access to other countries in the pursuit of their investigations and thus have been able to follow the directions of their work by experiencing a minimum of problems which confront official U.S. Government agencies in working across national frontiers. On the other hand, the Middle America Research Unit is an operating extension of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Its work is related to the major areas of interest of that Institute and had been located in the Panama Canal Zone because of the opportunity for scientific study that area permits. There have been, however, extensive collaborative relationships between these two Laboratories which mutually complement their respective areas of activity.

The Gorgas Memorial Laboratory is badly in need of additional and improved facilities and a larger operating appropriation in order to realize the full potentialities of its scientific staff and the opportunities for research upon important disease problems in the area.

The committee, therefore, recommends that the Congress should appropriate the full amounts of the funds for this Laboratory.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

1960 appropriation-----	\$41, 487, 000
1961 budget allowance-----	39, 662, 000
House estimate-----	44, 362, 000
Committee recommendation-----	61, 550, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$61,550,000 for this program which is \$17,188,000 above the House allowance and \$21,888,000 above the budget estimate.

Research on the brain and central nervous system has advanced rapidly during the past decade. New techniques of neurophysiology and neurochemistry, the use of the electron microscope and implanted electrodes, and the training of an increasing number of neurologists and related scientists have been largely responsible.

The committee notes with interest that research advances now make it possible to control certain conditions (kernicterus and phenylketonuria) which formerly caused mental retardation. Surgical methods for the relief of involuntary movement occurring in Parkinson's disease and related disorders have been refined. Techniques for the localization of brain tumors have simplified their early diagnosis and facilitated surgical removal. New anesthetic agents and hypothermia for brain operations have caused a sharp drop in the operative mortality for both brain tumors and cerebral aneurysms. Injection of radiopaque material into the arterial bloodstream (angiography) has facilitated the study of the vascular system of the brain. New medical and surgical treatment makes it possible for more than 50 percent of all epileptics to have their seizure controlled. Certain types of deafness prevalent in the older age groups are now yielding to new surgical measures. And many persons who formerly would have faced years in darkness now have sight because of corneal transplants, increasing ease of cataract surgery, and new drug therapy.

In spite of the advances in the last 10 years, the control of chronic diseases including neurological and sensory disorders has not kept pace with the tremendous advances in medicine in general. With an expanding population and the extension of the life span, these problems present an increasing threat to the Nation.

The cost of mental retardation and strokes, only two of many neurological disorders, is staggering. Strokes are America's third-ranking killer and foremostcrippler. It is estimated that of the 5 million mentally retarded, the 160,000 now in State institutions cost the Nation a quarter of a billion dollars every year. No one knows the cost to individual families and communities for the remaining millions.

Conditions existing during the early periods of life are responsible for many lifelong neurological disorders. Hence, a major attack is being made on this area. After an extensive and careful planning period, some 50,000 mothers and babies began in 1959 to participate over a 10-year period in an Institute-sponsored study to determine factors causing brain damage.

The broadscale, interinstitutional and interdisciplinary approach is being applied not only to conditions existing in early periods of life

but also to cerebrovascular diseases, glaucoma, and other disorders of vision. This committee shares the view of neurological authorities that some of the answers to unsolved problems in this field may be found through an international pooling of detailed scientific information. To facilitate these and other neurological research programs, many more investigators and teachers must be trained in the years ahead.

The committee believes that the groups of diseases affecting sight, hearing, and speech have received little attention in comparison with their impact on the health status of the American people. It recognizes that additional trained manpower and specialized facilities as well as funds, are required if the research effort in this field is to be broadened. It therefore directs the Institute substantially to strengthen its activities in this field, with funds derived from the increases provided by the Congress over the budget request.

The committee directs that \$1,500,000 be allocated for the support of specialized centers for clinical investigation in the fields represented by the activities of the NINDB, of the kind planned for cancer, cardiovascular disease, and the other categorical diseases. It is recognized that for this year, at least, most of the urgently needed expansion of clinical investigation in the fields of the NINDB can take place within the framework of the general clinical research centers. The committee directs, however, that the specialized problems of neurological disease and blindness should not lose identity when included in the general clinical research centers.

HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

1960 appropriation-----	\$30, 000, 000
1961 budget request-----	25, 000, 000
House allowance-----	25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	30, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$30 million, an increase of \$5 million over the budget estimate, which brings the appropriation up to the full amount authorized under the Health Research Facilities Construction Act.

Although the House allowance was only \$25 million, the House added \$5 million for construction of cancer research facilities to be expended under the terms of section 433(a) of the PHS Act which does not require matching of Federal funds with the grantee's own funds. The committee does not agree with this approach to construction needs as noted in the section discussing the National Cancer Institute and feels the \$5 million increase above the budget request for construction should be utilized in the health research facilities construction program.

Although this program is now in its fourth year of operation at the full level of authorized funds, there are still substantial unmet research construction needs of the highest importance to the broad development of the Nation's research capacity. The program has been characterized by the remarkable success it has had in bringing large amounts of non-Federal funds to the support of medical research construction, as noted in the report of the committee of medical consultants and in statements by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Federal dollars under this program have been matched on

a 5-to-1 basis when the law requires only a 1-to-1 match. The committee is convinced that a greater volume of research facilities serving broader needs will result from utilizing funds for construction at the full level authorized for this program.

CONSTRUCTION OF MENTAL HEALTH-NEUROLOGY RESEARCH FACILITY

The committee recommends addition of funds, in the amount of \$12,139,000 for the construction of a mental health-neurology research facility to be derived by transfer from the funds made available for mental health activities and neurology and blindness activities.

It is apparent, in looking at NIH programs from the point of view of sound administration, that the need for additional space is acute. This consideration was stressed with vigor by the committee of medical consultants.

The committee is concerned that rapid program growth and new program responsibilities will cause a continuing shortage of laboratory space for the basic research programs of the Neurology and Mental Health Institutes. A primary and immediate need is for a new structure which would serve three purposes: it would combine in close proximity the basic research activities in the Neurology and Mental Health Institutes; it would provide adjacent space for the extensive services required in support of the collaborative programs of both Institutes; and it would afford suitable space for the control and development activities which are an inseparable part of these programs.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1960 appropriation.....	None
1961 budget estimate.....	\$3, 707, 000
House allowance.....	3, 707, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 707, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate.

Through the use of foreign currency credits accrued under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, the National Institutes of Health will be able to support scientific activities overseas which give promise of contributing to the solution of major health and disease problems, important not only to other countries but to this country as well.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1960 appropriation.....	\$1, 566, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	1, 662, 000
House allowance.....	1, 662, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 662, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, to assist the advancement of medicine and the related sciences, and to aid the dissemination and exchange of information important to the program of medicine and public health.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

(ANNUAL INDEFINITE)

The committee approves the allowance of such amount as may be necessary during the fiscal year for the retired pay of commissioned officers.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1960 appropriation.....	None
1961 budget estimate.....	\$3, 135, 000
House allowance.....	3, 135, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 470, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$335,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The budget estimate consolidated all direct construction items of the Public Health Service except those for Indians. This is the first year this consolidated account has appeared in the bill, individual appropriations heretofore having been provided for construction projects identified with the operations they were designed to house.

This recommended increase will permit the building of an addition to the cafeteria of the Clinical Center at the National Institutes of Health. The cafeteria facilities for serving the employees of NIH have not been added to since the completion of the Clinical Center in 1953. In that period of time the number of people employed on the grounds at NIH has increased from 2,800 to 7,100 or more than 150 percent. The present facilities are inadequate to handle the food serving needs of the present staff and will be overwhelmed in the future as necessary staff increases take place. This inadequacy is seriously impeding employee work schedules.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$5, 816, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	6, 854, 000
House allowance.....	6, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 900, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance and \$46,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase recommended will permit further strengthening of the staff of the Division of Public Health Methods to increase its capacity for carrying out studies of the needs for and the problems of organizing and providing medical care services in the Nation. The committee notes with interest the data on the nature of illness and disability in the general population resulting from the operation of the national health survey. These data have presented an altogether new picture of the changing distribution and character of disability and illness on a current basis amongst the people of the Nation and their utilization of health services. Determining the significance of these changes and their relation to needs for and the organization of medical care services, health personnel, and the problem of financing health services is an important additional area of study if local and national health action is to be realistic and meaningful.

The additional funds recommended by the committee will provide for the additional staff necessary to engage in the collection and analysis of factual data relating to these problems on a continuing basis.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$3, 805, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	3, 947, 000
House allowance.....	4, 095, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 095, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, an increase of \$148,000 over the budget estimate.

Approximately 80 percent of the hospital's patient load is financed through reimbursements. The committee proposes to legally establish a rate for reimbursement based on the House increase. Without the proviso proposed by the committee, the reimbursement rate, already set by the Bureau of the Budget at \$7.84 based on the budget estimate, would be less than the per patient day cost.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1960 appropriation.....	\$330, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	345, 000
House allowance.....	345, 000
Committee recommendation.....	345, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House.

A small number of renovation and repair projects are contemplated under the budget estimate for 1961. In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 472, 83d Congress, an estimated amount of \$276,000 will be collected from the District of Columbia and deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts as the District's share of the costs.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, TREATMENT AND CAFETERIA BUILDING

1960 appropriation.....	None
1961 budget estimate.....	\$4, 493, 000
House allowance.....	4, 493, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 493, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

Plans and specifications, for which \$180,000 was appropriated in 1958, have now been completed. A proportionate share of the cost of this building will be borne by the District of Columbia whose officials concur in the urgency of this project. The District's share, estimated at \$3,400,000, will be collected over a period of not exceeding 40 years following completion of construction and will be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 472, 83d Congress.

EXTENSION AND MODERNIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

1960 appropriation.....	None
1961 budget estimate.....	\$501, 000
House allowance.....	501, 000
Committee recommendation.....	501, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

A proportionate share of the cost of this project will be borne by the District of Columbia pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 472, 83d Congress. The District's share, estimated at \$364,000, will be collected over a period not exceeding 40 years, beginning with the fiscal year following completion of construction. The amount thus collected will be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1960 appropriation.....	\$191, 600, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	203, 200, 000
House allowance.....	203, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	203, 200, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, the full budget estimate.

The increase of \$11,600,000 over 1960 will enable the Bureau to process the contemplated increased workload, particularly in the disability benefits program. The workload of the Bureau is not subject to control of the Bureau, but is dictated by the provisions of law and economic and other factors. The increase also provides for mandatory increased costs amounting to \$4,526,000.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 037, 500, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	2, 083, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 083, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 083, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$45,500,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

Under provisions of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Federal Government shares the costs of State and local administration on a 50-50 matching basis.

The allowance recommended will provide benefit payments under the four categories authorized by the act, the Federal share of which ranges in 1960 from 56.3 percent for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, to 60.2 percent of the total assistance payments for aid to dependent children. While the Federal share for the entire public assistance program amounts to 59 percent of the total expenditures for assistance payments, the Federal portion ranges from 37.6 percent to 80 percent among the States.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 345, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	2, 656, 000
House allowance.....	2, 348, 400
Committee recommendation.....	2, 348, 400

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a decrease of \$307,600 from the budget estimate.

The budget estimate contemplated contractual arrangements for expanding a training program of State and local public welfare workers initiated by the Bureau in 1960. As stated by the committee in its report on the 1960 Appropriation Act:

It is the committee's view that sufficient authority and sufficient funds are available in the appropriation for grants to States for public assistance to permit the training of each and every individual in the State groups who needs such training.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$2, 300, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	2, 374, 000
House allowance.....	2, 360, 500
Committee recommendation.....	2, 360, 500

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a reduction of \$13,500 from the budget estimate, and an increase of \$60,500 over the appropriation for 1960.

The increase will provide for mandatory increased costs, and for an expansion of research and services in the field of juvenile delinquency.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1960 appropriation.....	\$46, 500, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	48, 500, 000
House allowance.....	51, 833, 000
Committee recommendation.....	51, 833, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, an increase of \$3,333,000 over the budget estimate and \$5,333,000 over the appropriation for 1960.

The allowance recommended will increase the funds available for services to crippled children to the full \$20 million authorized under the enabling act, and also provide \$18,167,000 for maternal and child health services against an authorization of \$21,500,000, and for child welfare services \$13,666,000 against an authorization of \$17 million.

Testimony presented to the committee called attention to the plight of children of working mothers employed in the domestic agriculture field. These children are often left with little or no care while their mothers are so employed.

The information available to the committee, however, was insufficient for affirmative action on increased funds. The Bureau is directed to take cognizance of this problem and to report to the committee by February 1, 1961, on this problem and the measures necessary to alleviate the adverse conditions which exist.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1960 appropriation.....	\$200, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	150, 000
House allowance.....	150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	150, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full budget estimate.

This is the final appropriation for this conference, and will provide for the publication of reports, recommendations, guides, and other documents, and for other followup activities.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

The committee has denied, as did the House, the request for \$700,000 for this item. Similar requests in 1958 and 1960 were also denied by the Congress.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The committee concurs in the House action in denying the budget estimate of \$25,650 to initiate this new program in foreign countries.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

1960 appropriation.....	\$613, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	672, 000
House allowance.....	620, 500
Committee recommendation.....	628, 800

The committee recommends an increase of \$8,300 over the House allowance, but does not approve the request for restoration of \$42,200 for administrative expenses incident to the cooperative research program disallowed in its entirety.

The demands placed on the Office of the Commissioner have resulted in over 400 hours of unpaid overtime during the month of April alone, the latest month for which statistics are available. Disallowance of the increase recommended would result in the reduction of at least one position and the failure to fill a vacancy for at least part of the year, placing an additional burden on the remaining staff.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1960 appropriation.....	\$400, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	400, 000
House allowance.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full budget estimate, the maximum authorized under the enabling act.

With the steadily increasing enrollment of blind students in the Nation's schools and classrooms for the blind, the maximum, together with the \$10,000 permanent annual appropriation, has provided a per capita grant for blind pupils of \$34.10 in 1959, \$30.39 in 1960, and the total allowance for 1961 will provide only \$28.76 per student. To

provide a per capita allowance equivalent to that for 1959 would require an appropriation of more than \$86,000 above the maximum authorized.

Legislation now pending in the Congress would increase the authorization for the Printing House to \$1 million annually, which would permit an adequate per capita allowance for the expanding enrollment.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$904, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	994, 000
House allowance.....	994, 000
Committee recommendation.....	994, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, an increase of \$90,000 over the appropriation for 1960.

The increase recommended will permit strengthening of the research, instructional, and supervisory programs, and provide for additional staff and increased costs of opening buildings recently constructed. Mandatory increased costs of \$53,740 are also approved.

CONSTRUCTION

1960 appropriation.....	\$325, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	2, 432, 000
House allowance.....	2, 432, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 512, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$80,000 above the House allowance.

The increase over the House allowance will provide for the construction of a field house adjacent to the athletic field and stands. The master development plan of the college contemplated the construction of the field house, athletic field and stands at an estimated cost of \$235,000. Funds for the field and stands were included in the 1960 appropriation, and it is now estimated that the field house can be constructed at a cost of \$80,000.

The allowance recommended covers the fourth and final stage of the construction program. Testimony presented to the committee, however, indicated that an additional building will be needed to house the graphic arts programs of the college within the near future.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation.....	\$4, 617, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	5, 090, 000
House allowance.....	5, 090, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 090, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

The allowance recommended will provide additional staff for the operation and maintenance of the auditorium-fine arts building, scheduled for completion by the first of fiscal year 1961, and for repairs and renovation to the plant.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1960 appropriation-----	\$21, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	225, 000
House allowance-----	225, 000
Committee recommendation-----	225, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the budget estimate for the preparation of plans and specifications for a new classroom building and a women's dormitory.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

1960 appropriation-----	None
1961 budget estimate-----	\$1, 433, 000
House allowance-----	1, 433, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 433, 000

The committee concurs in the House action in allowing the full amount of the budget estimate.

The allowance recommended will provide for the construction of a new home economics building, plans for which are now complete, and for renovation of the powerplant.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1960 appropriation-----	\$2, 363, 500
1961 budget estimate-----	2, 443, 000
House allowance-----	2, 382, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 382, 000

The committee has not allowed any of the funds requested for staff increases in the Office of the Secretary.

There is a growing tendency to centralize control of administrative functions in the Secretary's office. Numerous cumbersome regulations are issued which appear to serve no purpose other than to divest operating agency heads of normal operating responsibilities. The Congress has zealously guarded the autonomy of both the Public Health Service and the Office of Education, and the committee regards such actions as an encroachment on this principle.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1960 appropriation-----	\$3, 661, 000
1961 budget estimate-----	3, 768, 000
House allowance-----	3, 740, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 740, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, a reduction of \$28,000 from the budget estimate, and an increase of \$79,000 over the appropriation for 1960.

The increase provides \$51,630 for grant-in-aid audit functions, allowing a staff increase of four grant-in-aid auditors and eight clerk-typists to reduce the backlog of audits, currently estimated at 53 man-years. Funds are also included for mandatory increased costs and travel funds for the regional directors.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1960 appropriation-----	\$1, 126, 900
1961 budget estimate-----	1, 197, 000
House allowance-----	1, 179, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 179, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, \$18,000 below the budget estimate, and \$52,100 above the appropriation for 1960.

The increase over 1960 will provide eight new positions to cover the expanded workload in connection with the disability provisions of the old-age and survivors insurance program, and for mandatory increased costs.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

1960 appropriation.....	\$703, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	751, 000
House allowance.....	751, 000
Committee recommendation.....	751, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate, a \$48,000 increase over 1960.

The increase will provide nine additional positions to meet certain deficiencies revealed by a General Accounting Office survey of the surplus property program. The allocation of surplus property for public health and educational purposes doubled between 1955 and 1959. Allowance of these new positions will assist materially in meeting the deficiencies revealed by the General Accounting Office survey.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

1960 appropriation.....	\$452, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	760, 000
House allowance.....	550, 000
Committee recommendation.....	760, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$210,000 over the House allowance.

The committee received a supplemental estimate of \$238,000. The House allowance, however, included \$28,000 which was also included in the supplemental estimate for regional office staff. The increase over the House allowance will enable the Department to render additional planning assistance to the sundry subject matter committees planning the conference.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The committee has approved for both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a revision of their working capital funds, making them identical.

The revision recommended provides for the financing of seven services through the fund, two of which are new to each Department, and provides new to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a central visual exhibit service; telephone, mail and messenger services; and a central accounting and payroll service.

GENERAL PROVISION

INDIRECT COST OF RESEARCH

The bill for the fourth consecutive year contains, as passed by the House, a limitation on the payment of indirect expenses in connection with research projects, and this committee again recommends the deletion of such limitation.

The committee feels that the grantee should be reimbursed for only those actual costs which were brought into existence by the onset of the research program and that there not be included any reimbursement of an expense which goes on in that institution if there were no research, or which is not increased by the research. While heat, light, and maintenance would go on if there were no research, the cost of these services will be increased in measurable amount by the added and specialized activity necessitated by the research program. The maintenance of grounds and the salaries of fixed personnel, such as the dean or the director of a research institute, would all go on if there were no added research programs. Such items, therefore, should not be included in a formula. It is to be hoped that the definition of total costs in fair and realistic terms, calculated within the frame of reference to the cost of the research program in question, will act as a solution for a vexatious problem which if left unsolved will stand as an obstruction to the effective utilization of the magnificent opportunities afforded research workers throughout the country.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1960 appropriation.....	\$15, 280, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	17, 300, 000
House allowance.....	17, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 300, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$2,020,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

This substantial increase is required for the annualization of some 336 positions added throughout fiscal year 1960 to handle the heavier workload resulting from the enactment of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1960 appropriation.....	\$1, 437, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	1, 555, 000
House allowance.....	1, 522, 500
Committee recommendation.....	1, 555, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$32,500 over the House allowance, and \$118,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

The Board requested an increase in the per diem rate for the temporary employment of referees from \$75 per diem, effective since fiscal year 1950, to \$100 per diem, in order to attract experienced neutrals and arbitrators to dispose of grievances and make awards in the railway and airline industries.

The Board reported that the American Arbitration Association informed them that the average daily rate for neutrals runs about \$125 a day and in the face of this fact the requested increase is merited.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

1960 appropriation.....	\$9, 460, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	9, 485, 000
House allowance.....	9, 485, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 485, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$25,000 over the 1960 appropriation. The funds are derived by transfer from the railroad retirement account.

The Board administers with these funds the railroad retirement system financed by employer and employee taxes, totaling 13½ percent at present. This system provides annuities for age and disability and benefits for survivors. The numbers of persons on the rolls receiving monthly benefit payments was 746,251 in 1959 and is estimated at 798,000 and 826,500 in 1960 and 1961.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1960 appropriation.....	\$3, 905, 400
1961 budget estimate.....	4, 093, 000
House allowance.....	3, 905, 400
Committee recommendation.....	4, 093, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, an increase of \$187,600 over the 1960 appropriation and House allowance.

The committee was advised that an allowance no greater than the 1960 appropriation would necessitate a cutback in the mediator staff to 196, a reduction of 4 under the present staff, and the fewest on the rolls in the past decade. There has been an increase in the workload, meriting the increase sought and recommended by this committee.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

1960 appropriation.....	\$5, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	5, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, the Federal Government's contribution to the Commission toward administrative expenses. The Commission also receives financial assistance from the Public Health Service, estimated at \$23,200 for fiscal year 1961, under the program of grants for water pollution control activities.

U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

1960 appropriation.....	\$11, 008, 000
1961 budget estimate.....	5, 664, 000
House allowance.....	5, 664, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 664, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, a decrease of \$5,344,000 from the 1960 appropriations because of nonrecurring capital outlay.

These funds are derived from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund which consists of contributions from regular members of the Army and Air Force, court-martial pay stoppages or fines, and all forfeitures on account of desertion. The balance in the fund at the close of fiscal year 1960 is estimated to amount to \$91 million.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RENTAL PAYMENTS

The committee has added the following section, applicable to the entire bill:

SEC. 906. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for rental of space in the District of Columbia for new or expanded activities.

The Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare requested the addition of this section. The committee is informed that the House allowance for rental of quarters to the General Services Administration would not provide for the furnishing of additional space. The budget estimates for the Departments contemplate a substantial expansion of activities and pending legislation if enacted would require still additional space.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 161, 312	7, 161, 312	-----
Total -----	9, 711, 312	9, 711, 312	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Estimates, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended.....	\$71,700	\$71,700	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia.....	3,000	3,000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.....	231,000	258,300	+\$27,300
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	38,557	6,755	-31,802
Office of the Secretary: Administration.....	3,344	-----	-3,344
Total, Department of Labor.....	347,601	339,755	-7,846
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Freedmen's Hospital, gift funds.....	8,437	-----	-8,437
Office of the Secretary: Federal Council on Aging.....	5,500	5,500	-----
Public Health Service benefit and gift funds.....	123,000	43,000	-80,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund.....	600	600	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund.....	9,000	9,800	+800
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	146,537	58,900	-87,637
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	1,065,940,000	987,955,000	-77,955,000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund.....	9,555,012	8,746,844	-808,168
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	1,075,495,012	996,731,844	-78,763,168
Total trust funds, all agencies.....	1,075,989,150	997,130,499	-78,858,651

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960, ESTIMATES FOR 1961, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1961

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,611,000	\$1,794,000	\$1,758,800	\$1,758,800	+\$147,800	—\$35,200
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,025,000	5,500,000	5,250,000	5,250,000	+2,225,000	—250,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,695,000	2,715,000	2,706,300	2,706,300	+11,300	—8,700
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,488,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	—112,000	
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS						
Salaries and expenses.....	592,000	596,000	594,300	594,300	+2,300	—1,700
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING						
Salaries and expenses.....	4,047,000	4,061,000	4,061,000	4,061,000	+14,000	
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY						
Salaries and expenses.....	7,262,000	7,580,500	7,457,000	7,457,000	+195,000	—123,500
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	315,819,000	325,819,000	320,819,000	325,819,000	+10,000,000	—
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....	125,000,000	112,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000	—18,000,000	—5,000,000

Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program.....	873,000	1,108,000	1,105,700	1,105,700	+232,700	-2,300	
<i>Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program (transfer from revolving fund)</i>	[1, 336, 700]	[1, 347, 300]	[1, 344, 100]	[1, 404, 100]	[+67, 400]	[+56, 300]	[+60, 000]
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	448,954,000	446,507,500	436,381,700	441,381,700	-7,572,300	-5,125,800	+5,000,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION							
Salaries and expenses:							
Direct appropriation.....	3,080,000	3,108,000	3,098,300	3,098,300	+18,300	-9,700	
<i>Transfer from War Claims Fund</i>	[51, 700]	[51, 700]	[51, 700]	[51, 700]			
<i>Employees' compensation claims and expenses (indefinite)</i>	[51, 200, 000]	[55, 019, 000]			[-61, 200, 000]	[-65, 019, 000]	
Employees' compensation claims and expenses.....			62,200,000	62,200,000	+62,200,000	+62,200,000	
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	3,080,000	3,108,000	65,298,300	65,298,300	+62,218,300	+62,190,300	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	10,519,500	10,519,000	10,519,000	10,519,000	-500		
Revision of the Consumer Price Index.....	230,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	+1,020,000		
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	10,749,500	11,769,000	11,769,000	11,769,000	+1,019,500		
WOMEN'S BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses.....	509,000	512,500	520,900	520,900	+11,900	+8,400	
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION							
Salaries and expenses.....	11,489,000	11,529,000	11,529,000	11,529,000	+40,000		
Total direct appropriations, Department of Labor.....	439,239,500	490,488,000	542,245,300	547,245,300	+58,005,800	+56,777,300	+5,000,000
Indefinite appropriations.....	61,200,000	65,019,000			-61,200,000	-65,019,000	
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Labor.....	550,439,500	555,487,000	542,245,300	547,245,300	-3,194,200	-8,241,700	+5,000,000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House allowance	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House bill
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$13, 800, 000	\$16, 852, 000	\$16, 852, 000	\$16, 852, 000	+\$3, 052, 000		
Pharmacological—animal laboratory building.....				150, 000	+150, 000	+\$150, 000	+\$150, 000
<i>Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection and other services (indefinite appropriation)</i>	[1, 377, 000]	[1, 389, 000]	[1, 389, 000]	[1, 389, 000]	[+12, 000]		
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	13, 800, 000	16, 852, 000	16, 852, 000	17, 002, 000	+3, 202, 000	+150, 000	+150, 000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 190, 000	3, 302, 000	3, 294, 600	3, 294, 600	+104, 600	—7, 400	
OFFICE OF EDUCATION							
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	33, 702, 081	31, 702, 081	33, 702, 081	33, 702, 081		+2, 000, 000	
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500			
Grants for library services.....	6, 131, 000	7, 300, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	+1, 369, 000	+200, 000	
Payments to school districts, fiscal year 1959.....				7, 362, 000	+7, 362, 000	+7, 362, 000	+7, 362, 000
Payments to school districts.....	186, 300, 000	126, 695, 000	187, 310, 000	187, 310, 000	+1, 010, 000	+60, 615, 000	
Assistance for school construction.....	61, 135, 000	44, 390, 000	63, 392, 000	63, 392, 000	+2, 257, 000	+19, 002, 000	
Defense educational activities.....	159, 700, 000	1188, 900, 000	171, 000, 000	173, 050, 000	+13, 350, 000	—15, 850, 000	+2, 050, 000
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000			
Salaries and expenses.....	12, 800, 000	13, 427, 000	13, 400, 000	13, 400, 000	+600, 000	—27, 000	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....		30, 750	30, 750	30, 750	+30, 750		
Total, Office of Education.....	463, 269, 581	415, 946, 331	479, 836, 331	489, 248, 331	+25, 978, 750	+73, 302, 000	+9, 412, 000

Grants to States.....	51,900,000	54,500,000	54,500,000	57,500,000	+5,600,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Research and training.....	12,700,000	14,800,000	14,800,000	15,800,000	+3,100,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....		930,000	930,000	930,000	+930,000		
Salaries and expenses.....	1,738,000	1,871,000	1,871,000	1,871,000	+133,000		
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	66,338,000	72,101,000	72,101,000	76,101,000	+9,763,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Assistance to States, general.....	24,497,000	24,620,000	22,620,000	24,620,000	+123,000		+2,000,000
Control of tuberculosis.....	6,452,000	5,430,000	5,930,000	6,430,000	-22,000	+1,000,000	+500,000
Communicable disease activities.....	8,157,500	13,116,000	13,516,000	14,116,000	+5,958,500	+1,000,000	+600,000
Environmental health activities.....	15,720,000	23,350,000	25,640,000	26,640,000	+10,920,000	+3,200,000	+1,000,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	45,000,000	20,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000		+25,000,000	
Grants for hospital construction.....	186,200,000	126,200,000	150,000,000	211,200,000	+25,000,000	+85,000,000	+61,200,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,650,000	1,659,000	1,654,200	1,786,000	+136,000	+127,000	+131,800
Hospitals and medical care.....	51,600,000	51,594,000	55,213,000	55,213,000	+3,613,000	+3,619,000	
Foreign quarantine activities.....	4,685,800	4,812,000	4,812,000	4,931,000	+245,200	+119,000	+119,000
Indian health activities.....	45,700,000	47,526,000	48,276,000	48,276,000	+2,576,000	+730,000	
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	4,787,000	6,964,000	8,964,000	9,964,000	+5,177,000	+3,000,000	+1,000,000
National Institutes of Health:							
General research and services.....	45,994,000	47,260,000	52,660,000	104,405,000	+58,411,000	+57,145,000	+51,745,000
National Cancer Institute.....	91,257,000	88,869,000	102,469,000	126,375,000	+35,118,000	+37,506,000	+23,906,000
Mental health activities.....	68,090,000	67,533,000	79,863,000	110,800,000	+42,710,000	+43,237,000	+30,937,000
National Heart Institute.....	62,237,000	63,162,000	71,762,000	125,166,000	+62,929,000	+62,004,000	+53,404,000
Dental health activities.....	10,019,000	11,204,000	12,604,000	16,710,000	+6,691,000	+5,506,000	+4,106,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	46,862,000	47,541,000	52,841,000	70,760,000	+23,898,000	+23,219,000	+17,919,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	34,054,000	34,739,000	38,439,000	48,234,000	+14,180,000	+13,495,000	+9,795,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	41,487,000	39,662,000	44,362,000	61,550,000	+20,063,000	+21,888,000	+17,188,000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	400,000,000	400,000,000	455,000,000	664,000,000	+264,000,000	+264,000,000	+209,000,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 59.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House allowance	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (−) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House bill
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued							
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	\$30,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$30,000,000	-----	+\$5,000,000	+\$5,000,000
Construction of mental health-neurology research facility.....	-----	-----	-----	[12,139,000]	[+12,139,000]	[+12,139,000]	[+12,139,000]
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....	-----	-----	3,707,000	3,707,000	+3,707,000	-----	-----
Operations, National Library of Medicine.....	1,566,000	1,662,000	1,662,000	1,662,000	+96,000	-----	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite appropriation).....	[1,725,000]	[1,860,000]	[1,860,000]	[1,860,000]	[+135,000]	-----	-----
Buildings and facilities.....	-----	3,135,000	3,135,000	3,470,000	+3,470,000	+335,000	+335,000
Research facilities, construction and site acquisition.....	150,000	-----	-----	-----	−150,000	-----	-----
Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Mont.....	150,000	-----	-----	-----	−150,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	5,816,000	6,854,000	6,800,000	6,900,000	+1,084,000	+46,000	+100,000
Control of venereal diseases.....	5,400,000	(3)	(3)	-----	−5,400,000	-----	-----
Total, Public Health Service.....	837,531,300	765,629,000	876,929,200	1,157,915,000	+320,383,700	+392,286,000	+280,985,800
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,805,000	3,947,000	4,095,000	4,095,000	+290,000	+148,000	-----
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	330,000	345,000	345,000	345,000	+15,000	-----	-----
Construction and equipment, treatment and cafeteria building.....	-----	4,493,000	4,493,000	4,493,000	+4,493,000	-----	-----
Extension and modernization of administration building.....	-----	501,000	501,000	501,000	+501,000	-----	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	4,135,000	9,286,000	9,434,000	9,434,000	+5,299,000	+148,000	-----

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
<i>Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust funds)</i> -----					
Grants to States for public assistance.....	[191, 600, 000]	[203, 200, 000]	[203, 200, 000]	[+11, 600, 000]	-----
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	2, 037, 500, 000	2, 083, 000, 000	2, 083, 000, 000	+45, 500, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2, 345, 000	2, 656, 000	2, 348, 400	+3, 400	-----
Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth.....	2, 300, 000	2, 374, 000	2, 360, 500	+60, 500	-----
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	200, 000	150, 000	150, 000	-50, 000	-----
Cooperative research in social security.....	46, 500, 000	48, 500, 000	51, 833, 000	+3, 333, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:		700, 000		-700, 000	-----
Appropriation.....	337, 000	390, 000	342, 500	+13, 800	+8, 300
<i>Transfer from OASI trust fund</i>	[276, 000]	[282, 000]	[278, 000]	[+2, 000]	-----
Cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security (special foreign currency program).....		25, 650		-25, 650	-----
Total, Social Security Administration.....	2, 089, 182, 000	2, 137, 795, 650	2, 140, 034, 400	+50, 860, 700	+8, 300
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000		-----
GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses.....	904, 000	994, 000	994, 000	+90, 000	-----
Construction.....	325, 000	2, 432, 000	2, 432, 000	+2, 187, 000	+80, 000
Total, Gallaudet College.....	1, 229, 000	3, 426, 000	3, 426, 000	+2, 277, 000	+80, 000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	4, 617, 000	5, 090, 000	5, 090, 000	+473, 000	-----
Plans and specifications.....	21, 000	225, 000	225, 000	+204, 000	-----
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building.....	860, 000			-860, 000	-----
Construction of buildings.....		1, 433, 000	1, 433, 000	+1, 433, 000	-----
Total, Howard University.....	5, 498, 000	6, 748, 000	6, 748, 000	+1, 250, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 59.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960, estimates for 1961, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1961—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House allowance	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses:						
Appropriations.....	\$2,061,000	\$2,128,000	\$2,077,000	\$2,077,000	+\$16,000	–\$51,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[302,500]	[315,000]	[305,000]	[305,000]	[+2,500]	[–10,000]
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration:						
Appropriation.....	2,735,000	2,790,000	2,762,000	2,762,000	+27,000	–28,000
Transfers.....	[926,000]	[978,000]	[978,000]	[978,000]	[+52,000]	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:						
Appropriation.....	589,700	618,000	600,000	600,000	+10,300	–18,000
Transfers.....	[537,200]	[579,000]	[579,000]	[579,000]	[+41,800]	
Surplus property utilization.....	703,000	751,000	751,000	751,000	+48,000	
White House Conference on Aging.....	452,000	4760,000	550,000	760,000	+308,000	+\$210,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	6,540,700	7,047,000	6,740,000	6,950,000	+409,300	+210,000
Total, direct appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,491,113,581	\$ 3,438,532,981	3,615,795,531	3,910,641,631	+419,528,050	+294,846,100
Indefinite appropriations.....	3,102,000	3,249,000	3,249,000	3,249,000	+147,000	
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,494,215,581	\$ 3,441,781,981	3,619,044,531	3,913,890,631	+419,675,050	+294,846,100

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$15,280,000	\$17,300,000	\$17,300,000	\$17,300,000	+\$2,020,000	
----------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,437,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,522,500	\$1,555,000	+\$118,000	-----	+\$32,500
----------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------	-------	-----------

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	[\$9,460,000]	[\$9,485,000]	[\$9,485,000]	[\$9,485,000]	[\$9,485,000]	-----	-----
--	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	-------	-------

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,905,400	\$4,093,000	\$3,905,400	\$4,093,000	+\$187,600	-----	+\$187,600
----------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------	-------	------------

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	-----	-----	-----
---------------------------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------	-------	-------

TITLE VIII—U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	[\$11,008,000]	[\$5,064,000]	[\$5,064,000]	[\$5,064,000]	[-\$5,944,000]	-----	-----
Total, direct appropriations, all titles of the bill.....	4,000,980,451	3,951,953,981	4,180,773,731	4,480,839,931	+479,859,450	+528,885,950	+300,066,200
Total, indefinite appropriations, all titles of the bill.....	64,302,000	68,268,000	3,249,000	3,249,000	-61,053,000	-65,019,000	-----
Grand total.....	4,065,282,451	4,020,221,981	4,184,022,731	4,484,088,931	+418,806,450	+463,866,950	+300,066,200

¹ Includes a supplemental estimate for \$17,900,000, S. Doc. No. 97, not considered by the House.
² Includes a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. No. 97, for \$2,000,000, not considered by the House.
³ Activity proposed to be financed under the appropriation "Communicable disease activities" in 1961.
⁴ Includes a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. No. 97, for \$238,000, not considered by the House.
⁵ Includes \$20,138,000 in supplemental estimates, S. Doc. No. 97, not considered by the House.

Calendar No. 1639

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11390

[Report No. 1576]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 14, 1960

Reported by Mr. HILL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary
5 of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Sec-
7 retary for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
8 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public and for
10 publications available only upon that basis or available at
11 reduced price on prepublication orders; and purchase of
12 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
13 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
14 \$1,758,800, of which not more than \$354,860 shall be for
15 international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be
16 for official entertainment expenses.

17 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

18 *The paragraph under this head in the Department of*
19 *Labor Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 210) is amended*
20 *to read as follows:*

21 *“Working capital fund: There is hereby established a*
22 *working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year*
23 *limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and*
24 *operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a cen-*
25 *tral visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for*

1 supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be
 2 maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of
 3 the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) tele-
 4 phone, mail and messenger services; (6) a central account-
 5 ing and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service:
 6 Provided, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on
 7 hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: Pro-
 8 vided further, That such fund shall be reimbursed in ad-
 9 vance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies
 10 for which such centralized services are performed at rates
 11 which will return in full all expenses of operation, including
 12 reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of
 13 equipment."

14 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

15 ACTIVITIES

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the performance of the func-
 18 tions vested in the Secretary by the Labor-Management Re-
 19 porting and Disclosure Act of 1959, including services as
 20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 21 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,250,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
 25 \$2,706,300.

1 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
4 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
5 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
6 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-
7 pensation Act, as amended (5 U.C.S. 784 (c)) and the
8 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
9 as amended (72 Stat. 835) ; performance of the functions
10 vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the
11 Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997) ;
12 and not less than \$225,000 for the work of the President's
13 Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped,
14 as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409) ;
15 \$2,376,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for
16 the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or
17 transfer to any other department or agency under the provi-
18 sions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and
19 of material for informational exhibits ~~and expenses of attend-~~
20 ~~ance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences~~
21 ~~concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.~~

22 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
25 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section

1 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
2 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension
3 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army
4 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
5 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
6 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.
7 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
8 \$594,300.

9 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
12 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
13 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
14 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,061,000.

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the general administration
18 of the employment service and unemployment compensa-
19 tion programs, including temporary employment of persons,
20 without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm place-
21 ment migratory labor program; \$7,457,000, of which
22 \$1,260,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions
23 of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
24 justment Act of 1944.

1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
2 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

3 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
4 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
5 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
6 adjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized
7 in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
8 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
9 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
10 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
11 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
12 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
13 with the operation of employment office facilities and services
14 in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a build-
15 ing through such arrangements as may be required to pro-
16 vide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of
17 Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
18 Compensation Board, *including conveyance by the Commis-*
19 *sioners of the District of Columbia to the United States of*
20 *title to the land on which such building is to be situated,*
21 subject to the same conditions with respect to the use
22 of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to
23 the procurement of buildings for other State employ-
24 ment security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise pro-
25 vided for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social

1 Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), ~~\$320,819,000~~
2 \$325,819,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only
3 to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administra-
4 tion resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the
5 numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary
6 costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation
7 plans embracing employees of the State generally over those
8 upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the
9 District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of
10 administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary
11 adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision
12 to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act,
13 as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time
14 certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
15 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the
16 Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico,
17 Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
18 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
19 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient
20 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
21 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That
22 such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department
23 of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for
24 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
25 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail

1 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
2 ment compensation systems and employment services by
3 States receiving grants herefrom.

4 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
5 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
6 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
7 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
8 apply.

9 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
10 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
11 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
12 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of offi-
13 cers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from
14 the said agencies of any States which have established by
15 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
16 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
17 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
18 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
19 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
20 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

21 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
22 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
23 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
24 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
25 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may

1 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
2 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
3 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
4 therefor for that fiscal year.

5 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
6 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

7 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
8 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
9 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
10 amended, \$107,000,000.

11 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
12 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
13 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
14 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
15 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
16 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
17 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the
18 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
19 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

20 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

21 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
22 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-
23 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
24 \$1,105,700.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

2 PROGRAM

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
4 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
5 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
6 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard
7 to the civil-service laws, ~~\$1,344,100~~ \$1,404,100, which
8 shall be derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply
9 revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United
10 States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to
11 section 502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7
12 U.S.C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program opera-
13 tions except those compliance activities of the type separately
14 provided for herein.

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION
16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
18 \$97,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
19 \$3,098,300, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
20 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
21 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
22 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

23 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

24 For the payment of compensation and other benefits and
25 expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by

1 law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year,
2 including payments to other Federal agencies for medical
3 and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the
4 Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of pay-
5 ment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian
6 War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
7 tion Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement
8 of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
9 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and
10 burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses
11 incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
12 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
13 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
14 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
15 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
16 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
17 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C.
18 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and
19 expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections
20 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C.
21 App. 2012) ; \$62,200,000: *Provided*, That, in the adjudi-
22 cation of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916,
23 for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under
24 section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be
25 construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and

1 evidence required to establish the right to such benefits
2 without regard to the date of the injury or death for which
3 claim is made.

4 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
7 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-
8 vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
9 cies and their employees for services rendered, \$10,519,000.

10 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

11 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
12 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including tem-
13 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
14 Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classifi-
15 cation Act of 1949, as amended, \$1,250,000, to remain
16 available until June 30, 1964.

17 WOMEN'S BUREAU

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
20 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C.
21 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for in-
22 formational exhibits, \$520,900.

1 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
4 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
5 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
6 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
7 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45),
8 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
9 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered,
10 and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of
11 cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
12 with the work of the Division, \$11,529,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
14 Appropriation Act, 1961".

15 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
16 TION, AND WELFARE

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
19 the Food and Drug Administration, including not to exceed
20 \$80,000 for construction of a laboratory barn at the Agricul-
21 tural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland; reporting and
22 illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemi-

1 cals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in ad-
2 vance for special tests and analyses by contract; and pay-
3 ment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies
4 of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement
5 operations; \$16,852,000.

6 *PHARMACOLOGICAL-ANIMAL LABORATORY BUILDING*

7 *For plans and specifications for a special pharmacologi-*
8 *cal-animal laboratory for the Food and Drug Administra-*
9 *tion, \$150,000.*

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
11 AND OTHER SERVICES

12 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
13 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of toler-
14 ances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408,
15 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food,
16 Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a,
17 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
18 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
19 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
20 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain
21 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
22 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, appa-
23 ratus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory commit-
24 tees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service
25 has been rendered.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,294,600: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the respon-
2 sibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

5 EDUCATION

6 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
7 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C.
8 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb),
9 section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29),
10 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30),
11 the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9
12 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including
13 \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse
14 training under title II of the Vocational Education Act of
15 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such
16 title also for the expansion and improvement of programs
17 of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956,
18 and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades
19 and industry including distributive occupations therein,
20 \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
21 States under section 3(a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of
22 the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on
23 the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal
24 year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which
25 States and Territories are not prepared to use may be re-

1 apporportioned among other States and Territories applying
 2 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
 3 originally apporportioned.

4 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND
 5 THE MECHANIC ARTS

6 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
 7 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

8 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

9 For grants to the States, under allotments for the current
 10 and prior fiscal year, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956,
 11 as amended (~~20 U.S.C. 351-358~~), \$7,500,000, to remain
 12 available until expended.

13 *For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,*
 14 *1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.*

15 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

16 *For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-*
 17 *tricts", fiscal year 1959, \$7,362,000.*

18 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
 19 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
 20 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
 21 \$187,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
 22 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
 23 such Act.

1 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
3 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
4 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,
5 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to
6 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current
7 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
8 \$63,392,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
10 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
11 Education, and Welfare.

12 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

13 For grants, loans, and payments under the National De-
14 fense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
15 ~~\$171,000,000~~ \$173,050,000, of which \$44,000,000 shall be
16 for capital contributions to student loan funds and loans for
17 non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds, of
18 which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for such loans for
19 non-Federal capital contributions; \$57,750,000 shall be for
20 grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for
21 science, mathematics, or modern foreign language equip-
22 ment and minor remodeling of facilities and for grants to
23 States for supervisory and other services; \$9,000,000 shall
24 be for grants to States for area vocational education pro-
25 grams; and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for
26 testing, guidance, and counseling: *Provided, That allotments*

1 to States under titles II and III of such Act shall be on the
2 basis of the respective maximum amounts authorized to be
3 appropriated in such titles: Provided further, That, notwith-
4 standing any other provision of law, allotments under title
5 III of said Act for grants to States and loans to nonprofit
6 private schools for science, mathematics, or modern foreign
7 language equipment and minor remodeling of facilities and
8 for grants to States for supervisory and other services, shall
9 be made in such manner as to extend the benefits thereof
10 to the State of Hawaii on the basis of equality with the
11 other States: Provided further, That no part of this
12 appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science,
13 mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or
14 equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of
15 education, which can be identified as originating in or having
16 been exported from a Communist country, unless such
17 equipment is unavailable from any other source.

18 Grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense
19 Education Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
20 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans, and pay-
21 ments under all titles of the National Defense Education
22 Act, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year
23 such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and
24 the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appro-
25 priation for the same purpose for that fiscal year.

1 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE

2 MENTALLY RETARDED

3 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
4 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
5 to the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 61),
6 \$1,000,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, in-
9 cluding surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
10 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
11 level with other forms of adult education; development of
12 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
13 tion, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture
14 films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys,
15 and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of
16 July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$13,400,000, of
17 which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Divi-
18 sion of Vocational Education as authorized.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN

20 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

21 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
22 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
23 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
24 purposes authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain
25 available until expended, \$30,750, of which not less than

1 \$14,400 shall be available to purchase currencies which the
 2 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the nor-
 3 mal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this
 4 appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies
 5 available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f)
 6 of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal
 7 requirements of the United States.

8 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

9 GRANTS TO STATES

10 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
 11 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, ~~\$54,500,000~~ \$57,500,000,
 12 of which ~~\$53,000,000~~ \$56,000,000 is for vocational re-
 13 habilitation services under section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,-
 14 000 is for extension and improvement projects under section
 15 3 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2
 16 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be
 17 made on the basis of ~~\$63,000,000~~ \$77,000,000, and this
 18 amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments
 19 under such section for such fiscal year: *Provided further*,
 20 *That notwithstanding any other provision of law, allotments*
 21 *under section 2 of the said Act shall be made in such manner*
 22 *as to extend the benefits of such section to the State of Hawaii*
 23 *on the basis of equality with other States.*

24 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
 25 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States

1 under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 2 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
 3 year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred
 4 and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the
 5 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That
 6 the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not ex-
 7 ceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of
 8 the current fiscal year.

9 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

10 ~~For research, training, and traineeships, and other special~~
 11 ~~project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Re-~~
 12 ~~habilitation Act, as amended, for~~ *For grants and other ex-*
 13 *penses for research, training, traineeships, and other special*
 14 *projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilita-*
 15 *tion Act, as amended, for expenses of carrying out the train-*
 16 *ing functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for ex-*
 17 *penses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports,*
 18 *and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pur-*
 19 *suant to section 7 of said Act, \$14,800,000 \$15,800,000.*

20 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN

21 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

22 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
 23 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
 24 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the pur-
 25 poses authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain

1 available until expended, \$930,000, of which not less than
2 \$780,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
3 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
4 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That
5 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-
6 rencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
7 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
8 normal requirements of the United States.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
11 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
12 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
13 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,871,000.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
16 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
17 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
18 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
19 Corps and for not to exceed two thousand one hundred com-
20 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; *expenses incident to*
21 *the dissemination of health information in foreign countries*
22 *through exhibits and other appropriate means*; and for ex-
23 penses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in
24 foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed
25 in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of

1 \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary
 2 that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable
 3 to provide adequately for the education of such dependents,
 4 and for the transportation of such dependents between such
 5 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
 6 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transporta-
 7 tion; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or
 8 individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time
 9 pursuant to section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act
 10 at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed
 11 \$19,000 per annum: *Provided, That section 208(g) of the*
 12 *Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by strik-*
 13 *ing out "eighty-five", and inserting in lieu thereof "one hun-*
 14 *dred and fifty", and by striking out "seventy-three" and in-*
 15 *serting in lieu thereof "one hundred and fifteen"; as follows:*

16 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

17 To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically
 18 provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
 19 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the
 20 Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pur-
 21 suant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and
 22 compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; *not to ex-*
 23 *ceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries*
 24 *when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; and to*

1 provide traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act;
2 ~~\$22,620,000~~ \$24,620,000.

3 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

4 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act,
5 ~~\$5,930,000~~ \$6,430,000, of which not less than ~~\$3,500,000~~
6 \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be
7 matched by an equal amount of State and local funds ex-
8 pended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of preven-
9 tion and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and
10 travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case
11 finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used di-
12 rectly in prevention and case-finding operations, but exclud-
13 ing the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

14 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

15 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
16 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of
17 money, services, supplies, equipment and use of facilities to
18 States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the
19 respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
20 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
21 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
22 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may de-
23 termine; and to carry out, except as otherwise provided

1 for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the
2 Act relating to the prevention and suppression of other
3 communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate
4 transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase,
5 erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase
6 of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replace-
7 ment only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
8 ~~\$13,516,000~~ \$14,116,000, of which \$5,700,000 shall be for
9 the control of venereal diseases.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to
12 carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c),
13 and 361 of the Act relating to environmental health, includ-
14 ing enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate
15 quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of
16 the Acts of July 14, 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857-
17 1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-
18 466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,-
19 000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to
20 exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
21 only; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and pur-
22 chase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
23 ~~\$25,640,000~~ \$26,640,000, to remain available only until
24 June 30, 1961.

1 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

2 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
3 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
4 to remain available only until June 30, 1962: *Provided*,
5 That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal
6 year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

7 BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES MANAGEMENT FUND

8 For the purpose of facilitating the economical and effi-
9 cient conduct of operations in the Bureau of State Services
10 which are financed by two or more appropriations where the
11 costs of operation are not readily susceptible of distribution
12 as charges to such appropriations, there is hereby established
13 the Bureau of State Services management fund. Such
14 amounts as the Surgeon General may determine to represent
15 a reasonable distribution of estimated costs among the various
16 appropriations involved may be advanced each year to this
17 fund and shall be available for expenditure for such costs
18 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon
19 General: *Provided*, That funds advanced to this fund shall
20 be available only in the fiscal year in which they are ad-
21 vanced: *Provided further*, That final adjustments of ad-
22 vances in accordance with actual costs shall be effected
23 wherever practicable with the appropriations from which
24 such funds are advanced.

1 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

2 For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of
 3 the Act, as amended, ~~\$150,000,000~~ \$211,200,000, of
 4 which ~~\$118,800,000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for hospitals and
 5 related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be
 6 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of part D of the
 7 Act, and ~~\$30,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 shall be for facilities
 8 pursuant to part G, as follows: ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for
 9 diagnostic or treatment centers, ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for
 10 hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, ~~\$5,000,000~~
 11 \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000
 12 for nursing homes: *Provided, That allotments under such*
 13 *parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year*
 14 *shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations*
 15 *specified herein* *Provided further, That, notwithstanding any*
 16 *other provision of law, allotments under such parts C and*
 17 *G shall be made in such manner as to extend the benefits of*
 18 *such parts to the State of Hawaii on the basis of equality*
 19 *with the other States.*

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

21 SERVICES

22 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
 23 VI of the Act, as amended, ~~\$1,654,200~~ \$1,786,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), including \$2,445,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, and 504 of the Public Health Service Act, section 810 of the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C. 763c), Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$55,213,000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available only for payments to the State of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit

1 of this appropriation: *Provided further, That this appro-*
2 *priation shall be available for medical, surgical, and dental*
3 *treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers and*
4 *members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels,*
5 *and their dependents, and for payment therefor.*

6 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

7 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
8 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
9 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
10 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
11 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
12 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals
13 when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available,
14 including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
15 tries when required by law of such countries, ~~\$4,812,000~~
16 ~~\$4,931,000~~.

17 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
19 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
20 U.S.C. 2001) ; purchase of not to exceed twenty-seven pas-
21 senger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replace-
22 ment only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft;
23 purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in pri-
24 vate residences in the field, when authorized under regula-
25 tions approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth

1 in sections 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health
 2 Service Act; \$48,276,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

4 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
 5 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
 6 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
 7 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
 8 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
 9 and community sanitation facilities for Indians; ~~\$8,964,000~~
 10 ~~\$9,964,000~~, to remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL 12 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

13 For the activities of the National Institute of Health,
 14 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
 15 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
 16 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
 17 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
 18 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demo-
 19 strations and research; ~~\$52,660,000~~ ~~\$104,405,000~~: *Pro-*
 20 *vided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of
 21 Health management fund from appropriations included in
 22 this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ten
 23 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; *not to ex-*
 24 *ceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when*
 25 *specifically approved by the Surgeon General*; and erection

1 of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appro-
2 priations made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and
3 available for research or training projects, may be expended
4 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for
5 supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors
6 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title
7 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval
8 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
9 General.

10 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

11 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
12 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
13 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
14 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
15 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
16 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
17 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
18 wise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the
19 Act; ~~\$102,469,000~~ \$126,375,000, of which \$700,000, to
20 remain available until December 31, 1961, shall be available
21 for plans and specifications for a research facility for the
22 National Cancer Institute.

1 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
3 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
4 with respect to mental diseases, ~~\$79,863,000~~ \$110,800,000.

5 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
7 National Heart Act, ~~\$71,762,000~~ \$125,166,000.

8 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

9 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to
10 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
11 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
12 ~~\$12,604,000~~ \$16,710,000.

13 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
15 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
16 ~~\$52,841,000~~ \$70,760,000.

17 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
19 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
20 infectious diseases, ~~\$38,439,000~~ \$48,234,000, of which
21 ~~\$150,000~~ \$750,000 shall be available for payment to the
22 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of

1 the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory *and for construction and*
 2 *equipment of facilities.*

3 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 5 Act relating to neurology and blindness, ~~\$44,362,000~~
 6 ~~\$61,550,000.~~

7 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

8 FACILITIES

9 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
 10 Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958
 11 (72 Stat. 933), ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$30,000,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION OF MENTAL HEALTH-NEUROLOGY

13 RESEARCH FACILITY

14 *For construction of a combined basic and collaborative*
 15 *research facility for the National Institutes of Mental Health*
 16 *and Neurological Diseases and Blindness, including a physi-*
 17 *cal biology component, and including plans and specifications,*
 18 *fixed and semifixed equipment, access roads and parking fa-*
 19 *cilities, extension of existing power, refrigeration and other*
 20 *utility systems, \$12,139,000, to be derived by transfer from*
 21 *“Mental health activities” and “Neurology and blindness*
 22 *activities”, as determined by the Surgeon General.*

1 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN
2 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
4 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
5 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
6 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$3,707,000, of which not less than
8 \$3,459,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
9 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
10 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That
11 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-
12 rencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
13 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
14 normal requirements of the United States.

15 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
17 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
18 275), \$1,662,000.

19 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

20 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
21 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
22 tingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be re-
23 quired during the current fiscal year.

1 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2 For construction, major repair, improvement, extension,
 3 and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not other-
 4 wise provided, including plans and specifications and acqui-
 5 sition of sites, ~~\$3,135,000~~ \$3,470,000, to remain available
 6 until expended: *Provided*, That the balances of appropria-
 7 tions heretofore made available for construction, major repair,
 8 improvement, extension, or equipment of any Public Health
 9 Service facilities (except construction of Indian health fa-
 10 cilities) and remaining unexpended on June 30, 1960, shall
 11 be merged with this appropriation.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
 14 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
 15 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
 16 information, articles, and publications related to public
 17 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
 18 health methods, ~~\$6,800,000~~ \$6,900,000.

19 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
 22 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
 23 motor vehicle for replacement only, clothing for patients, and

1 cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scien-
 2 tific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treat-
 3 ment of mental illness, \$4,095,000: *Provided, That reim-*
 4 *bursements pursuant to the Act of August 4, 1947 (24*
 5 *U.S.C. 168a), shall be in an amount equal to not less than*
 6 *\$8.13 per patient per day.*

7 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
 8 GROUNDS

9 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
 10 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
 11 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
 12 of construction, \$345,000, to remain available until June
 13 30, 1962.

14 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, TREATMENT AND
 15 CAFETERIA BUILDING

16 For construction and equipment of a treatment and
 17 cafeteria building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$4,493,000,
 18 to remain available until expended.

19 EXTENSION AND MODERNIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION
 20 BUILDING

21 For expenses necessary for the extension and moderniza-
 22 tion of the administration building at Saint Elizabeths Hos-
 23 pital, \$501,000, to remain available until expended.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For necessary expenses, not more than \$203,200,000
5 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
6 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
7 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
8 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of
9 individuals who file applications for disability determinations
10 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended:
11 *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount
12 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
13 Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the
14 extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated
15 in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of
16 the costs of such claims workload within the existing limita-
17 tion has been achieved.

18 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
19 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
20 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
21 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
22 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above au-
23 thorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
24 survivors insurance trust fund.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,083,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$2,348,400.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,360,500: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso

1 shall not be so constructed as to prevent any patient from
2 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
3 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
4 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
5 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
6 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
8 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

9 For necessary expenses for publication of reports, rec-
10 ommendations, guides, and other documents, provision of
11 consultative or clearinghouse services, and other followup
12 activities following the 1960 White House Conference on
13 Children and Youth, including the expenses of continued
14 employment of a conference director and other expenses in-
15 cident to preparation of a final report of the President's na-
16 tional committee on such conference, \$150,000.

17 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

18 For grants to States for maternal and child-health
19 services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare
20 services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the
21 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch.
22 V), \$51,833,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available
23 for services for crippled children, \$18,167,000 for maternal
24 and child-health services, and \$13,666,000 for child-welfare
25 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant

1 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be in-
2 cluded in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
3 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount ex-
4 pended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided*
5 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under
6 section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special
7 projects for mentally retarded children.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

9 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
10 sioner of Social Security, ~~\$342,500~~ \$350,800, together with
11 not to exceed \$278,000 to be transferred from the Federal
12 old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

13 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
14 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
15 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
16 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
17 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
18 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
19 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
20 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

21 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
22 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
23 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
24 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
25 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a

1 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
2 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
3 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
4 plan was submitted for approval.

5 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

6 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

7 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
8 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

9 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
12 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
13 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
14 1954 (Public Law 420), \$994,000: *Provided*, That Gallau-
15 det College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in
16 advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
17 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-
18 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
19 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and
22 improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of
23 Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954
24 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General

1 Services Administration, including planning, architectural,
2 and engineering services, an auditorium, a classroom and
3 dormitory building, Kendall School, maintenance building,
4 apartments, roads, walks, and grading, ~~\$2,432,000~~ \$2,512,-
5 000, to remain available until expended.

6 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For the partial support of Howard University, including
9 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
10 buildings and grounds, \$5,090,000.

11 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

12 For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and
13 specifications for construction, under the supervision of the
14 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
15 University, of a classroom building and a women's dormi-
16 tory, including architectural and engineering services, \$225,-
17 000, to remain available until expended.

18 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

19 For the construction and equipment of a home economics
20 building and powerplant facilities under the supervision of
21 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
22 Howard University, including engineering and architectural
23 services and travel, \$1,433,000, to remain available until
24 expended.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
4 \$2,077,000, together with not to exceed \$305,000 to be
5 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
6 trust fund.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

8 ADMINISTRATION

9 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
10 tration, \$2,762,000, together with not to exceed \$942,000
11 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
12 surance trust fund and not to exceed \$36,000 to be trans-
13 ferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit
14 Unions.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

16 COUNSEL

17 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
18 Counsel, \$600,000, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to
19 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
20 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to ex-
21 ceed \$552,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
22 and survivors insurance trust fund.

23 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
25 of subsections 203 (j)', (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal

1 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
2 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
3 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
4 and protection of public health, \$751,000.

5 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

6 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
7 the White House Conference on Aging Act, including rent
8 in the District of Columbia, ~~\$550,000~~ \$760,000.

9 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

10 *The paragraph under this head in the Federal Security*
11 *Agency Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 369) is amended*
12 *to read as follows:*

13 *Working capital fund: There is hereby established a*
14 *working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limi-*
15 *tation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-*
16 *tion of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central*
17 *visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for sup-*
18 *plies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be main-*
19 *tained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the*
20 *Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone,*
21 *mail, and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and*
22 *payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: Pro-*
23 *vided, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand*
24 *or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: Provided*
25 *further, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from*

1 *funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which*
2 *such centralized services are performed at rates which will*
3 *return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for*
4 *accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.*

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
7 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
8 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
9 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
10 members at a price lower than to the general public and
11 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
12 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
13 orders.

14 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
15 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or al-
16 lowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 4,
17 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

18 SEC. 204 202. None of the funds appropriated by this
19 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of
20 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of op-
21 eration of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of
22 officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
23 from the said agencies of any States which have established
24 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit sys-
25 tem and classification and compensation plan covering the

1 selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their em-
2 ployees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or
3 the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
4 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

5 ~~SEC. 205~~ 203. The Secretary is authorized to make such
6 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
7 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
8 out the operations of the Department.

9 ~~SEC. 206.~~ None of the funds provided herein shall be
10 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
11 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
12 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the
13 direct costs.

14 ~~SEC. 207~~ 204. Except as otherwise provided under the
15 appropriation to the Public Health Service for "Buildings and
16 facilities", any obligational authority for planning or con-
17 struction of any building made available to the Departments
18 of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise expires
19 for obligation on June 30, 1960, shall remain available
20 until June 30, 1961.

21 ~~SEC. 208~~ 205. The Secretary is authorized to make avail-
22 able not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for salaries and
23 expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise
24 provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts
25 of other countries.

1 SEC. 209 206. Appropriations to the Public Health Serv-
2 ice available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health
3 Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and
4 conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research
5 grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths
6 Hospital.

7 SEC. 210. Appropriations under this title available for
8 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
9 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
10 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
11 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
12 management of those functions or activities.

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
14 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961".

15 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

16 BOARD

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
19 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
20 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 as amended (29
21 U.S.C. 141-167, 73 Stat. 541-546) and other laws, includ-
22 ing rental of space in the District of Columbia area, and
23 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act

1 of September 4, 1954, as amended (~~5 U.S.C. 2131~~);
2 \$17,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
3 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
4 cultural laborers or used in connection with investigations,
5 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
6 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
7 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152); and
8 as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947,
9 as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of
10 June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said
11 definition employees engaged in the maintenance and opera-
12 tion of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when
13 maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and
14 at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied
15 thereby is used for farming purposes.

16 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
19 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
20 188), including ~~stenographic reporting services as authorized~~
21 ~~by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a)~~;
22 temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the
23 Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of

1 ~~\$90~~ \$100 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the
2 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C.
3 160) ; ~~\$1,522,500~~ \$1,555,000.

4 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

5 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
7 Board, ~~including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-~~
8 ~~ized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),~~
9 \$9,485,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
10 account.

11 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILI-

12 ATION SERVICE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
15 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
16 Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
17 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205
18 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
19 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
20 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
21 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
22 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-
23 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators are
24 officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Concilia-
25 tion Service office is maintained; ~~\$3,905,400~~ \$4,093,000.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
4 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

5 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in
6 advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
7 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
8 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
9 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
10 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
11 \$5,000.

12 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
13 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND

14 CAPITAL OUTLAY

15 For maintenance and operation of the United States
16 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
17 nent fund, \$5,664,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
18 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
19 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
20 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the
21 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commis-
22 sioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

1 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
4 not authorized by the Congress.

5 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
6 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
7 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
8 U.S.C. 55a).

9 SEC. 903. *Appropriations contained in this Act avail-*
10 *able for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment*
11 *in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organ-*
12 *izations whose publications are available to members only or*
13 *to members at a price lower than to the general public and*
14 *for payment in advance for publications available only upon*
15 *that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication*
16 *orders.*

17 SEC. 904. *Appropriations contained in this Act avail-*
18 *able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms*
19 *or allowances therefore as authorized by the Act of Septem-*
20 *ber 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).*

21 SEC. 905. *Appropriations contained in this Act avail-*
22 *able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses*
23 *of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-*

1 *tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or*
2 *which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or*
3 *management of those functions or activities.*

4 *SEC. 906. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-*
5 *able for salaries and expenses shall be available for rental of*
6 *space in the District of Columbia for new or expanded*
7 *activities.*

8 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
9 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
10 1961".

Passed the House of Representatives March 29, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 1576]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

MARCH 31 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 14, 1960

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued June 20, 1960
For actions of June 17 and
June 18, 1960
86th-2d, Nos. 111 and 112

Acreage allotments.....21		
Adjournment.....18,45		
Administrative orders...30		
Alaska railroads.....17		
Annuities.....23		
Appropriations..2,10,17,39		
Area redevelopment.....52		
Botanic garden.....36		
Casein.....4		
Contracts.....34		
Cotton.....19		
Wool price supports....20		
Defense production.....32		
Desert lands.....31		
Farm labor.....7,17,49		
Farm loans.....33		
Farm program....9,15,17,51		
Flood control.....3		
Food additives.....17,30		
Foreign aid.....10		
Fruits and nuts.....14		
Government orders.....4		
Grain storage.....48		
Household quarters.....23		
Housing.....40		
Humane slaughter.....54		
Imports.....4,14		
Indus River Basin.....10		
Information.....27,50		
Organizations.....8		
Land grant colleges.....37		
Lands.....13,31,38		
Legislative program....17		
Life insurance.....6		
Livestock.....54		
Marketing.....16		
Minerals.....29		
Motor carriers.....17		
Mutual security.....10		
Oceanographic research.....28		
Pay raise.....1		
Personnel..1,6,12,23,46,56		
Pesticides.....22		
Point Four Youth Corps..10		
Postal rates.....25		
Property.....17		
Public debt.....5,44		
Public Law 480.....57		
Public works.....47		
Publications.....42		
Reports.....41		
Research.....28,55		
Small business.....16,43		
Social security.....53		
Supplemental appropriations.....17		
Taxation.....5,44		
Technical cooperation...10		
Transportation.....11,26		
Travel costs.....23		
Vehicles.....35		
Watersheds.....24		
Wheat.....15,22		
Wool.....4		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Federal pay bill; Labor-Hew appropriation bill; omnibus flood control bill. Senate committee reported general Government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. House Rules Committee cleared Poage farm bill. House passed mutual security appropriation bill. (Highlights continued on page 7.)

SENATE - June 17

- FEDERAL PAY BILL.** Passed, 62-17, this bill, H. R. 9883, without amendment. The bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12053-4, 12062-101
Rejected the following amendments:
By Sen. Carlson, 28-54, to provide for an increase averaging 6% rather than 7½% for classified employees. pp. 12063-71
By Sen. Ellender, 19-63, to limit increases to employees whose salary is not over \$10,000. pp. 12071-8
By Sen. Ellender, 23-58, to eliminate legislative employees from the bill. pp. 12078-82
By Sen. Church, to confine the bill to postal workers, 22-58. pp. 12082-8
By Sen. Dirksen, 11-70, to authorize the President to adjust pay to make it comparable to that in private enterprise. pp. 12088-97

Rejected, 21-56, a motion by Rep. Ervin to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back in separate bills for (1) postal and (2) other employees. pp. 12097-101

As passed, the bill includes provisions as follows: Provides for a general increase of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the pay for Government employees. Increases salaries of the chief legal officers of departments from \$19,000 to \$20,000. Establishes the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary in HEW. Provides 5 additional supergrades in ICC.

Labor-HEW appropriation

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 63-6, with amendments the/ bill, H. R. 11390. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 12177, 12224, 12230-43

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11389, the general Government matters appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1610), and H. R. 11776, the independent offices appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1611). p. 12045

3. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, 70-5, with amendments H. R. 7634, the omnibus flood control and rivers and harbors bill (pp. 12177-224). A letter from Assistant Secretary Peterson to Sen. Bush, comparing distribution of approved installation cost for flood prevention measures with that proposed in the Uniform Cost-Sharing Act, was inserted in the Record. (pp. 12218-222). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 12224).
4. IMPORTS. Agreed to conference reports on the following bills: H. R. 9881, to extend the existing law relating to free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (p. 12225). H. R. 9322, to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool (pp. 12225-6). H. R. 9862, to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe-last roughing or for shoe-last finishing and for 3 years on casein (pp. 12226-30).
5. PUBLIC DEBT; TAXATION. Began debate on H. R. 12381, to extend for 1 year the public debt limit and the existing corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. pp. 12243-50
6. LIFE INSURANCE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 3421, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act so as to provide authority for the Commission to determine claimants if no claim is filed (S. Rept. 1609). p. 12045
7. FARM LABOR. The names of Sens. Humphrey, Hart, Douglas, McNamara, Murray, Dodd, Proxmire, Clarke, and Young of Ohio were added as cosponsors of S. 3666, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years and to amend it to provide certain safeguards for the protection of domestic agricultural workers. pp. 12051, 12252
8. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Both Houses received from the State Department a report on U. S. contributions to international organizations for the fiscal year 1959. pp. 12043, 12175

HOUSE - JUNE 17

9. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12261, the Poage farm bill to modify market adjustment and price support programs for wheat and feed grains and to provide a high-protein food distribution program. p. 12159
10. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 258 to 154, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12619. pp. 12102-59, 12170-1

Senate

[Senate proceedings continued from
p. 12101]

AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 1586, H.R. 7634.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 7634) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with amendments.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time for debate be limited to 30 minutes on amendments and an hour on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Texas whether it will be possible to take up the conference reports about which I spoke to him.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As soon as we get the bill under way.

Mr. BENNETT. Then I shall be available as soon as the bill is passed. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement was later reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That, effective during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7634) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority

and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield such time as the Senator from Oklahoma may desire to use.

Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield so that I may make an announcement?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

LABOR—HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, while the minority leader is on the floor, I ask unanimous consent that during the consideration of H.R. 11390, the Labor—Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, be limited to 30 minutes, and that debate on the bill be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, for the information of Senators on this side of the aisle, I know of no request for time, except that I propose to move to recommit the bill and to reduce the overall amount. Other than that, I know of no other motions or no amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement, reduced to writing, is as follows:

Ordered, That, effective during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to thirty minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to one hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Is it the intention to finish action on both bills tonight?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We hope to do so. That will depend on the number of amendments to be considered.

Mr. JAVITS. What is the plan for tomorrow?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is expected that the Senate will be in session tomorrow.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, what is the title of the other bill referred to by the Senator from Texas?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Labor—Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7634) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, since the approval of the last authorization bill on July 3, 1958, many favorable reports on proposed projects have been transmitted to the Congress by the Corps of Engineers.

In addition, a number of major river basin authorizations have been reduced by appropriations to a point where additional monetary authorization is urgently needed to continue construction of specific projects in the comprehensive plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes, as originally approved by the Congress. There are also several matters concerning general legislation and modification of previous project authorizations that should be considered at this time.

H.R. 7634 is a comprehensive measure to carry forward the important programs for the development and improvement of the rivers and harbors of our Nation.

The bill passed the House on July 16, 1959. As it passed the House the bill included authorization for 49 new projects and modifications having an estimated cost of \$278,310,500, and six increased basin authorizations totaling \$379 million, a total amount of \$657,310,500.

The basin authorizations included in the bill by the House were supposed to cover appropriations for 2 years, fiscal years 1961 and 1962.

The Committee on Public Works held hearings on certain projects in the House bill and on other projects which were proposed for consideration subsequent to passage of the bill by the House.

The Committee on Public Works added 85 new projects and modifications to the House bill and deleted 2 projects from the bill. This total includes five basin authorizations added and the

amounts of the six in the House bill were increased.

The estimated cost of the new projects and modifications added by the Senate is \$508,247,852, and the increase in basin authorizations is \$417,247,852, a total added by the Senate of \$925,487,552.

The basin authorizations were increased to cover appropriations for 3 years, fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963, instead of 2 years provided by the House bill. That was occasioned by reason of the fact that the House bill was passed in 1959 and provided future authorizations for 1961 and 1962. We bring the bill to the Senate now, in 1960, and of necessity have increased the amount to include requirements for fiscal 1963, in addition to 1961 and 1962, as provided for in the House bill.

The committee has added two new titles to the House bill. Title III permits the evaluation of recreational benefits in water resources project, and their use in the recognition of the economic consideration of the purposes of the project.

Title IV declares the policy of Congress that owners and tenants at public works projects of the United States shall be paid a fair and equitable sum for their property acquired and reimbursed for their actual losses and damages, and establishes a commission to study the problem.

The committee feels that the problems involved in the studies that have been completed are important, urgent, and deserve early consideration, and that further delay would have unfortunate results in retardation of projects now under construction and others needed for prosecution of the program for full development of our national water resources.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of the projects included in the bill by States, and a summary of the bill.

There being no objection, the list and summary were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

List of projects by States, H.R. 7634

ARIZONA	
(FC) Gila and Salt Rivers.....	Estimated cost \$3,300,000
ARKANSAS	
(FC) McKinney Bayou.....	346,400
(FC) Manice Bayou.....	668,400
(N) Ouachita and Black Rivers.....	43,550,000
(FC) Village Creek, White River, and Mayberry levee districts.....	1,322,000
(MP) White River Basin.....	50,000,000
(FC) Bank protection at Garland City.....	1,750,000
CALIFORNIA	
(FS) Atherton Creek.....	
(N) Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor.....	1,768,000
(FC) Los Angeles County F.C. project.....	32,000,000
(MP) Merced River.....	12,000,000
(FC) Mojave River.....	3,070,000
(MP) Mokelumne River.....	10,000,000
(N) Monterey Harbor and Bay.....	3,989,000
(N) Noyo Harbor.....	370,000
(BE) Orange County.....	256,000

List of projects by States, H.R. 7634—Con.

Estimated cost	
(FC) Sacramento River.....	\$14,240,000
(FS) Streams in Marin County.....	
(FC) Tachevah Creek.....	1,658,000
(FC) Walnut Creek.....	17,980,000
(FS) Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks.....	
CONNECTICUT	
(FC) Farmington River.....	12,052,000
(FC) Naugatuck River.....	10,230,000
(HFP) Pawcatuck.....	409,000
(HFP) Stamford.....	3,030,000
(FC) West Thompson Reservoir.....	4,010,000
DELAWARE	
(N) Wilmington Harbor.....	351,000
FLORIDA	
(N) Bakers Haulover inlet.....	239,000
(FC) Central and southern Florida.....	23,000,000
(NS) Channel, Avalon to Escambia Bay.....	
(NS) Channel, Santa Rosa to gulf.....	
(N) Everglades Harbor.....	117,200
(N) Gulf coast shrimp boat harbors.....	373,000
(FC) Herbert Hoover dike, name.....	
(BE) Key West.....	231,200
(N) Land transfer.....	
(N) Little Pass.....	104,000
(N) Miami Harbor.....	3,818,000
(FC) Nicodemus Slough.....	318,000
(N) Palm Beach.....	4,980,000
(FS) Phillipi Creek.....	
(FS) Pithlachascotee River, et al.....	
(N) St. Marks River.....	1,711,000
HAWAII	
(N) Kahului Harbor.....	944,500
(NS) Kahaluu.....	
(FS) Lava barriers, Island of Hawaii.....	
(NS) Maalaea Bay area.....	
(HFP) Hilo Harbor seawall.....	7,000,000
ILLINOIS	
(N) Illinois Waterway, dup. docks.....	114,652,000
INDIANA	
(N) Calumet Harbor.....	5,240,000
(N) Indiana Harbor.....	974,000
IOWA	
(FC) Coralville Reservoir bridge.....	1,180,000
(N) Decatur Bend Lake.....	155,000
(N) Dubuque Harbor.....	38,000
(FC) Upper Mississippi River Basin.....	12,000,000
KANSAS	
(MP) Willson Dam and Reservoir.....	18,081,000
KENTUCKY	
(MP) Barkley Dam and Reservoir.....	146,000,000
(MP) Laurel River.....	21,900,000
(GC) Little Sandy River.....	11,900,000
(FC) Lynn Camp Creek.....	645,000
LOUISIANA	
(N) Bayou Lafourche and Lafourche jump.....	4,664,000
(N) Bayou Petit Anse, Tigre, and Carlin.....	106,000
(N) Calcasieu River and Pass.....	16,992,000
(FC) East Point levee.....	273,000
(N) Freshwater Bayou.....	7,485,000
(NS) Lake Ponchartrain.....	

List of projects by States, H.R. 7634—Con.

MAINE	
Estimated cost	
(NS) Calf Island-Rogue Island Bluffs to Seawall Point.....	
(N) Eastpoint Harbor.....	\$595,000
(FS) Ogunquit, et al. coastal areas.....	
(N) Pepperell Cove.....	170,000
(NS) Prospect Harbor.....	
(N) South Bristol Harbor.....	97,000
(N) Southwest Harbor.....	240,000
(N) Stonington Harbor.....	198,000
(N) Wells Harbor.....	340,000
(N) York Harbor.....	391,000
MARYLAND	
(FS) Patuxent River.....	
MASSACHUSETTS	
(BE) Cape Cod Canal to Provincetown.....	178,000
(FC) Chicopee River.....	5,180,000
(N) Conituit Harbor.....	320,000
(NS) Eel Pond at Menauhant.....	
(NS) Green Harbor at Marshfield.....	
(NS) Nauset Harbor.....	
(BE) Pemberton Point to Cape Cod Canal.....	139,300
(NS) Pleasant Bay.....	
(BE) Wessagusset Beach, Weymouth.....	132,000
(FC) Westfield River.....	3,240,000
MICHIGAN	
(NS) Bay de Noc.....	
(N) Manistee Harbor.....	1,735,000
(N) Marquette Harbor.....	236,000
(N) Menominee Harbor.....	715,000
(N) Presque Isle Harbor.....	215,300
(N) Trenton Shannel, Detroit River.....	8,570,000
MINNESOTA	
(N) Duluth-Superior Harbor, entrance channels.....	2,364,000
(N) Duluth-Superior Harbor, interior channels.....	2,513,000
(FC) Marshall.....	2,252,000
(N) Red Wing Harbor.....	170,400
(N) Two Harbors.....	162,000
MISSISSIPPI	
(N) Biloxi Harbor.....	328,000
(N) Natchez Harbor.....	350,000
(N) Pascagoula Harbor.....	Main.
(N) Mississippi River Channel.....	50,000,000
(FC) Pearl River.....	3,609,000
MISSOURI	
(MP) Missouri River Basin, all States in Basin: Corps of Engineers.....	207,000,000
Bureau of Reclamation.....	60,000,000
NEBRASKA	
(FC) Gering and Mitchell Valleys, mod.....	
NEVADA	
(FC) Gleason Creek.....	450,000
(FC) Las Vegas Wash.....	13,410,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
(N) Rye Harbor.....	238,000
NEW JERSEY	
(BE) Atlantic coast, Barnegat inlet to Cape May Canal.....	1,714,000
NEW MEXICO	
(MP) Rio Grande.....	58,300,000

the project or having primary responsibility for furnishing Federal financial assistance for the construction of the project.

"(c) On and after the effective date of this section, no Federal agency shall incur any obligation for first cost except planning, design, and acquisition of water rights for a project or provide financial assistance for a project unless a State or, at the discretion of the responsible Federal official, one or more other non-Federal entities shall have entered, in advance, into an agreement satisfactory to said responsible Federal official to fulfill the requirements for operation and maintenance under subsection (d) of this section and to assume at least 30 per centum of the first cost of the completed project allocated to the production of flood control or flood prevention benefits, payable as construction proceeds or pursuant to a contract providing for repayment with interest within 50 years, except that (1) the actual cost or fair market value, as determined or approved by the responsible Federal official, of such lands, easements, rights-of-way, and work performed or services rendered prior to completion of construction of the project which are furnished, or required by law to be furnished, by a non-Federal entity shall be included in the share of the first cost to be borne by the non-Federal entity, and (2) where a project provides flood control or flood prevention benefits that are widely dispersed over a large geographic area, non-Federal entities shall be required to bear at least 30 per centum of the share of the first cost attributable only to significant flood control or flood prevention benefits which accrue to identifiable groups or beneficiaries. In the event that non-Federal entities other than a State do not enter into the agreements required by this subsection, no obligation may be incurred for first costs except planning, design, and acquisition of water rights unless a State shall enter into such contractual arrangements with the responsible Federal official.

"(d) The operation and maintenance of any project coming within the purview of this section shall be the responsibility of the non-Federal entity or entities bearing the non-Federal share of the first cost thereof under the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, or of any group of beneficiaries that the responsible Federal official deems appropriate in accordance with existing statutory requirements except that (1) the flood control beneficiaries shall bear, in any case, their share of the costs of operation and maintenance, and (2) if the responsible Federal official finds that operation and maintenance of any such project by the Federal Government would be in the public interest, such official may arrange for operation and maintenance by the Federal Government if such non-Federal entity or entities agree to bear the cost thereof. Where a project provides flood control or flood prevention benefits that are widely dispersed over a large geographic area, the non-Federal entity or entities shall bear that portion of the costs of operation and maintenance which the responsible Federal official determines to be equitable on the basis of the proportion of flood control or flood prevention benefits accruing to such non-Federal entities in relation to the total flood control or flood prevention benefits produced by the project.

"(e) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify any provisions of existing laws except the cost-sharing provisions thereof, nor to apply to any existing project or to any project determined by the responsible Federal official to be under contract or construction as of the effective date of this section, except that the duties, responsibilities, and financial obligations of non-Federal entities under the cost-sharing

provisions of existing laws shall not be diminished by the provisions of this section.

"(f) This section may be cited as the 'Uniform Cost-Sharing Act for Flood Control and Flood Prevention'.

"On page 15, line 11, strike 'SEC. 205' and insert in lieu thereof 'SEC. 206.'"

EXHIBIT 3

APRIL 12, 1960.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Works
Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: I respectfully request that your subcommittee support the inclusion in the public works appropriation bill of certain projects important to continued forward progress in the flood protection program for Connecticut and New England, as well as an item of \$750,000 for the improvement of Bridgeport harbor.

Connecticut flood protection projects included in the budget submitted by the Corps of Engineers, and the amounts recommended by the Corps, include: Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir, Torrington, \$1 million; Mad River Reservoir, Winsted, \$870,000; Thomaston Reservoir, \$1,547,000; and East Branch Reservoir, Torrington (new planning start), \$150,000.

Additionally, we in Connecticut have strong interest in orderly continuation of the hurricane studies authorized by Public Law 71, 84th Congress, budgeted for \$850,000; and in the small projects program authorized by Public Law 685, 85th Congress, budgeted for \$2,000,000, as well as in the dams to our north in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont which contribute generally to the protection of the New England region as well as to that of our own State.

Pending in the Senate Committee on Public Works is H.R. 7634, the public works authorization bill, in which a number of Connecticut projects are eligible for inclusion. Already fully documented are:

Hurricane protection project for Stamford, Connecticut. House Document No. 210, 86th Congress, 1st session. Benefit-to-cost ratio, 1.5 to 1.0.

Hurricane protection project for Pawcatuck, Conn. House Document No. 212, 86th Congress, 1st session. Benefit-to-cost ratio, 2.1 to 1.0.

West Thompson, Conn., flood control dam and reservoir, Senate Document No. 41, 86th Congress, first session. Benefit-to-cost ratio, 1.3 to 1.0.

Additional flood protection for the lower Naugatuck River Valley, consisting of four dams and reservoirs for flood control, on Northfield Brook, Branch Brook, Hancock Brook and Hop Brook. House Document No. 372, 86th Congress, 2d session. Benefit-to-cost ratios ranging between 1.7 to 1.0 and 2.0 to 1.0.

I am hopeful that certain additional projects will be fully processed and documented before the Senate is ready to act on H.R. 7634. These include a local protection plan for Ansonia-Derby in the Naugatuck River Valley, and two projects in the Farmington River Valley, a flood control reservoir on Sucker Brook and a dual purpose reservoir for flood control and water storage at Colebrook.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will request the Corps of Engineers to submit estimates of the amount of planning funds which could profitably be employed on all the above listed projects, not presently in the budget, in the coming fiscal year. In the event these projects are approved by the Congress, I am hopeful that your Subcommittee will support the necessary appropriations to accomplish the planning recommended by the Corps, either in the pending appropriations bill or a supplemental bill to be considered later.

With appreciation for your consideration and for the work you have already done in support to flood control for my State and region, I am,

Cordially yours,

PRESCOTT BUSH.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, it is with some sense of regret that I must oppose the omnibus public works authorization bill as it was reported to the Senate. The regret arises because I have always supported sound, carefully planned projects which meet all of the requirements of Federal law and have gone through the required procedural steps. It is likewise regrettable that I must oppose a bill which contains a sound, worthwhile project in my own State, the \$6,060,000 Little Dell Dam and Reservoir near Salt Lake City, Utah.

I have worked, ever since the serious 1952 floods, to obtain protection for the several important areas of Salt Lake City which received costly flood damage. Thus, the project in the omnibus bill culminates nearly 8 years of work on my part. The dam would create a reservoir with a gross storage capacity of 8,000 acre-feet. It would not only be of great value in controlling floods from Parleys and Emigration Canyons, but it would also add 1 billion gallons yearly to Salt Lake City's water supply. Moreover, the project plan calls for a much higher degree of local participation than is usual, 36.5 percent of the total cost, plus another \$341,000 for land, rights-of-way, and highway relocation. It is a much needed and meritorious project.

However, I cannot in good conscience vote for an omnibus bill, even though it contains many good projects, which is so loaded down with unsupportable projects as is H.R. 7634 now being considered by the Senate. In fact, the bill is worse than the omnibus bill vetoed by the President in 1958.

There are 12 projects tacked onto this year's omnibus bill, with a total Federal cost of \$150.5 million, to which the administration objects for substantive reasons. There have been no project reports whatever from the administration on 10 projects having a total cost of \$80.8 million. I cannot feel too sad about opposing these 10 projects since the Little Dell project was in precisely the same fix in 1958, and was therefore not authorized. In addition, there are 24 projects included in the bill, costing \$186.1 million, on which there is inadequate cost sharing by local participants. Thus, there are 45 objectionable projects, costing \$417.4 million, that have been loaded onto the omnibus bill.

Since the President vetoed a public works bill just 2 years ago which had 30 objectionable projects, costing \$350.9 million, it seems fair to observe that the sponsors of this year's bill are inviting yet another veto. Some of them may

even prefer a political issue this fall to a good bill.

It is tragic that 80 good projects in the bill should be jeopardized and held hostage by 45 bad ones. It is just this type of bill which triggers the charge of "pork-barrel" against flood-control legislation, and with considerable justification. Unfortunately the pork-barrel label sticks to the good projects as well.

TITLE III. NONREIMBURSABLE RECREATION COSTS

Title III of H.R. 7634 would authorize a nonreimbursable allocation to recreation of up to 10 percent of the total costs of new Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects, with an additional allocation if recreation is found to have national significance. While I have supported some Federal participation in this area, it is premature to enact widesweeping recreation legislation of this nature since the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission created by Congress will not complete its study until next year. It is pointless to create a commission to study recreation, and then preempt the entire area with legislation.

The bill provides that recreation benefits shall be based on a formula giving a minimum value of 50 cents per visitor-day. It is of doubtful wisdom to freeze such a formula into law. Moreover, the bill does not provide for local financial participation in recreation costs. If the benefits are local, at least a significant portion of the costs should be borne by State or local government.

For all of these reasons, I feel that I must vote against the bill unless it is amended to correct the many weaknesses that I have cited.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all time on the bill yielded back?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield back my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the bill has been yielded back.

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LUSK], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LUSK] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] would each vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE]. If present and voting the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 70, nays 5, as follows:

[No. 230]		
YEAS—70		
Aiken	Gore	Mansfield
Allott	Green	Martin
Anderson	Gruening	Monroney
Beall	Hart	Morton
Bible	Hartke	Moss
Bridges	Hayden	Muskie
Brunsdale	Hill	Pastore
Bush	Holland	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Humphrey	Proxmire
Cannon	Jackson	Randolph
Carlson	Javits	Robertson
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Church	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Clark	Jordan	Smathers
Cooper	Keating	Smith
Curtis	Kerr	Sparkman
Dodd	Kuchel	Symington
Douglas	Lausche	Talmadge
Dworshak	Long, Hawaii	Wiley
Eastland	Long, La.	Williams, N.J.
Ellender	McCarthy	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	McClean	Young, Ohio
Fong	McGee	
Frear	Magnuson	

NAYS—5

Bennett	Goldwater	Williams, Del.
Dirksen	Thurmond	

NOT VOTING—25

Bartlett	Fulbright	Mundt
Butler	Hennings	Murray
Byrd, Va.	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Hruska	Russell
Carroll	Kefauver	Schoeppe
Case, N.J.	Kennedy	Stennis
Chavez	Lusk	Yarborough
Cotton	McNamara	
Engle	Morse	

So the bill (H.R. 7634) was passed.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments to H.R. 7634 and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KERR, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. COOPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 7634, as passed by the Senate, be printed, with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 9883) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President *pro tempore*.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1639, H.R. 11390.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriation for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage of the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

to let some other Senator serve. That has been done before. Other Senators, such as my distinguished friend from Oklahoma and my distinguished friend from Delaware, have yielded to allow me to serve on conference committees. Likewise, on occasion I have yielded the privilege to some other Senator.

I would be willing to yield and to let my distinguished friend from Indiana serve on the conference committee and make an attempt to sustain his position. It is obvious that no one tried to do so this time. No Senator tried to sustain the position of the Senator from Indiana.

As a body which has succeeded in having the Senate's position sustained only one time by a majority vote, we do not amount to much.

Our distinguished friends on the Republican side of the aisle—I am sorry that my distinguished friend from Utah has disappeared—

Mr. BENNETT. I am present.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I regret to say that I looked at the Senator's seat and he was not in his seat, but he is in the Chamber. He moved.

Mr. President, the Senator moved to eliminate the Senate amendment, and to strike out everything—to strike out the dividend credit, and strike out the welfare amendment—before we even discussed them, and before the House conferees were officially named.

I regret that the Senate has so declined in stature that we do not amount to much. Senators say, "Gentlemen, the House will not agree to this. Do not try to sustain this amendment, for it is a waste of time."

I am inclined to think the Senate is still a coequal body. I should like to see the day come when a Senator, elected for 6 years, will be in a position to contribute his judgment and his wisdom in the consideration of some action which might otherwise be taken in an immature manner, as the result of the will of the electorate, in the short-range view.

My good friend from Indiana made a fine presentation before the Committee on Finance. I thought it was a successful one. I tried to defeat the amendment, but I think the amendment should be considered.

Senators should not come back from conference and say, "We did not even try. There was not a single vote among the Senate conferees, even on the first ballot."

That course of action got rid of grandma. The motion was made to get rid of grandma, even before the House conferees were named.

Mr. President, I say we ought to confer with the House conferees, and we ought to see if we can reach some understanding. Perhaps the Senator from Indiana is correct about the amendment. I suggest that the conference report should have been rejected.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, circumstances prompt me to make a few brief remarks.

I was on the conference committee referred to, on the bill which was the subject of the conference report. My position was in favor of the position of the Senator from Indiana.

The amendment was discussed by the Senate conferees at great length. I am not definitely certain as to the details of what happened at the meeting. It occurs to me that the Senator from Louisiana has given us the correct picture with reference to some delay in the conference, due to the fact that the House conferees either were late in arriving or, after they came, had to leave for some time for some reason. Exactly what the reason was, I do not remember.

The Senate conferees talked about the bill for a period of time, between 30 minutes and an hour. There was considerable division among the Senate conferees. I am not positive that a formal vote was not taken, but I do not believe it was.

I am positive that there was considerable discussion. A considerable exchange of views took place among the conferees. It was only after the discussion had continued for a considerable period of time that a decision was reached by the Senate conferees, which was the basis of the agreement with the House.

Even so, Mr. President, the Senate conferees obtained concessions from the House conferees.

The language in the conference report is not the same as that which was in the bill when it was passed by the House, nor is it the same as that which was in the bill when it was passed by the Senate. The language in the conference report represented what the Senate conferees believed to be a compromise between the language in the bill as passed by the House and that in the bill as passed by the Senate.

There is no Member of the Senate for whom I have greater esteem, respect, and affection than I have for the Senator from Indiana. In addition, I agreed with his viewpoint. Had I been the one who alone cast the vote, the conference report would have come back more nearly in accordance with the amendment which he offered. I have found in my experience in the Senate, both in its committees and in conferences, that men do not accept my position and view on matters nearly as often as I sincerely feel that wisdom would indicate they should.

I have some gratification in the belief that in a situation in which great differences of opinion seemed to prevail, as time was consumed, discussions were had, and negotiations were entered into, my impression of the differences of opinion that existed at the beginning of the meeting was reinforced by subsequent discussions and the statements of others present. I have often found that in order to secure something which either the Senate, a committee, or a conference committee could accept, concessions must be made, in the spirit of a wholesome attitude and desire to resolve differences and reach a conclusion.

My great friend from Louisiana is one of the most eloquent and persuasive men I know. When he is serious, I can imagine the voice and vigor of a Daniel Webster as he launches into the presentation of a viewpoint, either on the attack or on the defense. When he is disposed to do

so, he can put on a performance as entrancing and attractive as that of a Thespian on the American stage, presenting either drama, comedy, or a mixture of the two. He delights me as I listen to him. He persuades me as he talks. But I believe in his own mind he is aware of the fact that the differences that existed between the House version and the Senate version of the bill were resolved in a spirit of respectful devotion on the part of the conferees from both Houses. Certainly, in my judgment, there was no absence of desire on the part of the Senate conferees to return to the Senate a good account of their stewardship and a conference report corresponding as nearly as possible to the position of the Senate.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield for a question.

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is there available a copy of the conference report so that we might compare its language with the language of the bill as passed by the Senate?

Mr. BENNETT. No, but I can obtain a copy.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is it not part of the proceedings?

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from New Mexico was not in the room when the Senator from Utah presented the conference report. I will send to the cloak room for a copy.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thought I was in the Senate Chamber. I was here during the presentation of the entire series of conference reports that were presented by the able Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. I am sorry.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KERR. A mistake on the part of the Senate this evening as to who or who was not present is not without precedent.

Mr. BENNETT. I appreciate the comment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The report has not been printed. I have a photostatic copy of it before me, which I will be glad to offer for printing in the RECORD. In the meantime, I shall be glad to hand it to my friend from New Mexico, so that he may see it.

Mr. AIKEN. May we have the report read?

Mr. BENNETT. May the Senator from Utah take a moment to explain the situation? The House bill suspended the duty on all casein without exception.

The Senate version retained the duty on edible casein imported for human food or for conversion to such use.

There was another difference between the bills, but this is the only difference with respect to which there was a dispute.

The question of determining what is meant by casein imported for human food or for conversion to such use occupied much of the discussion when the bill was before the Senate, and the problem still remained when we went to conference.

In the meantime, while studying the problem, it became evident that prac-

tically all—I think I might be safe in saying all—casein that is used for human food is first transformed into a form called caseinate. The difference between casein and caseinate is that casein is not soluble in water, so it could not be put in food which is to be cooked in water. Caseinate is casein made soluble so that it can be used in human food.

The conference retained the tariff on caseinate, which is all imported casein that goes into human food. Theoretically, all casein could be put into human food but, as I say, in order to use it practically, it must be transformed.

We faced this problem. There are between 11 and 15 million pounds of edible casein as caseinate consumed for human food in the United States every year. We cannot get any closer than that to the figure because the caseinate which has been imported up to the present time is considered to be just the same as casein, and nobody has attempted to separate the two forms.

However, in July of last year the Tariff Commission made a test run, and in that year each month 7,694,000 pounds of casein were imported, of which 511,000 pounds was marked "caseinate," or "edible casein." This amounted to 8 percent of the casein imported.

A study has been made of the relative amount of imported caseinate used in the United States as compared to the domestically produced caseinate.

The estimate is that between 50 and 60 percent of all the caseinate—that is, soluble casein—consumed in the United States is manufactured abroad and shipped into the United States in its finished form. The compromise arrived at by the conference applied the 2¾-percent tariff to all edible casein imported in soluble form. This amounts to 92 percent of the edible casein that comes in. I suppose that if the Senate had stuck to the broadest interpretation of the amendment it adopted it would be forced to apply this rule to the better grades of nonedible casein, because they could be transformed in this country into caseinate, and some of them are. That is the problem when we look at it from the domestic point of view. More than 50 percent of the caseinate is now manufactured abroad. Less than 50 percent is manufactured in this country from the better grades of casein imported from abroad.

We have given protection to more than 50 percent of what can be defined as edible casein. That is a fairly good compromise with the position of the House, which gave no protection. I do not believe that the Senate conferees deserted the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. Instead, I believe we made it practical to apply it and enforce it. If I were a customs officer, I do not know how I could tell whether a shipment of casein coming in from abroad would at some time in the future be transformed into caseinate or would be left as casein. On that basis I believe the Senate conferees did a pretty good job. I do not believe we deserted the position of the Senator from Indiana.

We will provide tariff protection against the importation of a material

which represents 92 percent of the obviously edible casein, and against a product which has already taken more than 50 percent of our market.

Mr. President, I hope that with this limited explanation the Senate will continue to support the conference report.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of H.R. 11390, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill, H.R. 11390, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations totals \$4,484,088,931, an increase of \$300,066,200 over the amount of the bill as passed by the House; an increase of \$418,806,450 over the appropriations for fiscal year 1960; and an increase of \$463,866,950 over the budget estimates for fiscal year 1961. A large portion of it is for social security.

It should be pointed out right here that the budget estimates presented to the Congress contemplated severe reductions under the 1960 Act in some of the programs—a \$60 million reduction was proposed for grants for hospital construction; \$25 million for grants to States for waste treatment works construction; \$5 million for grants for construction of health research facilities; \$2 million for the vocational education program; and \$87 million under the estimated entitlements under Public Laws 815 and 874 to provide assistance to the federally impacted school areas. These reductions enumerated total \$179 million. Each of these programs has had the strong bipartisan support of the Congress over the years and I am sure there existed little expectation in any quarter that the Congress would concur in the proposed reductions.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5 million for grants to States for the administration of the employment security program under the Labor Department. These funds come not out of the general fund of the Treasury but are derived from the earmarked revenue collections under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

The committee added \$150,000 for plans and specifications for a combined pharmacological laboratory and animal building for the Food and Drug Administration. While we had received a preliminary estimate of total cost of a building amounting to \$2,045,000, the committee felt that not enough preparation and consideration had been given to the plan and insists that every effort be made first to secure existing governmental space which might be renovated for the purpose. It also expects every consideration be given to the quartering of several dogs in a single pen, rather than one per pen as contemplated

by the Food and Drug Administration, and whether air-conditioning is essential for the dog pens, rather than adequate ventilation.

The committee added \$7,362,000 for payments to school districts, fiscal year 1959, to permit the payment of full entitlements to each school district under Public Law 874. The Senate had voted this amount in the second supplemental appropriation bill earlier this year but the amendment was not agreed to in conference.

For the defense educational activities the committee provided an additional \$2,050,000 for language institutes under title VI of the National Defense Education Act. This will provide the full amount authorized, \$7,250,000, for the language institutes.

For the vocational rehabilitation program the committee added \$4 million. When Congress rewrote the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in 1954 the evidence suggested 200,000 rehabilitants annually within 5 years. But the goal was not, and has not yet, been attained. In 1959 the number of rehabilitants was 80,000; in 1960 the estimate is 88,000, and for 1961, the estimate is 93,000. The committee added \$3 million for grants to States under section 2 of the act to permit the full matching by the Federal Government in a number of additional States. One million dollars was added for additional research and training.

The committee recommends increases of approximately \$281 million for the Public Health Service, of which \$209 million is for the National Institutes of Health; \$61 million is for hospitals, nursing homes, chronic disease facilities, and health facilities construction grants; \$5 million is for grants for construction of health research facilities; \$1 million is for the acceleration of the building of community water and sanitation facilities on the Indian reservations; \$1 million is for environmental health activities, of which \$500,000 is earmarked for the training of radiation health specialists and \$500,000 for the initiation of a study leading to the development of a plan for controlling and preventing pollution in and around the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes and the Illinois Waterway. We also added \$500,000 for grants to States for the control of tuberculosis to make available for the purpose the same amount as is available during the current fiscal year, \$4 million; and \$600,000 for venereal disease control, of which \$300,000 is for grants to States to make available the same amount, \$2,400,000, as is available this year, and \$300,000 for research in the diseases, in the light of a 50-percent increase in incidence of the diseases in the past year. Sundry other small increases were voted in the Public Health Service.

I want to say, Mr. President, that the distinguished Senator from Mississippi is absent on important business but he wholeheartedly supports the programs for grants to the States, for medical research and all the programs in the bill. No member of the Appropriations Committee has labored more faithfully or contributed more to the bill and its many

programs than has the Senator from Mississippi.

I am glad that within the framework of the increases in appropriations of the Institutes of Health, great emphasis has been placed on the expansion of the training programs. It is particularly appropriate at this time to provide this emphasis because the training of specialized medical investigators is the broad base on which the whole research program rests.

I trust that it is clear to the Public Health Service from the comments in our report on the bill that these expanded training programs are to remain in the administrative jurisdiction of the respective Institutes of Health. In neurology and blindness, particularly training in the basic sciences relating to the nervous system, the training of clinical teachers and investigators and the program of career teacher investigators are to stay in the administrative control of the Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The committee added \$30,000 for Galaudet College, the only college for the deaf in the world, to restore the full amount estimated for the athletic field.

The committee restored the \$187,600 disallowed by the House for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the \$32,500 disallowed by the House for the National Mediation Board.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, that the bill as so amended be considered as original text for purpose of amendment, and that no point of order against any amendment shall have been waived by the granting of this request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, on behalf of the senior and junior Senators from Ohio, the senior and junior Senators from Vermont, the senior and junior Senators from Michigan, the senior and junior Senators from New York, and my senior colleague and myself, I should like to direct several questions to the Senator from Alabama on this issue.

Was it the intention of the committee by this bill or by the committee report to authorize either additional diversions of a thousand cubic feet per second or any other additional diversion from Lake Michigan in connection with the study by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare?

Mr. HILL. It was not the intent, in connection with any appropriation in the bill or any language in the report to authorize any additional diversion in any way whatsoever. The only respect in which the bill deals with this water is to follow the suggestion of the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare take immediate steps to provide the required study on the matter of water pollution.

We have no thought or idea or intent with reference to any diversion, in any way whatsoever. What is proposed is simply a study looking to the prevention and control of water pollution.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Representative YATES and Representative O'BRIEN testified before the Senator's committee that the authorization for such a study as is contemplated in the bill should include an authorization for the diversion of an additional thousand cubic feet per second. I desire to quote from page 1018 of the hearings the following statement by Representative YATES:

This study, Mr. Chairman, also asks that as part of the study the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Army, be authorized to divert an additional 1,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan for the purposes of the study for a period of 1 year and no more.

These Representatives testified to that effect; did they not?

Mr. HILL. They testified, and they asked for a \$12 million appropriation. We did not give them any of the \$12 million appropriation for any diversion, and we have no intent, no purpose, and no language in the bill to provide for any diversion. The amount provided is solely for a study looking toward the control and prevention of water pollution.

Mr. PROXMIRE. One final question: In the Senator's opinion, can section 2 of the Water Pollution Act of 1956—Public Law 660, 84th Congress—which, I understand, is the authorizing basis for the appropriation, be construed in any way, in connection with the appropriation, to authorize an additional diversion of 1,000 cubic feet or any other amount?

Mr. HILL. No. That act deals only with the matter of water pollution and has nothing to do with the diversion of water.

Section 2, as I think it is clear from a reading of the language, simply authorizes funds looking to the control and prevention of water pollution. It provides no authority with reference to any water diversion.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Was that the full intention of the committee when they included this committee amendment?

Mr. HILL. The intention was to provide for a study looking to the prevention and control of water pollution, not water diversion.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield further?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It was the purpose of Representative YATES, Representative O'BRIEN, and the senior Senator from Illinois to be of assistance to all the States and cities along the shores of the Great Lakes. Especially, we wanted to be of service to Milwaukee, because Milwaukee has been polluting the waters of Lake Michigan very badly by dumping its effluent and untreated sewage into Lake Michigan, with the result that miles of the Milwaukee beaches have been closed to swimming. As a matter of fact, this is true of all the cities along the Great Lakes.

Chicago is the only city where there is free bathing in the summertime. That is because we do not send our effluent into the lake.

I do not wish to revive the old battle here, but it is a matter of record, that what the State of Wisconsin and the State of Michigan, and also, I am sorry to say, the State of New York, and the State of Vermont, are trying to do is to compel Chicago to follow the very unsanitary, unhygienic, unesthetic practices of Milwaukee and other cities, and to dump its effluent into the lake.

We believe this subject should be studied. We had hoped that the committee would permit experimental diversion. As a part of that study, we greatly regret that the diversion is not included. But we hope experience will convince the States which have adopted such unsanitary practices, and which seem resolved to compel Chicago to do likewise, to change their ways, and that in the future we may be able to cooperate.

The city of Chicago will be very glad to cooperate and very glad to furnish engineers to go up and tell Milwaukee how to go about handling its effluent in a more sanitary fashion. We will be very glad to do the same for Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities, so as to be of assistance to them.

I think this action could be the beginning of a new day, provided those cities cease their reprisals and cease the attitude of hostility which they now have.

Mr. HILL. It is the hope of the committee that the proposed study of water pollution will be beneficial to all parties concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I should like to have action taken on my request.

Mr. WILEY. I shall take only a minute.

Mr. HILL. Very well.

Mr. WILEY. In connection with the question that has been asked, I read from the testimony of Arthur S. Fleming, in which he said—

Mr. HILL. On what page?

Mr. WILEY. On page 166 of the hearings on water diversion from Lake Michigan:

We believe that a study of the sanitary problems of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago would be feasible without an increase in diversion. From this point of view of water pollution control additional diversion over the amount now authorized is not absolutely necessary for completion of a satisfactory study.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, in connection with the question asked by my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] to have placed in the RECORD section 2 of the statute which was referred to.

There being no objection, section 2 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Joint investigations

SEC. 2. The Surgeon General shall, after careful investigation, and in cooperation with other Federal agencies, with State water pollution control agencies and interstate

agencies, and with the municipalities and industries involved, prepare or develop comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of interstate waters and tributaries thereof and improving the sanitary condition of surface and underground waters. In the development of such comprehensive programs due regard shall be given to the improvements which are necessary to conserve such waters for public water supplies, propagation of fish and aquatic life and wildlife, recreational purposes, and agricultural, industrial, and other legitimate uses. For the purpose of this section, the Surgeon General is authorized to make joint investigations with any such agencies of the condition of any waters in any State or States, and of the discharges of any sewage, industrial wastes, or substance which may adversely affect such waters.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the matter of the diversion of water under the Constitution is a question, as I believe the Senator realizes, of navigation, and nothing else. Under the Constitution, water may be transferred for the purposes of navigation.

However, I am particularly interested in placing in the RECORD at this point, from page 164, the statement of Woodbury Willoughby, Director of the Office of British Commonwealth and the Northern European Affairs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF WOODBURY WILLOUGHBY, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND NORTHERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

H.R. 1 authorizes the withdrawal of water from the Great Lakes Basin at Chicago and thus must be considered in relation to the rights of Canada as a corparian in the waters of that basin. The Department, in the interest of maintaining harmonious relations with that country, has traditionally sought its views on proposals of this type.

This committee has previously been furnished with the texts of the recent communications exchanged with the Canadian Government regarding its views on H.R. 1, and will have noted the protest registered by that Government against implementation of the proposals contained in the bill. I should be glad to submit a copy at this time for insertion in the record.

The most recent Canadian aide memoire, dated February 20, 1959, expresses the opinion that any authorization for an additional diversion from Lake Michigan at Chicago would be incompatible with the arrangements for the St. Lawrence Seaway and power development, and with the Niagara Treaty of 1950, and would be prejudicial to navigation and power development which these mutual arrangements were designed to improve and facilitate.

Neither the Niagara Treaty nor the International Joint Commission Orders relating to the development of power by the United States and Canada in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, place any specific limitation upon diversions of the type authorized by H.R. 1. Nevertheless, the Department is not in a position to question the Canadian position that an additional withdrawal of water from the Great Lakes Basin such as that under consideration would affect adversely Canadian navigation and power interests in the Great Lakes, their connecting channels and the St. Lawrence River.

I understand that estimates have been furnished to the Congress by the U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers as to the extent of the damage that would be suffered by downstream hydroelectric interests on both sides of the boundary in the event that the present proposal is enacted. It is noted that H.R. 1 provides no means by which injured parties may be compensated.

In view of the foregoing, the Department believes that enactment of H.R. 1 would adversely affect our relations with a friendly foreign government. Therefore, it is unable to support this legislation.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the purpose is to show that the parliamentarians agreed with the attitude of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama will state it.

Mr. HILL. To whose time are the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin being charged? As the Senator from Wisconsin knows, the time is limited.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we not have the request of the Senator from Alabama acted upon? Then I will yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses", on page 2, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "including payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and for publications available only upon that basis or available at reduced price on pre-publication orders; and purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);".

On page 2, after line 16, to insert:

"WORKING CAPITAL FUND

"The paragraph under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 210) is amended to read as follows:

"Working capital fund: There is hereby established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: *Provided*, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment."

Under the subhead "Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Activities—Salaries and Expenses", on page 3, line 19, after "1959", to strike out "including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a);".

Under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Standards—Salaries and Expenses", on page 4, line 19, after the word "exhibits", to strike out "and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards".

Under the subhead "Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration", on page 6, line 18, after the word "Board", to insert "including conveyance by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the United States of title to the land on which such building is to be situated", and on page 7, line 1, after "(68 Stat. 1130)", to strike out "\$320,819,000" and insert "\$325,819,000".

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program", on page 10, line 7, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$1,344,100" and insert "\$1,404,100".

Under the subhead "Wage and Hour Division—Salaries and Expenses", on page 13, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division,".

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare", on page 14, after line 5, to insert:

"PHARMACOLOGICAL-ANIMAL LABORATORY BUILDING

"For plans and specifications for a special pharmacological-animal laboratory for the Food and Drug Administration, \$150,000."

Under the subhead "Office of Education—Promotion and Further Development of Vocational Education", on page 16, line 20, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That the appointment to the States under section 3(a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*."

Under the subhead "Grants for Library Services", on page 17, after line 8, to strike out:

"For grants to the States, under allotments for the current and prior fiscal year, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended."

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

"For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000."

Under the subhead "Payments to School Districts", on page 17, after line 15, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Payments to school districts', fiscal year 1959, \$7,362,000."

Under the subhead "Defense Educational Activities", on page 18, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$171,000,000" and insert "\$173,050,000", and in line 26, after the word "counseling", to insert a colon and "Provided, That allotments to States under titles II and III of such Act shall be on the basis of the respective maximum amounts authorized to be appropriated in such titles: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, allotments under title III of said Act for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling of facilities and for grants to States for supervisory and other services, shall be made in such manner as to extend the benefits thereof to the State of Hawaii on the basis of equality with the other States".

On page 19, after line 17, to insert:

"Grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans, and payments under all titles of the National Defense Education Act, for the first quarter

of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation for the same purpose for that fiscal year."

Under the subhead "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation—Grants to States", on page 21, line 11, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$54,500,000" and insert "\$57,500,000"; in line 12, after the word "which", to strike out "\$53,000,000" and insert "\$56,000,000"; in line 17, after the word "of", to strike out "\$63,000,000" and insert "\$77,000,000"; and in line 19, after the word "year", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, allotments under section 2 of the said Act shall be made in such manner as to extend the benefits of such section to the State of Hawaii on the basis of equality with other States."

Under the subhead "Research and Training", on page 22, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "For research, training, and traineeship, and other special project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for" and, in lieu thereof, to insert "For grants and other expenses for research, training, traineeships, and other special projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for expenses of", and in line 19, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$14,800,000" and insert "\$15,800,000".

Under the subhead "Public Health Service", on page 23, line 20, after the word "Corps", to insert "expenses incident to the dissemination of health information in foreign countries through exhibits and other appropriate means"; and on page 24, line 11, after the word "annum", to insert a colon and "Provided, That section 208(g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out 'eighty-five', and inserting in lieu thereof 'one hundred and fifty', and by striking out 'seventy-three' and inserting in lieu thereof 'one hundred and fifteen'";

Under the subhead "Assistance to States, General", on page 24, line 22, after the word "statistics", to insert "not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General"; and on page 25, line 2, to strike out "\$22,620,000" and insert "\$24,620,000".

Under the subhead "Control of Tuberculosis", on page 25, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$5,930,000" and insert "\$6,430,000", and in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

Under the subhead "Communicable Disease Activities", on page 26, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$13,516,000" and insert "\$14,116,000, of which \$5,700,000 shall be for the control of venereal diseases".

Under the subhead "Environmental Health Activities", on page 26, at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$25,640,000" and insert "\$26,640,000".

Under the subhead "Grants for Hospital Construction", on page 28, line 3, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$150,000,000" and insert "\$211,200,000"; in line 4, after the word "which", to strike out "\$118,800,000" and insert "\$150,000,000"; in line 7, after the word "and", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$60,000,000"; in line 8, after the word "follows", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$20,000,000"; in line 9, after the word "centers", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$20,000,000"; in line 10, after the word "impaired" to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000", and in line 12, after the word "homes", to strike out "Provided, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein" and insert

"Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, allotments under such parts C and G shall be made in such manner as to extend the benefits of such parts to the State of Hawaii on the basis of equality with the other States."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Hospital Construction Services", on page 28, line 23, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,654,200" and insert "\$1,786,000".

Under the subhead "Hospitals and Medical Care", on page 30, line 1, after the word "appropriation", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, and their dependents, and for payment therefor."

Under the subhead "Foreign Quarantine Activities", on page 30, line 15, after the word "countries", to strike out "\$4,812,000" and insert "\$4,931,000".

Under the subhead "Construction of Indian Health Facilities", on page 31, line 9, after the word "Indians", to strike out "\$8,964,000" and insert "\$9,964,000".

Under the subhead "General Research and Services, National Institutes of Health", on page 31, line 19, after the word "research", to strike out "\$52,660,000" and insert "\$104,405,000", and in line 23, after the word "only", to insert "not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General".

Under the subhead "National Cancer Institute", on page 32, line 19, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$102,469,000" and insert "\$126,375,000, of which \$700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1961, shall be available for plans and specifications for a research facility for the National Cancer Institute".

Under the subhead "Mental Health Activities", on page 33, line 4, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$79,863,000" and insert "\$110,800,000".

Under the subhead "National Heart Institute", on page 33, line 7, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$71,762,000" and insert "\$125,166,000".

Under the subhead "Dental Health Activities", on page 33, line 12, to strike out "\$12,604,000" and insert "\$16,710,000".

Under the subhead "Arthritis and Metabolic Disease Activities", on page 33, line 16, to strike out "\$52,841,000" and insert "\$70,760,000".

Under the subhead "Allergy and Infectious Disease Activities", on page 33, line 20, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$38,439,000" and insert "\$48,234,000"; at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$750,000", and on page 34, after the word "Laboratory", to insert "and for construction and equipment of facilities".

Under the subhead "Neurology and Blindness Activities", on page 34, line 5, after the word "blindness", to strike out "\$44,362,000" and insert "\$61,550,000".

Under the subhead "Grants for Construction of Health Research Facilities", on page 34, line 11, after "(72 Stat. 933)", to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$30,000,000".

On page 34, after line 11, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF MENTAL HEALTH-NEUROLOGY RESEARCH FACILITY"

"For construction of a combined basic and collaborative research facility for the National Institutes of Mental Health and Neurological Diseases and Blindness, including a physical biology component, and including plans and specifications, fixed and semifixed equipment, access roads and parking facilities, extension of existing power, refrigeration and other utility systems, \$12,139,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Mental health activities' and 'Neurology and blindness activities', as determined by the Surgeon General."

Under the subhead "Buildings and Facilities", on page 36, line 5, after the word "sites", to strike out "\$3,135,000" and insert "\$3,470,000".

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses", on page 36, line 18, after the word "methods", to strike out "\$6,800,000" and insert "\$6,900,000".

Under the subhead "Saint Elizabeths Hospital—Salaries and Expenses", on page 37, line 3, after the figures "\$4,095,000", to insert a colon and "Provided, That reimbursements pursuant to the Act of August 4, 1947 (24 U.S.C. 168a), shall be in an amount equal to not less than \$8.13 per patient per day."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner", on page 41, line 10, after the word "Security", to strike out "\$342,500" and insert "\$350,800".

Under the subhead "Gallaudet College—Construction", on page 43, line 4, after the word "grading", to strike out "\$2,432,000" and insert "\$2,512,000".

Under the subhead "White House Conference on Aging", on page 45, line 8, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$760,000".

On page 45, after line 8, to insert:

"WORKING CAPITAL FUND"

"The paragraph under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 369) is amended to read as follows:

"Working capital fund: There is hereby established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail, and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: *Provided*, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment."

Under the subhead "General Provisions", on page 46, after line 5, to strike out:

"SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and for payment in advance for publications available only upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication orders."

On page 46, after line 13, to strike out:

"SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131)."

On page 46, line 18, to change the section number from "204" to "202".

On page 47, line 5, to change the section number from "205" to "203".

On page 47, after line 8, to strike out:

"SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct cost."

On page 47, line 14, to change the section number from "207" to "204".

On page 47, line 21, to change the section number from "208" to "205".

On page 48, line 1, to change the section number from "209" to "206".

On page 48, after line 6, to strike out:

"Sec. 210. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities."

Under the heading "Title III—National Labor Relations Board—Salaries and Expenses", on page 48, line 22, after the word "area", to strike out "and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131)."

Under the heading "Title IV—National Mediation Board—Salaries and Expenses", on page 49, line 20, after the word "including", to strike out "stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a)"; on page 50, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$90" and insert "\$100", and in line 3, after "(45 U.S.C. 160)", to strike out "\$1,522,500" and insert "\$1,555,000".

Under the heading "Title V—Railroad Retirement Board—Limitation on Salaries and Expenses", on page 50, line 7, after the word "Board", to strike out "including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114)."

Under the heading "Title VI—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service—Salaries and Expenses", on page 50, line 25, after the word "maintained", to strike out "\$3,905,400" and insert "\$4,093,000".

Under the heading "Title IX—General Provisions", on page 52, after line 8, to insert:

"Sec. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and for payment in advance for publications available only upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication orders."

On page 52, after line 16, to insert:

"Sec. 904. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131)."

On page 52, after line 20, to insert:

"Sec. 905. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities."

On page 53, after line 3, to insert:

"Sec. 906. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for rental of space in the District of Columbia for new or expanded activities."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the senior Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I support the objectives of preventing and controlling pollution of waters in and around the Great Lakes. Moreover, I welcome the inclusion of appropriations in the bill, H.R. 11390, for such purposes.

For the record, however, I want to make it clear that I am opposed to such allocations of funds being used as a Trojan horse by which to increase diversion of a dangerously large volume of water into the Illinois Waterway.

The subject of water diversion from Lake Michigan by the Metropolitan

Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, has been a subject of continuing controversy between Chicago, the State of Illinois, and other States adjoining the Great Lakes for many years. As far back as 1922 the Supreme Court of the United States was brought into the conflict by the Lake States in order to determine the equities involved. In recent years there has been continuous effort on the part of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago to divert additional quantities of water from the Great Lakes. During this session of Congress, as in many previous ones, a bill has been introduced by Representative O'BRIEN, H.R. 1, authorizing the additional diversion of 1,000 cubic feet per second from Lake Michigan. H.R. 1, and a companion bill, S. 308, was considered by the Committee on Public Works which, after long hearings, reported it to the Senate. There was much discussion on the merits of this legislation on the floor of the Senate and the bill was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. At the request of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Department of State has contacted the Canadian Government in order to ascertain the Canadian position on this matter.

Simultaneously the Supreme Court of the United States before which several cases relating to the diversion of Lake Michigan waters have been pending, proceeded to consider these cases and to appoint a special master to hear the evidence relating to this important subject. The master, Judge Albert Maris, has been holding hearings on this subject in Chicago and in other places and more have been scheduled. He has not, as yet completed his study of the issues.

Now as this matter is pending both before the Supreme Court and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I believe it would be wrong, indeed, to bypass the Court and the Foreign Relations Committee. Primarily, the issue relates to the diversion of water in the interest of navigation. Previously, the Court on several occasions has said in substance: "Chicago, you have made the mess, clean it up." And Chicago did clean it up and built a plant to take care of the then load, but afterward, Chicago extended its territory, added several million to its population and still kept the same facilities with only a little addition. But the same were not adequate. The answer is then to build adequate plants to take care of the additional load.

Mr. President, we have gone over this ground many times. The distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas], when he talks often indulges in words which he afterwards regrets.

The court has on two occasions said to the Chicago Sanitary District, "You made the mess. Now clean it up."

Second, the court has now placed in charge of the matter a distinguished judge to hold investigations. He is conducting the investigations on the subject of diversion. That being the case, we feel that the Committee on Labor and public Welfare did not go off half-cocked. They recognized that they had no authority to require the diversion of water from Lake Michigan.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I am not well informed on the subject of pollution. I wonder what the attitude of the Senator is toward the very generous offer of the senior Senator from Illinois to send three Chicago engineers to Milwaukee.

Mr. WILEY. I did not get the Senator's question.

Mr. GORE. I do not press the question.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, my colleague from California [Mr. ENGLE], the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], I offer an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, line 23, it is proposed to delete "\$26,640,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$27,640,000."

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, a few days ago—on June 8—the President signed a law which the Congress sent to him, directing the Surgeon General of the United States to make a careful survey with respect to the part which motor vehicles of all types play in the dissemination of pollutants into the air. Obviously, inasmuch as the President signed that measure only a few days ago, no provision was made with respect to budgeting funds for the Surgeon General to use in undertaking this new responsibility, which he has just received.

The Surgeon General could expend up to \$2 million a year. My amendment provides for \$1 million.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The distinguished Senator from California is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee which considered the bill. The legislation authorizing this program passed after our hearings on the bill.

Mr. KUCHEL. Yes.

Mr. HILL. I am familiar with the legislation, because it was handled by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I am familiar with the matter dealt with by the amendment; and the amendment is very meritorious. So I am happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to ask a question or two in regard to the Hill-Burton fund. During the years during which the Hill-Burton fund has been in operation, the State of Kansas has received many benefits from the use of this fund.

I notice that the budget estimate for these grants for hospital construction was \$126,200,000; the House allowance was \$150 million; and the Senate committee recommended \$211,200,000.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman whether he believes the

amount recommended by the committee will be sufficient to take care of the applications and the requests which are pending?

Mr. HILL. No, the \$211,200,000 would not be sufficient; but that is as much as the committee could recommend, in view of the amount authorized.

On page 466 of the hearings there will be found a table; and from examining the table the Senator will find that in order to meet the applications we now have from the local communities and from the nonprofit hospital organizations which now are ready to go forward with the construction of their hospitals, some \$806,264,000 would be required. But the \$211,200,000 is the maximum amount authorized; and therefore the committee had to keep within that limit, insofar as the appropriation was concerned, as the Senator will understand.

Mr. CARLSON. How can the communities be expected to take care of some of the bond issues which already have been voted in anticipation of the provision of these funds?

Mr. HILL. Some communities have voted bond issues. Some have levied special millage taxes.

But so far as the appropriation is concerned, we cannot appropriate more than the \$211,200,000, because that is the maximum amount authorized under the act.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the increase the Senate committee has recommended.

I sincerely hope the amount recommended by the Senate committee will be approved, and that it will be possible to take care of these requests.

Mr. President, I have received a number of telegrams and other communications in connection with this matter;

and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GREAT BEND, KANS.

Senator FRANK CARLSON,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.:

H.R. 11390 shows a recommended cut in the 1961 appropriations of \$36,200,000 under the 1960 appropriation for grants for hospital construction. Such a cut will delay much-needed construction of hospital beds in Great Bend, Kans. We sincerely request that the 1961 appropriation be restored to the 1960 level.

HERBERT A. HARMS,
President, Barton County Flour Mills
Co.

GREAT BEND, KANS.

Senator FRANK CARLSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Respectfully urge restoration Hill-Burton grants in 1961 to at least 1960 appropriation level. Vtally needed local hospital construction project would be seriously delayed and impaired by reduction shown in H.R. 11390. Fluctuation of Hill-Burton grants creates havoc in hospital planning for any community. Your consideration deeply appreciated.

DON WELTMER,
Mayor City of Great Bend, Kans., Great
Bend Community Hospital Association.

GREAT BEND, KANS.

Senator FRANK CARLSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Our hospital building project here will be seriously affected if H.R. 11390 is cut under the 1960 appropriations. Your help in restoring the appropriations for 1961 to the 1960 level will be greatly appreciated.

H. P. THIES,
President, Community Hospital As-
sociation, Inc.

Proposed allocation of Federal funds

Name of hospital	Town	Total cost	Federal funds		Name of hospital	Town	Total cost	Federal funds	
			1959 fiscal year	1960 fiscal year				1959 fiscal year	1960 fiscal year
General hospitals:					Rehabilitation:				
Labette County	Parsons	\$1,472,487.72	\$607,294.42	\$79,080.58	Capper Foundation	Topeka	(1)	\$78,517.74	
Mercy (nurses residence)	Fort Scott	577,636.00	275,000.00		University of Kansas	Kansas City	\$443,656.09	27,462.44	
Wesley Hospital	Wichita	(1)	24,820.28		Medical				
Cushing Memorial	Leavenworth	(1)	142,352.30	60,000.00	Capper Foundation	Topeka	119,462.00	25,986.82	\$21,891.18
Menninger Children's	Topeka	(1)	405,000.00	507,459.65	(nursing unit).				
Republic County	Belleville	690,320.74	265,262.00		Unassigned				115,119.82
Stafford District	Stafford	486,000.00	50,000.00	190,000.00					
Mercy Hospital	Independence	1,564,770.00	210,700.00	458,155.64	Total allocation			131,967.00	137,014.00
Caney Municipal	Caney	420,000.00	50,000.00	160,000.00					
Shawnee-Mission	Merriam	1,411,836.00		5,000.00	Diagnostic and treatment:				
Newman Memorial	Emporia	1,293,482.27		646,741.13	Transferred to nursing homes.			100,000.00	
					Unassigned				100,000.00
Total allocation			2,030,429.00	2,106,437.00					
Chronic disease hospitals:					Total allocation				
Wichita-St. Joseph	Wichita	(1)	100,000.00					100,000.00	100,000.00
Unassigned				100,000.00					
Total allocation			100,000.00	100,000.00	Nursing home:				
					Grace Hospital	Hutchinson	(1)	117,400.00	
					Presbyterian Manor	Newton	(1)	73,375.00	111,363.28
					Lindsborg Community	Lindsborg	139,732.00	41,192.00	25,650.72
					Total allocation			\$231,967.00	137,014.00

¹ Carried over from 1958 fiscal year. Completes Wichita and Leavenworth projects.

² May be reduced. Waiting decision on audit appeal.

³ Includes \$100,000 transferred from "Diagnostic and treatment."

THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Topeka, Kans., April 22, 1960.
Hon. FRANK CARLSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CARLSON: As requested by Mr. H. P. Thies, president of the Community Hospital Association, at Great Bend, Kans., I am sending you the allocation of Hill-Burton Act funds for the 1959 and 1960 fiscal years. Please notice that all of these funds have been allocated to projects now under construction.

Hospitals now having high priority for funds on the basis of the 1961 proposed State plan, and who have their funds available for construction and are waiting for the 1961 fiscal year appropriation are:

	Sponsor's share	Hill-Burton funds
Shawnee-Mission, Merriam	\$700,000	\$600,000
Clay County, Clay Center	365,000	325,000
Great Bend Medical Center	3,200,000	1,200,000
Seward County, Liberal	875,000	800,000
Anthony Hospital, Anthony	100,000	100,000
Wesley (nurses' residence), Wichita	550,000	500,000
Total	5,790,000	3,525,000

Obviously, there will not be enough funds to cover the projects where funds are available. We will, by necessity, if all of these projects are to be started within the near future, have to dip into the 1962 anticipated funds from the Hill-Burton Act.

In addition to the above, the following hospitals, who are eligible for Hill-Burton Act funds, are having bond elections this fall and are hoping to raise the necessary funds for hospital construction:

Hill-Burton funds		
Wilson County Hospital, Neodesha		\$400,000
Dickinson County Hospital Abilene		500,000
St. Mary's Hospital, Winfield		900,000
Total		1,800,000

If you have any questions, please feel free to write or call us.

Sincerely yours,

ROY N. JOHNSTON,
Director of Division.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, by examining the table on page 466 of the hearings, Senators will obtain the entire story in connection with this matter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me, so that I may ask a question?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, very briefly, let me state that, as the Senator knows, in Massachusetts we have a number of institutions, such as the Children's Hospital in Boston, the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the Harvard Medical School, all of which do research work for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which is the only department of the Government, as I understand, which places a percentage limitation on the amount for indirect costs incurred by the acceptance of research grants.

I understand that the committee has deleted that provision.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Massachusetts is correct; the committee has deleted that 15-percent limitation. That means we shall go to conference with this, and will do our best to sustain the Senate position on this matter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am very glad to hear that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from Lawrence A. Kimpton, president of the Association of American Universities. His letter deals with this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 15, 1960.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Association of American Universities wishes to place before the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (and its constituent agencies, the Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health) and the Congress of the United States an urgent request that every effort be put forward to eliminate from present and future appropriation bills for the Department the provision that research grants to institutions of higher education, made by agencies within the Department, are restricted to the payment of only 15 percent of the total cost toward covering indirect costs of research.

This 15-percent limitation, which has been enacted into prior appropriation bills, has been an extremely costly provision to the universities of the country. The costs of research consist not only of the direct expenses of salaries and equipment, but also the indirect expenses of maintenance of laboratories and buildings, including heating, lighting, ventilation, cleaning, repairs, etc., and including costs of administrative and business offices. As the teaching or research activities of any university increase, these indirect costs have been found inevitably, and in the long run, to increase also in direct proportion. The sum total of these costs in practically all universities is far in excess of the percentage limitation provided in Public Health Service and National Institutes of Health grants.

Many agencies of the Government have recognized the desirability of paying the full costs of research, including the indirect costs. The recent Circular A-21 issued by the Bureau of the Budget sets forth the

policy that research projects undertaken through government sponsorship shall cover full costs, and it sets forth the principles by which such cost determination can be made. This Circular A-21 permits, and indeed instructs, all agencies of the Government to follow these principles in the awarding of research contracts and grants. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is the only agency of Government which is prohibited by law from adopting the principles set forth by the Bureau of the Budget in Circular A-21.

The above restriction applying to grants by the Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health imposes serious fiscal burdens on one of the most critical elements of American higher education—namely, the medical schools. For many years the medical schools of the United States have been under serious financial pressure as the costs of medical education and research have risen, and as pressures have risen for turning out more and better doctors. A large volume of medical research is now supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health in American medical schools, but since the indirect costs are not fully covered, the schools have been desperately short of the other funds required to cover the full costs of the research work which has been undertaken. This research work in the fields of medicine and biology is of critical importance to national health, and the maintenance of the financial integrity of the medical schools is therefore an important aspect of national welfare. It is urgently necessary, therefore, that medical schools be strengthened rather than weakened by undertaking critically important research financed by Government agencies.

A large proportion of the member institutions of the Association of American Universities include medical schools in their organization, and all of these have faced serious financial difficulties because of the policy imposed by the Congress in preventing the reimbursement of the universities for the full costs which they incur in research programs.

The Association of American Universities respectfully requests the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide in its budget the funds required to cover the full indirect allowance computed under Circular A-21 for research grants, and to recommend strongly, and as a matter of urgency, the elimination of the indirect-cost restriction in the fiscal 1961 appropriation bill.

Respectfully submitted.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
UNIVERSITIES,
LAWRENCE A. KIMPTON,

President.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD my statement on this item.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KUCHEL

The Senate from time to time has taken cognizance of the insidious and grave threat to public health stemming from our Nation's amazing industrial growth and the momentous increase in numbers and use of motor vehicles and powerplants which discharge great volumes of pollutants into the atmosphere.

On several occasions during my service in this body, I have been privileged to vote for measures finally enacted into law under which Federal agencies have been empowered and directed to investigate the problem of air pollution. The importance of these acts may not have been fully appreciated,

but, in my estimation, the Air Pollution Research Act, Public Law 159, the extension of that law in 1959 by Public Law 86-365, and most recently the so-called Schenck Act, Public Law 86-493, are of immeasurable significance in our comprehensive programs to safeguard and maintain public health.

The bill now before us providing funds for the U.S. Public Health Service will finance activities under these statutes. A total of \$4,900,000 is provided for air pollution research and investigation, the largest sum which ever has been allowed in a single year. This is within \$100,000 of the annual ceiling fixed by Congress a year ago in extending Public Law 159.

Within the month, the Congress has broadened, in effect, the scope of the original act, which I had the privilege of introducing and helping put through the 84th Congress. Only a few days before departing from the country on his present Pacific trip, President Eisenhower signed the bill H.R. 8238 calling on the Public Health Service to "conduct a thorough study" into the particular aspect of the air pollution problem identified with motor vehicle exhausts.

This is a widely acknowledged major phase of the smog or air-pollution difficulties with which many areas are wrestling. The studies, it is hoped, will pave the way for remedial measures to safeguard our people against fumes and materials which may have exceedingly deleterious effects.

This new act was sent to the White House about the time our Appropriations Subcommittee was finishing its work on the pending bill. Unfortunately, its passage had not been anticipated, at least to the point where any estimate could be made of the amount of money required to carry out the duties which Public Law 86-493 imposes. Therefore, it is vital that an additional amount be included in the appropriation for environmental health activities.

Accordingly, I am proposing on behalf of myself, my able colleague, Mr. ENGLE, the two able Senators from Pennsylvania, Mr. CLARK and Mr. SCOTT, and the able senior Senator from Minnesota, Mr. HUMPHREY, that \$1 million be added to this measure.

Work required to implement this new law will, I am advised, include both laboratory studies and the appraisal of conditions in the field in various individual communities. This naturally will require money which is not provided in the \$4,900,000 carried in the bill as passed by the House or reported by our committee.

The investigation of automobile exhausts will require a material expansion of the Public Health Service's planned activities relating to the overall air pollution problem. The studies contemplated are of such character that considerable leadtime is necessary to obtain equipment and to organize a staff. At present, the Service now has only one research facility at its Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, where a limited number of the various problems concerning such pollution can be studied at any one time.

To expedite the research work which the Congress has just called upon the Service to perform, several such installations doubtless will be required. This would permit simultaneous study of various facets of the problem at one time.

I am not seeking the full amount which may be essential to explore this highly important and extensive field. Instead, I am merely proposing a modest sum so that as little time as possible will be lost in getting underway. I do not believe we would be warranted in any so-called crash program, which might call for materially greater amounts of money. Nevertheless, the work should be begun as quickly as the Service can mobilize manpower, obtain facilities, and map out specific courses of action.

Unless money is made available at this time, it is probable that a whole year will

be lost in conducting this desirable research. The law itself directs the Surgeon General to report in not more than 2 years.

Both the House and the Senate Appropriations Committee in their reports acknowledge the urgency of Federal efforts in the air-pollution field. Indeed, our Senate committee's remarks on the problem of allergy and infectious disease activities at the National Institutes of Health bear on this point. On page 35 of the report, the statement is made:

"With the growing importance of air pollution in our urban environment, the respiratory allergies in particular will demand a vigorous research attack."

The funds provided in the amendment which I propose would serve to strengthen this attack.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all remaining time on the amendment yielded back?

Mr. HILL. I yield back the remainder of the time under my control, Mr. President.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time under my control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 41, between lines 7 and 8, it is proposed to insert:

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative arrangements for research or demonstration projects under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1310), \$700,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, my remarks in connection with this amendment will be brief.

This is a budget recommendation of the administration. It has also been recommended in connection with the objectives of the American Public Welfare Association. It has been requested by the head of the social security agency itself and by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It fits in with the President's program.

Mr. President, I have discussed this amendment with the chairman of the committee, and I believe it merits being made a part of the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the amendment has the support of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and also of the Bureau of the Budget. I think the amendment is a good one, and should be adopted; and I am happy to accept it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have my statement and explanation of the amendment printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY ON COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AMENDMENT TO LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS BILL

I now propose an amendment to add \$700,000 for social security research and demonstration projects to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, H.R. 11390.

The Advisory Council on Public Assistance, the Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services, the American Public Welfare Association, and the National Association of Social Workers have all stressed the importance of such research and demonstration projects in advancing our efforts to strengthen family and child welfare.

The Social Security Administration requested \$700,000 to begin a program of cooperative research in social security in fiscal 1961, but the House Appropriations Committee refused this budget request and it has not been restored by House floor action nor by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I believe that a far greater amount for fruitful research into social security problems would be completely justified, but at least we should make a start. A modest investment in research can pay tremendous dividends in medical research we have discovered, and Congress very properly gives full support to the medical research programs of the National Institutes of Health. I believe it is equally realistic and reasonable to invest the modest sum of \$700,000 into other important research programs which may help America to avoid the terrible social and financial costs of family breakdowns and juvenile delinquency—not to speak of the heartrendering human costs of broken homes and neglected, disturbed or delinquent children.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues recommendation 18(a) of the Advisory Council on Public Assistance, which reads as follows:

"Funds authorized by the Congress under the social security amendments of 1956 should be appropriated for research and demonstration projects such as those relating to the prevention and reduction of dependency, coordination between private and public agencies, and improvements in social security and related programs, and research leading to strengthening family life."

I might also point out that this Advisory Council urged establishment of a national institute, along the lines of our National Institutes of Health, to support studies and demonstration programs to help strengthen family life in America.

Another group set up by the social security legislation of 1958, the Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services, also has urged support for research and demonstration projects. This Council recommends Federal grants to research organizations, to institutions of higher learning and to public and voluntary social agencies for demonstration and research projects in child welfare and other problems of family life such as alcoholism, desertion, divorce, neglect, and unemployment.

I also call to the attention of my colleagues item 32 of the Federal legislative objectives, 1960, of the American Public Welfare Association which urges appropriation of Federal funds for research and demonstration projects in all aspects of social security and public welfare.

These recommendations urging Federal funds for research and demonstration projects have the vigorous backing of top welfare experts in America.

I believe the great human, social, and financial dividends of research and demonstration projects in the field of social security fully justify appropriation of \$700,000 for these purposes and I urge my colleagues to join in support of my amendment to re-

store these funds as originally requested by the Social Security Administration.

I urge the adoption of my amendment.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

In his testimony before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, the Commissioner of Social Security, William L. Mitchell, strongly urged restoration of the \$700,000 for cooperative research and demonstration projects in fiscal 1961 and he said this money would go for the following purposes:

1. \$100,000 to make an inventory of social security research already in progress in various public and private organizations and agencies. Such an inventory would be essential if we are to approach the research problem in an orderly, efficient, and economical manner.

2. \$250,000 for a major demonstration project, combined with a careful research program, to investigate the broad range of community services which could help low-income families, needy families, or broken homes, and thus preserve and promote the strength and stability of the community.

3. \$350,000 for about 15 projects dealing with such matters as why families remain on assistance rolls, what are the best employment possibilities for mothers of dependent children, how best to use nursing homes in caring for older people, how best to improve public assistance administration, and similar problems which involve huge sums of public money.

With more than 5 million Americans getting public assistance, it seems obvious that an effective social research program can pay tremendous dividends by turning up new solutions to help needy, dependent people become self-supporting and self-respecting independent citizens.

As the Commissioner of Social Security pointed out in his testimony, "it is essential that the Federal Government provide stimulus and support through research grants as we do for health, education, and vocational rehabilitation."

If we have a good social security research program, we can deal better with public assistance cases which already exist and we can better prevent such cases from developing in the future.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time available to me.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do likewise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time on the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota has been yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I desire to move that the bill be recommended, with instructions. I make that motion, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion submitted by the Senator from Illinois will be read.

The motion was read, as follows:

I move that the bill (H.R. 11390) be committed to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back to the Senate with amendments providing for a reduction of \$250 million in the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, other than for grants to States for public assistance.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the increases in the bill over the budget estimates for the Labor Department are rather inconsequential.

There are no increases for the National Labor Relations Board.

All these increases come in the items for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Senate has added \$300 million to the amount voted by the House of Representatives. The House had already voted appropriations of \$164 million over the budget estimates. The bill as reported to the Senate calls for appropriations \$418 million over the appropriations for 1960.

So the bill which we are considering tonight is almost \$464 million—nearly half a billion—over the budget estimates.

I understand—and we had a long discussion about this, involving many officials—that what is actually happening in this field, today, is that the liberality of the criteria by which various research projects are finally accepted means that nearly any project which comes along in the research field can find lodging in this agency; and that means, in turn, that the good projects go to the private foundations, and the rest of the projects come to the Government.

Many of them, no doubt, become academic curiosities. But once they are included, they are included by the hundreds. The committees feel constrained to put them in the bill.

So we have a bill nearly half a billion dollars over the budget estimate. Somewhere this must stop. The situation was similar last year, and in other years when I was on the Appropriations Committee. I lifted my voice on occasion against some of these items, because I wanted to see some results. I have not yet seen the results.

I have made a comparison of the Kettering-Sloan Institute as compared with Government institutions. I would like to see some tangible results on the line. All we have gotten is the expenditure of more and more money over the years, and not results that are commensurate with the expenditures.

The last time I lifted my voice on this floor, when I was still on the committee, I had no more than done so than the organizations back home had me on the telephone. The pressure was on. Somewhere it must stop.

I think I can assure the Senate that the President will come pretty close to vetoing the bill with this money provided; and if I have anything to say about it, and if the President will listen to me, I will ask him to veto it to stop the business of accepting every project that comes along, irrespective of its real merit.

So today the good projects are carried out by the private foundations. They back out from all the others, and they become the Government projects; the result shows up in the form of the proposal before us tonight—\$464 million over the budget estimate.

As I said this afternoon, I have seen the harpoon thrown out against the Budget Bureau on occasion, but it is a creature of the Congress. We created it

40 years ago. We did so for a purpose, because there existed a fiscal wilderness, a veritable labyrinth through which one could not find himself, and there had to be some order, with respect to economy and efficiency, so that the taxpayers could get their money's worth.

That is all I have to say. Here is a \$464 million nuclear hole in the 1960 budget; and when it is approved, Senators may as well make up their minds that this is one more effort to chisel away the hope for a surplus which existed at the beginning of the session. Instead of a surplus, there will be a great big deficit. I cannot, in all good conscience, go along with this sort of thing.

So, Mr. President, I hope that the bill may be recommitted and that \$250 million will be taken out of it, not, however, to include any reduction in the grants to States for public assistance.

That is my story. I yield back my time. I am ready to vote.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the hour is late. I shall not detain the Senate. I do wish, however, to say that if Senators want to slash funds for grants to the States for waste-treatment works, if they want to slash funds for hospital construction, diagnostic clinics, nursing homes, health centers, and other health facilities, if they want to slash funds for the project which the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] mentioned a few minutes ago—and his question was not "Why so much?" but, really, in substance, "Why so little?"—if Senators want to slash funds for the great vocational education programs which we have had since World War I under the Smith-Hughes Act, if Senators want to slash funds that go to schools in federally impacted areas, if they want to slash funds for the very humane cause of vocational rehabilitation, if they want to slash funds for programs under our National Defense Education Act, if Senators want to slash funds for the work we have been carrying on in the prevention and control of diseases like tuberculosis, and if they want to slash funds for medical research, they will do so by voting for the Dirksen amendment. The Senate Appropriations Committee, under a resolution offered by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], created a committee of consultants on medical research, composed of some of the most eminent doctors, scientists, and laymen in the United States. One could not find a more eminent group of consultants than those that served on the committee. If time permitted, I would like to fully discuss the work of the committee. The committee, through great personal sacrifice by its members, did a tremendous job. It issued a report which is a textbook on medical research. It is the finest report to be found in the field of medical research, a carefully prepared, soundly documented, compelling, and challenging report. The committee of consultants deserves the everlasting gratitude of the American people, and of all mankind, for their tireless work and for the sacrifices they have made in coming to Washington weekend after weekend, in ex-

amining hundreds of witnesses, in bringing before it testimony, data, and material of all kinds, upon which the report is based, in giving to us this magnificent and challenging document on medical research, and showing us that medicine today stands at the threshold of a new day, and if we will but press forward, as this report recommends, against the dread diseases, the time is not too far distant when we shall have a breakthrough against cancer, heart disease, mental disease, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, the neurological diseases, and all the other diseases that have baffled and plagued mankind through the years.

Dr. de Baakey, one of the foremost surgeons in the world, and one of the committee of consultants, was awarded last year the distinguished service award of the American Medical Association, as being, in the judgment of the members of the association, the man who during the year made the greatest contribution to medicine in all America. He declared to us that progress in medical research had moved forward in line with the support that has been given to medical research. As he further said, since we began these programs of medical research, helped and financed in part by the Government, there has been more progress in medical research in those few years than in all the centuries that had gone before.

I shall not delay the Senate longer tonight. I know the Senate is not going to slash these funds. We shall carry on the offensive against the dread diseases for we know that the Committee of Consultants has shown us the way to a new era in medical research and a new day in medicine for the health, the lives, and the happiness of our people and all peoples.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes from the time on the bill to the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, we have heard a very impassioned plea by the chairman of the committee. I should like to invite attention to two facts.

First, adopting the motion Senators will not be slashing funds in any of the areas of which the chairman spoke, because not only we will be providing the budget amounts provided last year but also we will be providing more money.

I shall devote a few remarks to the phase of this about which I spoke last year. I shall continue to speak about it as long as I live.

No man in the Senate has more reason to desire medical research than the Senator from Colorado. No man appreciates more what can be done with research. The Bayne-Jones report, which was brought out 2 years ago, has still not been denied. The effects cited have not been denied, either in the committee or in the Congress. The report shows that we are depriving the people of the United States of medical care, because the medical men are being attracted to the lush research jobs.

I am in favor of research. I have talked to and reasoned with the chairman of the committee. Not every man can perform research.

If Senators vote for the bill as it is written, they will be presuming that if we throw millions and millions of dollars into the program any Tom, Dick, or Harry will be able to make a breakthrough as to cancer or as to mental diseases. Nothing could be more fallacious or so far from the truth.

There is one part of the bill to which I particularly object. We have to face the problem. We cannot obtain enough scientific researchers to do the job at the National Institutes of Health. For that reason, I shall support the Senator from Illinois.

I raised these same questions in the committee last year. I raised them this year. My arguments were not met. I was simply overridden.

The facts are that we are creating a dynasty of so-called research which is not research. Research can only be performed by capable, trained personnel. One of the greatest scientific men in the United States said to me, within the past week in my office, "You can conduct research only at a certain pace, and you cannot accelerate the pace no matter how much you spend upon the project. You may make a temporary jump, but you will end up by coming back and filling in the gaps and the mistakes you made in the original instance."

I have tried to state this in the best way I could to the chairman of the subcommittee, and to the man with whom I have served for 4 years, the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

We must face the fact that we are spending too much money. We are taking into the research programs many people who are not qualified. I was going to say that they are no more qualified to perform research than Senators, but most of us are not scientific people in any sense of the word. These people are not qualified to perform basic research in the areas for which we are appropriating money.

There are other people who disagree with my position in this regard, but I believe the day will come when this will be demonstrated. The Congress will say, "What fools we are to throw money into these projects and to think we can solve our problems by this process." We cannot do it.

To make medical research meaningful, we have to have money, of course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Colorado has expired.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me 2 more minutes?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield 4 more minutes from the time on the bill to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. We have to have money. We have to have laboratories. We have to have people who can perform research. The key is that we have to have people to perform the research.

I am perfectly willing to vote for the budget estimate, Mr. President. I am perfectly willing to vote for the House figure. I am even willing to vote for an amount a little higher than the House figure, but when we talk about a \$464

million increase for the whole budget, or \$209 million over the House figure for the National Institutes of Health, I am not in favor of it.

I should like to give an example. A very pathetic case came to my attention in my office in January, in regard to a man who was afflicted with what most of us call "shaking palsy." I referred the case, with a doctor's statement, to the National Institutes of Health.

I give this example to show how good a job the Institutes are doing. The doctor received a five-line letter, along with a bunch of brochures, telling him the places he might go to find people who were doing research on this terrible, most common disease, which afflicts many people.

We have already accelerated the program so much that the people at the National Institutes of Health cannot pay attention to this disease. They can only send a five-line letter and a bunch of pamphlets to a doctor who submits a patient to them, and say, "Go look for yourself."

Mr. President, we need personnel. We will not obtain the needed personnel by throwing money away. In the end, all we will do is cause a deterioration and a proselyting of the program. We will destroy the kind of research and the kind of investigation we need.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I am rather hesitant to speak upon this subject due to the fact that it is now 10:30 in the evening, and I think Senators are rather exhausted. However, I believe the statements made by our distinguished friend the Senator from Colorado deserve rebuttal, and I propose to make the rebuttal at this moment.

Mr. President, the argument which has been made tonight by my distinguished colleague from Colorado, for whom I have the highest of respect and affection, is the same argument which impelled and motivated my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] to make a motion in the committee a year ago, when the question arose whether the money we were appropriating was being wisely spent. As a matter of fact, we who are lay people on the committee do not regard ourselves as professionally proficient in this particular field and must listen to the experts to get the proper predicate upon which to formulate our plans. We are now hearing the same argument which was made by my distinguished colleague from Colorado a year ago, which led to the resolution to which I have referred. It was unanimously adopted by our committee. I do not believe I am mistaken in that position. I challenge anyone to defy the statement.

After we passed the resolution, our distinguished chairman consulted with every member of the full committee, so that suggestions could be made by them.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. Would the Senator say that all the members of the committee were consulted as to who should be members of the subcommittee, or were we simply told?

Mr. PASTORE. It is my understanding that our distinguished chairman discussed this matter with nearly every member of the committee.

Mr. ALLOTT. I will correct that statement to a certain extent. The committee was appointed by the chairman, and we were asked to acquiesce, which we did.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, we had a meeting with the subcommittee, and we discussed who should be members. The Senator from Colorado was not present, exactly as the Senator from Colorado was not present on May 19 and May 20, when the distinguished committee members consulted and made their report.

Mr. ALLOTT. That is right. I claim a matter of personal privilege.

Mr. PASTORE. It is not a question of personal privilege.

Mr. ALLOTT. It is a question of personal privilege. The Senator from Alabama implies I am not attending to my business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I call for the regular order.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair whether the Senator from Rhode Island has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island has the floor.

Mr. PASTORE. Does the Senator from Colorado request that I yield to him?

Mr. ALLOTT. I would request the Senator to yield for 1 minute.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. I merely wish to say that I do not like the remark that I was not present on May 19th or 20th. I do not know what those dates were. I was present and was attending to the business of the Appropriations Committee at every time and at every moment that I was not present at the particular subcommittee of which the Senator from Alabama is chairman, and he well knows that. Let us have it as a matter of record.

Mr. PASTORE. No attempt was made to impugn—

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator from Alabama did so. Let us get the record straight.

Mr. PASTORE. He said the Senator from Colorado was invited to come to a committee meeting.

Mr. ALLOTT. I said the Senator from Alabama made that statement.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Colorado is on a number of subcommittees, as are all Senators. He was no doubt busy on some other subcommittee. But the fact is that he did not attend the meetings on May 19 and 20 when the committee consultants made the report to our subcommittee.

Mr. ALLOTT. That is correct. I think the Senator will have to modify his statement because he will recall that I was present on one of those days.

Mr. HILL. The Senator was there one day, but it was not the day when the committee consultants were present and made their report. The Senator from Colorado was there when Dr. Heller was present.

Mr. ALLOTT. Is it immaterial? The question that came up was in respect to how the committee was appointed, and I say that the committee was not consulted as to the appointments.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. Chairman, I invite the attention of the Senate to page 1460 of the committee's report to see the caliber of men who were chosen for this particular committee of consultants on medical research. I ask him to look at the list of not only the professional personnel but also the lay personnel. Among them is General Sarnoff, who is no starry-eyed bureaucrat. Read his statement on page 1331 of the report and find out what he had to say about the recommendation that was made by these consultants.

It was as a result of the argument then made by the distinguished Senator from Colorado that the resolution was passed. Our committee wanted to find out once and for all whether or not this money was being wasted or whether it was being used for the betterment of mankind and for the obliteration of disease. As a result of that quest, these consultants held more than 24 hearings.

These consultants talked with everyone who had anything to offer about this medical research program. They did not confine their discussions to those in this city, they went almost everywhere to speak with everyone who was proficient and knowledgeable on this subject.

What did we do in our subcommittee? We took the consultant committee's minimum recommendation, and their minimum recommendation is the figure that is in this budget today. They said, "This is the floor; this is not the ceiling."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. PASTORE. May I have 2 more minutes?

Mr. HILL. I yield 2 minutes.

Mr. PASTORE. I ask my colleagues in the Senate not to be carried off by an allegation that this money is being wasted. We have not found the answer to cancer. Not yet. But we have made tremendous progress. Will we ever find the answer? God alone knows the answer to that question. But if man does not try, how will he ever know if he will succeed?

We are a Government of a free people that spends billions, billions, and billions of dollars not alone to rehabilitate our people and to conserve their general welfare, but to rehabilitate even the health and economy of people in other parts of the world, yet we are saying here this evening that we cannot afford this amount of money, which is the minimum figure our consultants advise.

The figure submitted is not a figure created in the minds of the members of our committee but was one submitted to

us after careful and exhaustive research on the part of these consultants. I must take their word before I can take the word of any other individual as to whether or not this money can be spent wisely.

Gentlemen of the Senate, this is the question we must decide tonight. Will we substitute our opinion for the judgment of the experts? The amount the bill appropriates is not the ceiling—it is the floor of the amount that the consultants say can be wisely spent to find the answers in the crusade to eliminate these scourges of mankind. Money could never be appropriated by the Senate for a better purpose than the goal for which it is proposed to appropriate this money tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I would like to have 2 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield 2 minutes.

Mr. ALLOTT. I would like to answer the Senator from Rhode Island, for whom I have a great deal of respect, only in this way. The witnesses who were called I know were honorable people, but I say that they were all from one side of the slate. I grant that General Sarnoff was present. I have heard about Sarnoff about 40 times since he testified. But I say seriously to the Senate that if we talk with any real scientist in the United States, he will tell us that we can proceed only so fast. We cannot proceed this fast. The great amount that we appropriated last year, so far as I have been able to learn and as far as I can read the RECORD, has not resulted in a single scientific breakthrough.

This is not conclusive, because we may go 5 years before we result in a real scientific breakthrough. The only thing I say to my friends is that we do not have the scientific personnel to carry on this kind of accelerated program, and that the day will come when we will rue the kind of so-called pseudoresearch that we are carrying on in the United States.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield to myself 3 minutes. I address myself particularly to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island. There are 12 consultants on this board, and 10 of them certainly represent institutions.

I am advised, and I think authoritatively, that the 10 institutions that they represent are beneficiaries under the grants in the bill. Every time we consider the name of some one for confirmation to office in the Government the name comes before a committee, and the first thing we do is to investigate any possible conflict of interest. I do not reflect upon these distinguished gentlemen. I only say that if I were in their shoes representing an institution that is a beneficiary under the bill, it would not make any difference how unselfish I was. I still believe that selfishness would color to some extent the amount that I would say was the minimum.

That is the result. At least the Budget Bureau told me so, because they investigated it.

Finally, Senators might think for all the world that this measure had no

preparation before it got here. Last fall the budget directors of the various components of this agency had to bring their data together. It takes that long to prepare. It is winnowed, it is sifted, and it goes to the Budget Director of the agency. Members of his office sit down with the experts in the Budget Bureau in a long, careful, and painstaking effort, involving a good deal of testimony, before the figures are contrived. These are not snatched out of thin air. But notwithstanding the months and months and months of careful work to prepare the budget, the Appropriations Committee says "It is not enough; we are going to add \$464 million to the amount."

Then they say to us, "This is the minimum, according to the consultants"—10 of the 12 of whom represent institutions that are beneficiaries under the bill.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, may I have 1 minute?

Mr. HILL. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. In view of the fact that the last observation seems addressed to me, let me ask how can we doubt the integrity of these men. We are saying they are selfish—self-centered.

After all, who are these men? These are the outstanding doctors of their time in this country. Two of them have earned the achievement of the Distinguished Service Award for their respective years at medical conventions in the United States. Does any Senator believe for a moment that men of that caliber will soil their reputation merely because the university with which they are connected happens to be the beneficiary of a small amount of these research funds?

Do we have that kind of doctor serving humanity in the United States? Are these the kind of men who would extend their hands greedily and to squander money and time in their dedicated service? That is the purport of what is being said. Or perhaps we hear the softer claim—"Oh, no; we do not say that, but we say our judgment is better than theirs."

Who was the initiator of the resolution on consultants? It was the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. No one ever found any fault with the consultants until they brought back their report. Who found fault with it? The very men who have been opposing this appropriation year after year.

Mr. President, this has to do with cancer. This has to do with heart disease. This has to do with mental sickness. This has to do with the fight against the devastating ailments of humankind.

Unless we move into this program with a sufficient amount of money to train the right people in the right numbers to do the proper research, we will never find the answer to these scourges which plague mankind.

Now is the time to act. Let us accept the figures of the bill. They are figures determined not by the committee, but by the consultants chosen by the resolution.

We dare not deduct from their minimum. Let us get on with this research. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion may be read for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the text of the motion will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

I move that the bill (H.R. 11390) be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back to the Senate with amendments providing for a reduction of \$250 million in the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, other than for grants to States for public assistance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to recommit the bill with instructions. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senators from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR and Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, all of the above Senators would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator

from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 57, as follows:

[No. 232]

YEAS—13

Allott
Bennett
Brunsdale
Bush
Carlson

Case, S. Dak.
Curtis
Dirksen
Dworschak
Fong

Morton
Thurmond
Williams, Del.

NAYS—57

Aiken
Anderson
Beall
Bible
Byrd, Va.
Byrd, W. Va.
Cannon
Church
Clark
Cooper
Dodd
Douglas
Eastland
Ellender
Ervin
Frear
Gore
Gruening
Hart

Hartke
Hill
Holland
Humphrey
Jackson
Javits
Johnson, Tex.
Johnston, S.C.
Jordan
Keating
Kuchel
Lausche
Long, Hawaii
Long, La.
Lusk
McCarthy
McClellan
McGee
Magnuson

Mansfield
Martin
Moss
Muskie
Pastore
Prouty
Proxmire
Randolph
Robertson
Saltonstall
Scott
Smathers
Smith
Sparkman
Symington
Talmadge
Williams, N.J.
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—30

Bartlett
Bridges
Butler
Capelhart
Carroll
Case, N.J.
Chavez
Cotton
Engle
Fulbright

Goldwater
Green
Hayden
Hennings
Hickenlooper
Hruska
Kefauver
Kennedy
Kerr
McNamara

Monroney
Morse
Mundt
Murray
O'Mahoney
Russell
Schoeppel
Stennis
Wiley
Yarborough

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. HILL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have already been ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, before the vote, statements I had intended to make.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENTS BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

There is a need for at least \$292,300 additional funds for welfare personnel training to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, H.R. 11390. I have recommended this to the committee and to the Senate.

The Bureau of Public Assistance in the Social Security Administration requested this amount for fiscal 1961 to finance short-term training programs for State and local public welfare workers, but the House Appropriations Committee refused to allow this request and the money has not been restored by floor action in the House nor by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Officials and experts in the field of public welfare report a shortage of qualified wel-

fare personnel and they stress the need to attract recruits and to upgrade present welfare personnel.

Short-term inservice training can give a tremendous boost to the professional abilities of welfare personnel. Such programs not only enhance the prestige of their profession but also enable them to do a better job, utilizing new knowledge and new welfare techniques.

The American Public Welfare Association has endorsed appropriation of Federal funds for assistance to the States in training personnel for State and local public welfare programs.

The Advisory Council on Public Assistance, set up by the Social Security Amendments of 1958, also calls for Federal assistance to support training of public welfare personnel, as does the Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in its report on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, reiterates its view that sufficient authority and sufficient funds for welfare personnel training are available in the appropriation for grants to the States for public assistance.

I respect the judgment of the committee, but I am convinced that there are great dividends to be found by a relatively small investment in welfare personnel training.

We can stimulate a great progress in welfare training and we can increase the supply of trained welfare personnel by a small Federal investment which will stimulate even greater cooperative action by State and local welfare agencies. Such action on our part has the support of highly qualified welfare experts and observers, and I urge my colleagues to join in restoring the \$292,300 requested by the Bureau of Public Assistance for fiscal 1961.

I had intended to offer an amendment for these purposes but after consulting with the leadership and members of the Appropriations Committee, and in light of the increases in this appropriation over the budget estimate, I shall withhold the amendment.

The program cut of \$292,300 by the House in the activity "Staff development for State and local employees," under the item "Salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Public Assistance," seriously weakens a vital training program for welfare personnel.

This cut has been applied to a series of short-term training seminars for key State welfare personnel. Congress approved \$49,000 for this purpose in fiscal 1960 and two successful seminars have been held for State welfare workers. The increase requested by the Bureau of Public Assistance is fully justified by the prospects of improved welfare administration and better staff work in State and local public assistance programs.

Restoration of the budget cut would not support academic training for welfare workers, although grants for such training is authorized. No appropriation has been made for such academic training.

As the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and HEW, Senator HILL, pointed out during hearings on this bill "if we trained the State employees better and made sure they were better qualified for that work, that would mean in the end a saving to the contribution of the Federal Government."

The short-term, inservice training seminars can make a tremendous contribution to the States and local communities in attracting and retaining high caliber welfare personnel and in raising the standard of public assistance administration all over this country.

I had intended to propose an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, H.R. 11390, to raise the funds appropriated for child welfare services to the full \$17 million currently authorized. After consulting the committee members and the leadership I

recognize that the Senate is not of the mind to further increase the appropriation. I recognize the budget limitations, but permit me to review why there is a need for the full authorization.

The administration requested only \$13,666,000 for child welfare services in fiscal 1961 and the House approved this request. The Senate Appropriations Committee has accepted this figure, but I wish to make a few comments about the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services.

In 1958, Congress approved legislation making child welfare funds available to children not only in rural areas, but also in urban metropolitan areas. This expanded responsibility makes it absolutely essential that we provide more adequate funds to support State and local child welfare services.

The Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services, under the able direction of John Kidnelgh, director of the School of Social Work at the University of Minnesota, has pointed out that Federal appropriations would have to increase greatly to expand child welfare services in urban areas and even to maintain programs in rural areas at the same level.

For fiscal 1960, Congress appropriated \$13 million. The advisory council declared that, in view of the increase in the child population and the higher costs of services and care, the fiscal 1960 appropriation of \$13 million would result in a lower level of child welfare services throughout our country than existed in fiscal 1959 when Congress appropriated \$12 million for this purpose.

In the near future, we must raise the authorization for child welfare services to \$25 million. However, pending such action, I hope we will appropriate the full amount now authorized for child welfare services—\$17 million.

The appropriation of the full \$17 million authorized is needed because of the tremendous shortage of child welfare workers and the weakness of child welfare services in many areas.

About one-half of all counties in the United States have no full-time public child welfare workers.

Almost one-third of the urban communities and over one-half of the rural counties have no service from a full-time child welfare worker.

Only one-fifth of all counties in the United States have one child welfare worker per 10,000 children under the age of 21.

Mrs. Katherine Oettinger, Chief of the Children's Bureau, says that two-thirds of the States want to increase the number of foster family homes and many States want to begin or expand homemaker services, day-care services and protective services for abused or neglected children.

Whatever money we put into child welfare services will stimulate further support at the State level, for under the present law, the States are required to match Federal child welfare funds.

Therefore, appropriation of the currently authorized funds for child welfare can provide vitally needed encouragement and support for child welfare services by the State and local communities to protect homeless, dependent and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent, and runaway children who cross State lines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senators from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR and Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, all of the above Senators would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea," and the Senator from Arizona would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 6, as follows:

[No. 233]

YEAS—63

Aiken	Byrd, W. Va.	Dodd
Allott	Cannon	Douglas
Anderson	Carlson	Dworshak
Beall	Case, S. Dak.	Eastland
Bible	Church	Ellender
Bush	Clark	Ervin
Byrd, Va.	Cooper	Fong

Frear
Gore
Gruening
Hart
Hartke
Hill
Holland
Humphrey
Jackson
Javits
Johnson, Tex.
Johnston, S.C.
Jordan
Keating

Kuchel
Lausche
Long, Hawaii
Lusk
McCarthy
McClellan
McGee
Magnuson
Mansfield
Martin
Morton
Moss
Muskie
Pastore

Prouty
Proxmire
Randolph
Robertson
Saltonstall
Scott
Smathers
Smith
Sparkman
Symington
Talmadge
Williams, N.J.
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NAYS—6

Bennett
Brunsdale

Curtis
Dirksen

Thurmond
Williams, Del.

NOT VOTING—31

Bartlett
Bridges
Butler
Capehart
Carroll
Case, N.J.
Chavez
Cotton
Engle
Fulbright
Goldwater

Green
Hayden
Hennings
Hickenlooper
Hruska
Kefauver
Kennedy
Kerr
Long, La.
McNamara
Monroney

Morse
Mundt
Murray
O'Mahoney
Russell
Schoeppel
Stennis
Wiley
Yarborough

So the bill (H.R. 11390) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG of Ohio in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. KUCHEL, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. HRUSKA the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished and able Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] for the fearless and constructive leadership he has provided the Senate this year in connection with the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill. As every Member of the Senate knows, there is no more respected Member of this body than the senior Senator from Alabama. There is no Member of the Senate who does more to help more people than does Senator HILL. I wish to congratulate him on his great achievement in piloting this bill through the Senate, with only six votes against it. History will record that he was daring, he was fearless, he was conscientious, and he was always on the side of humanity.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to express my very deep appreciation to the Senator from Texas. I wish to say it was not what the Senator from Alabama did, but it was the teamwork of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The entire subcommittee was in this fight from the be-

ginning, and made many, many very fine contributions.

Furthermore, the success today was due in no small measure to the very fine leadership of our distinguished majority leader, the senior Senator from Texas. He has helped us in many, many ways.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the conclusion of morning business, there be a call of the measures on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1556, Senate bill 3383, to amend section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

PUBLIC DEBT AND TAX RATE EX- TENSION ACT OF 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1664, House bill 12381.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like to be heard on this question. I regret to state that I am opposed—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will first be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 12381) to increase for a 1-year period the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act and to extend for 1 year the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. CLARK. I object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then, Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1664, House bill 12381.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I desire to be heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is debatable.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I regret more than I can say the necessity which impels me to object to this motion. I regret even more that it will be necessary for me to state my objections at some length.

The Members of the Senate will perhaps pardon me for taking this step, which I do with a heavy heart, realizing the lateness of the hour and the imposition on my colleagues in taking so unusual a step as to oppose the motion of the majority leader, for whom I have the highest respect and regard, and who has made the normally routine motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1664, House bill 12381.

Let me state that my reasons for opposing the motion are quite extensive. I should like to begin by considering what the bill proposes to do.

This is a bill to increase for a 1-year period the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act and to extend for 1 year the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates.

I think no one could legitimately object to a bill which did no more than the title of the bill indicates the bill purports to do. But, although the title of the bill does not disclose it, an examination of the bill and of the committee report—which, although dated June 6, 1960, I regret that, because of the pressure of other matters, I have even now been unable to study thoroughly—reveals that, in addition to the actions stated in the title of the bill, the bill would repeal two excise taxes, a communications tax, and a transportation tax, and would involve a net loss to the Treasury—so I have been advised by the chairman of the Finance Committee, the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]—of \$742 million annually.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] advises me that he opposes enactment of this bill. So do I. My reasons are perhaps not identical with those of the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia, for whom I have the highest regard, although my colleagues in the Senate appreciate that I do not always agree with him.

But, Mr. President, it occurs to me that to bring up this bill at this particular time is an action which I can only, with deep regret, describe as fiscally irresponsible and not in the interest of national unity.

During the last 48 hours the Senate has voted to increase by over \$1 billion the appropriations for the Department of Defense. The Senate has voted to add an extra burden of appropriations, in the amount of \$750 million, by reason of the pay bill the Senate passed today. The Senate has voted to add additional appropriations—by means of the action the Senate took a moment ago, in connection with the appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—of \$400 million. So, Mr. President, in the course of 48 hours the Senate—controlled by my party, by reason of the membership in this body of 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans—has voted to increase appropriations by a total of \$2,150 million.

It is now proposed that we move immediately to the consideration of a bill which will cut revenues by \$742 million annually.

Mr. President, at some point there must be a halt to fiscal irresponsibility, and I think that time is now.

My position may find little favor with my colleagues on either side of the aisle, but I, who have voted for all three of these appropriations, and for a good many others, am not willing to sit by idly while my party proceeds to cut revenues by \$750 million.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I think the Senator from Pennsylvania is somewhat confused.

Mr. CLARK. This would not be the first time, may I say to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. CLARK. Let me say that the feeling is mutual.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is right.

The bill as reported by the committee does contain certain committee amendments which reduced the bill as it came over from the House by \$752 million. To that extent the Senator from Pennsylvania is correct. The Senator from Virginia, as well as I, both opposed those amendments, and will be opposing them tomorrow. The Senator from Virginia is not here, and he can speak for himself, but while he opposed certain amendments, he is not opposing the bill. The bill itself provides for the extension of the present corporate tax rate from 47 to 52 percent, as well as other excise taxes. If this bill is not enacted by the end of June, it will result in a full year, loss of revenues of \$3,948 million.

Mr. CLARK. I refuse to yield any further for the moment. I will yield shortly. It may well be that I am confused. As I said before, it will not be the first time that I have been. But I am not so confused that I do not recognize that everything the Senator from Delaware has said is correct, and he knows every other Senator in this body knows it is correct, too. I thought I had made it abundantly clear—I tried to make it clear; perhaps my friend from Delaware was not listening very carefully—that I had not the slightest objection to that which is being proposed by the title, which is to extend the public debt limitation, to extend the normal corporate tax rate, and to extend certain excise tax rates. So, with respect to that particular comment, I am not confused.

I am now happy to yield for a question to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania know that the bill as it came to the committee from the House provides for the extension of the corporate tax rate and certain excise taxes, the total of which amounts to \$3,948 million for a full year? All of this amount will be lost if we do not pass the bill by June 30.

The committee adopted some amendments, reducing this amount by \$752 million. I opposed this action in the committee, and I shall oppose it tomorrow.

Mr. CLARK. That is a complicated question. I have already answered it twice, but I shall be glad to answer it for the third time. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I ask the Senator another question. We are in complete agreement that the Senate has, to a certain extent, demonstrated a certain amount of fiscal irresponsibility in the past few days in that we have appropriated \$2 billion more than the Budget Bureau thought should be appropriated for certain agencies.

Does the Senator from Pennsylvania, who criticized that action—and I join him in that criticism—realize that the Senator from Pennsylvania voted for them?

Mr. CLARK. I certainly realize that my friend from Delaware is renowned in this body and this whole Nation for having voted against practically all appropriations that have anything to do with health, welfare, and other aspects of our public economy which I think should be rehabilitated. I do not criticize him for that. That is his perfect right. Frankly, let me say I have a very deep affection for the Senator from Delaware. I think he is an extremely useful Senator. The answer to the Senator's question is, "Yes."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I just thought that before the Senator proceeded to criticize members of his party for voting \$2 billion in increased appropriations in the last 3 days, he should be reminded that he was one of them.

Mr. CLARK. I hope very much the Senator from Delaware will be emblazoned in the pages of history as one who always votes for efficiency and economy in Government at whatever the cost.

Mr. President, I return to my major argument. It will be said this is a bill which has been reported by the Finance Committee in accordance with the normal procedures of the Senate; why should it not be brought up for consideration tomorrow? That, I think, is a very fair question, as to which I think I have a very heavy burden of proof to sustain the position that it should not be brought up tomorrow.

My reasons are these: This is an exceedingly important bill to the financial status of our Federal Government. I do not believe it should be treated in a cursory way. I do not believe it should be brought up with practically no notice to the Members of the Senate.

I ask my friend the majority leader to pay attention to what I am about to say now, because I want to be very sure indeed that I do not make a misstatement; but I doubt if there are very many Members of the Senate—there may be a few—who, in the heavy pressure of business which we have been dealing with during the last 3 days, have had an opportunity to read the committee report on the bill. Perhaps I am wrong. I have been very busy. I suspect my colleagues have been, too. Perhaps I have been dilatory. Maybe I should have read and studied the report, even though I am not a member of the Finance Committee. But I have not, and I suspect that my situation is not unusual.

In fact, Mr. President, the bill, which was reported on the date of June 16, by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], I believe has been printed only within the last 24 or 48 hours. If I am mistaken in that statement, I hope some Senator will correct me. I thumbed through the bill in a hurry a few minutes ago, denying myself the privilege of listening to the fascinating debate going on between the able Senator from Colorado and the able Senator from Rhode Island. I cannot say I have studied it in depth, but I have had a quick look at it.

I have been advised by the staff of the Senate that the hearings on the bill have not yet been printed and will not be available until tomorrow morning. Therefore, it is proposed to call up the bill tomorrow, after the call of the calendar, and without giving Members of the Senate an opportunity even to glance in a cursory way at the hearings, until after the bill has been called up.

Mr. President, I am not enough of a hypocrite to pretend that the Senate has not passed, day after day, and will not pass, day after day, from now on in, bills affecting hundreds of millions of dollars, with hearings, transcripts that are very thick, that not 10 Senators have felt compelled to look at.

I suggest that when interested Senators desire to inform themselves with respect to important proposed legislation, which is expected to be passed on a Saturday morning, we are entitled to the courtesy of an opportunity not only to consult briefly but also to thumb through the hearings, after the bill has been placed before the Senate. Certainly we should have an opportunity, at least over the weekend, to look at the hearings with respect to an important bill which, as my good friend from Delaware says, not only would increase revenues by some billions of dollars and extend the corporate income tax rates and various other taxes, which every Member of this body has known for months and months we were going to do, but also would cut revenues by \$742 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to my friend from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am informed that no hearings were held on the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury made a statement in executive session. The members of the Committee on Finance can confirm that. The staff has given me that information in a memorandum.

I yield to my friend from New Mexico, for confirmation of the statement.

Mr. CLARK. I shall be happy to yield to the Senator from New Mexico, I say to the Senator from Texas, but I have the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I am happy to yield to my friend from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. I think what the Senator from Texas has stated is exactly correct. We had an executive session of the committee. The Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the committee and laid down the basis for his recommendations. The committee considered a great many things, which had been considered many times before. There were no formal hearings.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to finish, the statement will be available when the bill is under consideration.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, it appears that I have been badly misinformed by the members of the staff of the Senate, and I suppose my really very bad information came from one of our charm-

ing and delightful young page boys, whom I would not think of identifying even by pointing at him. The page told me the hearings were not available now, were being printed, and would be available tomorrow.

I called that to the attention of the assistant to my good friend from Texas, and he said to me, "The hearings will be available tomorrow morning."

It appears now there were no hearings.

I do not make any point in that regard. I have been a member from time to time in the Senate for the last 4 years of a committee from which we have reported bills without hearings.

I observe my friend from Oklahoma is in the Chamber. He and I have actually conspired, on occasion, to report bills without hearings. Therefore, if there were no hearings, perhaps we should proceed in complete ignorance of the reasons why the \$742 million cut should be made in the annual revenues of the United States of America.

Perhaps we shall be satisfied when we read the statement of that very distinguished American from Texas, Hon. Robert Anderson, the Secretary of the Treasury, who is a very able man indeed, but with whose economic fiscal, and monetary views I find myself frequently in disagreement. Probably I am wrong and he is right.

Perhaps tomorrow morning when I read what Secretary Anderson had to say, after the bill is before the Senate, all my doubts will be resolved, and I shall join with unanimity my friends on both sides of the aisle in supporting the Secretary of the Treasury, as, I gather, he supported the bill. I am sure my friend the Senator from New Mexico and the other members of the Committee on Finance certainly would not report a bill from the Committee on Finance which the Secretary of the Treasury opposed, so I assume that everybody, in a fine sense of bipartisan unity, is prepared, without any hearings, and without anything but the statement of that great Texan, Mr. Anderson, to cut \$742 million from the revenues of the United States of America.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield to my friend from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. Only for the sake of protecting one of the most able public servants we have, the Secretary of the Treasury, I say that I am sure the Secretary did not agree with many of the actions taken by the Committee on Finance. However, as to the debt limit extension the Secretary of the Treasury agreed. We followed the recommendations of the Secretary made on the debt limits extension.

I would not wish to have the Senator from Pennsylvania, who is always extremely accurate in his remarks, tie the Secretary of the Treasury to all of the actions taken by the Committee on Finance. The Secretary did not approve of the repeal of some of the taxes, as suggested by the committee. The Secretary has not approved as of this time. The Finance Committee took its own action, which I thought was very wise action.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11390

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary
5 of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 (1) including payment in advance when authorized by the
7 Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
8 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
9 members at a price lower than to the general public and for
10 publications available only upon that basis or available at
11 reduced price on prepublication orders; and purchase of
12 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
13 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
14 \$1,758,800, of which not more than \$354,860 shall be for
15 international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be
16 for official entertainment expenses.

17 (2) WORKING CAPITAL FUND

18 The paragraph under this head in the Department of
19 Labor Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 210) is amended
20 to read as follows:

21 "Working capital fund: There is hereby established a
22 working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year
23 limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and
24 operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a cen-
25 tral visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for

1 supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be
 2 maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of
 3 the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) tele-
 4 phone, mail and messenger services; (6) a central account-
 5 ing and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service:
 6 Provided, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on
 7 hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: Pro-
 8 vided further, That such fund shall be reimbursed in ad-
 9 vance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies
 10 for which such centralized services are performed at rates
 11 which will return in full all expenses of operation, including
 12 reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of
 13 equipment."

14 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

15 ACTIVITIES

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the performance of the func-
 18 tions vested in the Secretary by the Labor-Management Re-
 19 porting and Disclosure Act of 1959, (3)including services as
 20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 21 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,250,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
 25 \$2,706,300.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.C.S. 784 (c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); and not less than \$225,000 for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$2,376,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits (4) and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

1 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
4 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
5 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
6 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension
7 Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army
8 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
9 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Uni-
10 versal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App.
11 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598),
12 \$594,300.

13 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
16 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
17 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611),
18 and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,061,000.

19 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the general administration
22 of the employment service and unemployment compensa-

1 tion programs, including temporary employment of persons,
2 without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm place-
3 ment migratory labor program; \$7,457,000, of which
4 \$1,260,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions
5 of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Read-
6 justment Act of 1944.

7 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
8 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

9 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
10 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
11 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
12 adjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized
13 in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
14 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
15 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
16 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
17 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
18 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
19 with the operation of employment office facilities and services
20 in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a build-
21 ing through such arrangements as may be required to pro-
22 vide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of
23 Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment
24 Compensation Board, (5) *including conveyance by the Com-*
25 *missioners of the District of Columbia to the United States*

1 of title to the land on which such building is to be situated,
 2 subject to the same conditions with respect to the use
 3 of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to
 4 the procurement of buildings for other State employ-
 5 ment security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise pro-
 6 vided for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social
 7 Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), ~~(6)\$320,819,-~~
 8 ~~000 \$325,819,000~~, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available
 9 only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of admin-
 10 istration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in
 11 the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased sal-
 12 ary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation
 13 plans embracing employees of the State generally over those
 14 upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the
 15 District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of
 16 administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary
 17 adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision
 18 to the contrary in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act,
 19 as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time
 20 certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each
 21 State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the
 22 Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico,
 23 Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section
 24 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as
 25 he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient

1 administration of its unemployment compensation law and
2 of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That
3 such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department
4 of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for
5 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly
6 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail
7 matter in connection with the administration of unemploy-
8 ment compensation systems and employment services by
9 States receiving grants herefrom.

10 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
11 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
12 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
13 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
14 apply.

15 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
16 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
17 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
18 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of offi-
19 cers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from
20 the said agencies of any States which have established by
21 legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
22 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
23 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
24 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner

1 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
2 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

3 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
4 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
5 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
6 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
7 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
8 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
9 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
10 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation
11 therefor for that fiscal year.

12 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

13 AND EX-SERVICEMEN

14 For payments to unemployed Federal employees and
15 ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States,
16 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
17 amended, \$107,000,000.

18 Unemployment compensation for Federal employees
19 and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
20 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States,
21 as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
22 amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to
23 unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the
24 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the

1 obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to
2 the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

3 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
5 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts en-
6 tered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
7 \$1,105,700.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

9 PROGRAM

10 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
11 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
12 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
13 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard
14 to the civil-service laws, ~~(7)\$1,344,100~~ \$1,404,100, which
15 shall be derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply
16 revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United
17 States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to
18 section 502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7
19 U.S.C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program opera-
20 tions except those compliance activities of the type separately
21 provided for herein.

22 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
25 \$97,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,

1 \$3,098,300, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
2 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
3 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
4 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

5 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

6 For the payment of compensation and other benefits and
7 expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by
8 law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year,
9 including payments to other Federal agencies for medical
10 and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the
11 Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of pay-
12 ment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian
13 War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement
15 of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
16 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and
17 burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses
18 incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such
19 enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified
20 by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services
21 and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943,
22 and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian em-
23 ployees of the United States, and the limitations and author-
24 ity of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C.
25 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and

1 expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections
2 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C.
3 App. 2012) ; \$62,200,000: *Provided*, That, in the adjudi-
4 cation of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916,
5 for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under
6 section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be
7 construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and
8 evidence required to establish the right to such benefits
9 without regard to the date of the injury or death for which
10 claim is made.

11 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
14 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-
15 vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
16 cies and their employees for services rendered, \$10,519,000.

17 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
19 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including tem-
20 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
21 Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classifi-

1 cation Act of 1949, as amended, \$1,250,000, to remain
2 available until June 30, 1964.

3 WOMEN'S BUREAU

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
6 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C.
7 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for in-
8 formational exhibits, \$520,900.

9 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
12 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
13 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of sup-
14 plies and the making of contracts by the United States,
15 approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45),
16 including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
17 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered,
18 ~~(8) and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of~~
19 ~~cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned~~
20 ~~with the work of the Division,~~ \$11,529,000.

21 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
22 Appropriation Act, 1961".

1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
2 TION, AND WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
5 the Food and Drug Administration, including not to exceed
6 \$80,000 for construction of a laboratory barn at the Agricul-
7 tural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland; reporting and
8 illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemi-
9 cals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in ad-
10 vance for special tests and analyses by contract; and pay-
11 ment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies
12 of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement
13 operations; \$16,852,000.

14 (9) PHARMACOLOGICAL-ANIMAL LABORATORY BUILDING

15 *For plans and specifications for a special pharmacologi-*
16 *cal-animal laboratory for the Food and Drug Administra-*
17 *tion, \$150,000.*

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,

19 AND OTHER SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
21 tion of certain products, and for the establishment of toler-
22 ances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408,
23 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food,
24 Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a,
25 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the

1 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
2 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
3 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain
4 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
5 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, appa-
6 ratus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory commit-
7 tees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service
8 has been rendered.

9 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
12 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wear-
13 ing apparel used by employees in the performance of their
14 official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries
15 and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical
16 and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments
17 to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost
18 of heat, light, and power furnished by such university;
19 \$3,294,600: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physi-
20 cian receiving compensation from this appropriation on a
21 full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of
22 wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title:
23 *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by
24 check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's
25 request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such

1 amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on
2 the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for
3 the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia.
4 Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such
5 calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
6 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
7 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calcu-
8 lations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the respon-
10 sibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

11 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

12 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

13 EDUCATION

14 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
15 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C.
16 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb),
17 section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29),
18 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30),
19 the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9
20 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including
21 \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse
22 training under title II of the Vocational Education Act of
23 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such
24 title also for the expansion and improvement of programs
25 of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956,

1 and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades
 2 and industry including distributive occupations therein,
 3 \$33,702,081: *Provided*, ~~(10)~~ That the apportionment to the
 4 States under section ~~3(a)~~, ~~(1)~~, ~~(2)~~, ~~(3)~~, and ~~(4)~~ of
 5 the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on
 6 the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal
 7 year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which
 8 States and Territories are not prepared to use may be re-
 9 apportioned among other States and Territories applying
 10 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
 11 originally apportioned.

12 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND
 13 THE MECHANIC ARTS

14 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
 15 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

16 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

17 ~~(11)~~ For grants to the States, under allotments for the current
 18 and prior fiscal year, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956,
 19 as amended ~~(20 U.S.C. 351-358)~~, \$7,500,000, to remain
 20 available until expended.

21 ~~(12)~~ For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19,
 22 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.

23 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

24 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
 25 tricts", fiscal year 1959, \$7,362,000.

1 For payments to local educational agencies for the main-
 2 tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act
 3 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13),
 4 \$187,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also
 5 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of
 6 such Act.

7 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

8 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
 9 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
 10 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,
 11 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to
 12 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current
 13 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
 14 \$63,392,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 15 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
 16 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
 17 Education, and Welfare.

18 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

19 For grants, loans, and payments under the National De-
 20 fense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605),
 21 (13) ~~\$171,000,000~~ \$173,050,000, of which \$44,000,000
 22 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds and
 23 loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan
 24 funds, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for such
 25 loans for non-Federal capital contributions; \$57,750,000

1 shall be for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private
2 schools for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language
3 equipment and minor remodeling of facilities and for grants to
4 States for supervisory and other services; \$9,000,000 shall be
5 for grants to States for area vocational education programs;
6 and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing,
7 guidance, and counseling (14): *Provided, That allotments*
8 *to States under titles II and III of such Act shall be on the*
9 *basis of the respective maximum amounts authorized to be*
10 *appropriated in such titles (15): Provided further, That,*
11 *notwithstanding any other provision of law, allotments under*
12 *title III of said Act for grants to States and loans to nonprofit*
13 *private schools for science, mathematics, or modern foreign*
14 *language equipment and minor remodeling of facilities and*
15 *for grants to States for supervisory and other services, shall*
16 *be made in such manner as to extend the benefits thereof*
17 *to the State of Hawaii on the basis of equality with the*
18 *other States: Provided further, That no part of this*
19 *appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science,*
20 *mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or*
21 *equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of*
22 *education, which can be identified as originating in or having*
23 *been exported from a Communist country, unless such*
24 *equipment is unavailable from any other source.*

25 (16) *Grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense*

1 *Education Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making,*
2 *after May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans, and pay-*
3 *ments under all titles of the National Defense Education*
4 *Act, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year*
5 *such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and*
6 *the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appro-*
7 *priation for the same purpose for that fiscal year.*

8 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE

9 MENTALLY RETARDED

10 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
11 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
12 to the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 61),
13 \$1,000,000.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, in-
16 cluding surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
17 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
18 level with other forms of adult education; development of
19 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
20 tion, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture
21 films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys,
22 and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of
23 July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$13,400,000, of
24 which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Divi-
25 sion of Vocational Education as authorized.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN
CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$30,750, of which not less than \$14,400 shall be available to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
GRANTS TO STATES

For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, ~~(17)\$54,500,000~~ \$57,500,000, of which ~~(18)\$53,000,000~~ \$56,000,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of ~~(19)\$63,000,000~~ \$77,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for

1 allotments under such section for such fiscal year **(20)**:
 2 *Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision*
 3 *of law, allotments under section 2 of the said Act shall be*
 4 *made in such manner as to extend the benefits of such section*
 5 *to the State of Hawaii on the basis of equality with other*
 6 *States.*

7 Grants to States, next succeeding year: For making, after
 8 May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States
 9 under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 10 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
 11 year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred
 12 and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the
 13 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided, That*
 14 *the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not ex-*
 15 *ceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of*
 16 *the current fiscal year.*

17 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

18 **(21)**~~For research, training, and traineeships, and other~~
 19 ~~special project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational~~
 20 ~~Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for~~ *For grants and other ex-*
 21 *penses for research, training, traineeships, and other special*
 22 *projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilita-*
 23 *tion Act, as amended, for expenses of carrying out the train-*
 24 *ing functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for ex-*
 25 *penses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports,*

1 and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pur-
 2 suant to section 7 of said Act, ~~(22)\$14,800,000~~ \$15,800,-
 3 000.

4 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN

5 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

6 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
 7 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
 8 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the pur-
 9 poses authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain
 10 available until expended, \$930,000, of which not less than
 11 \$780,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
 12 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
 13 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That
 14 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-
 15 rencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
 16 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
 17 normal requirements of the United States.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
 20 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
 21 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
 22 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,871,000.

23 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

24 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
 25 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-

1 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
2 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps
3 and for not to exceed two thousand one hundred commis-
4 sioned officers in the Regular Corps; ~~(23)~~*expenses incident to*
5 *the dissemination of health information in foreign countries*
6 *through exhibits and other appropriate means; and for ex-*
7 *penses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in*
8 *foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed*
9 *in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of*
10 *\$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary*
11 *that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable*
12 *to provide adequately for the education of such dependents,*
13 *and for the transportation of such dependents between such*
14 *schools and their places of residence when the schools are not*
15 *accessible to such dependents by regular means of transporta-*
16 *tion; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or*
17 *individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time*
18 *pursuant to section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act*
19 *at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed*
20 *\$19,000 per annum* ~~(24)~~: *Provided, That section 208 (g) of*
21 *the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by*
22 *striking out “eighty-five”, and inserting in lieu thereof “one*
23 *hundred and fifty”, and by striking out “seventy-three” and in-*
24 *serting in lieu thereof “one hundred and fifteen”;* as follows:

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; **(25)***not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General*; and to provide traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; **(26)**~~\$22,620,000~~ *\$24,620,000*.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, **(27)**~~\$5,930,000~~ *\$6,430,000*, of which not less than **(28)**~~\$3,500,000~~ *\$4,000,000* shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

1 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

2 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
3 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of
4 money, services, supplies, equipment and use of facilities to
5 States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the
6 respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
7 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
8 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
9 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may de-
10 termine; and to carry out, except as otherwise provided
11 for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the
12 Act relating to the prevention and suppression of other
13 communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate
14 transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase,
15 erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase
16 of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replace-
17 ment only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
18 ~~(29)\$13,516,000~~ \$14,116,000~~(30)~~, of which \$5,700,000
19 shall be for the control of venereal diseases.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to
22 carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c),
23 and 361 of the Act relating to environmental health, includ-
24 ing enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate
25 quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of

1 the Acts of July 14, 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857-
 2 1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-
 3 466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,-
 4 000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to
 5 exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 6 only; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and pur-
 7 chase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings;
 8 (31) ~~\$25,640,000~~ \$27,640,000, to remain available only
 9 until June 30, 1961.

10 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

11 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
 12 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
 13 to remain available only until June 30, 1962: *Provided*,
 14 That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal
 15 year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

16 BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES MANAGEMENT FUND

17 For the purpose of facilitating the economical and effi-
 18 cient conduct of operations in the Bureau of State Services
 19 which are financed by two or more appropriations where the
 20 costs of operation are not readily susceptible of distribution
 21 as charges to such appropriations, there is hereby established
 22 the Bureau of State Services management fund. Such
 23 amounts as the Surgeon General may determine to represent
 24 a reasonable distribution of estimated costs among the various
 25 appropriations involved may be advanced each year to this

1 fund and shall be available for expenditure for such costs
 2 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon
 3 General: *Provided*, That funds advanced to this fund shall
 4 be available only in the fiscal year in which they are ad-
 5 vanced: *Provided further*, That final adjustments of ad-
 6 vances in accordance with actual costs shall be effected
 7 wherever practicable with the appropriations from which
 8 such funds are advanced.

9 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

10 For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of
 11 the Act, as amended, ~~(32)\$150,000,000~~ \$211,200,000, of
 12 which ~~(33)\$118,800,000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for hospitals
 13 and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be
 14 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of part D of the
 15 Act, and ~~(34)\$30,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 shall be for facilities
 16 pursuant to part G, as follows: ~~(35)\$7,500,000~~ \$20,000,000
 17 for diagnostic or treatment centers, ~~(36)\$7,500,000~~ \$20,000,-
 18 000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, ~~(37)\$5,-~~
 19 000,000 \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and
 20 \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: ~~(38)~~*Provided*, That allot-
 21 ments under such parts C and G to the several States for the cur-
 22 rent fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to
 23 the limitation specified herein *Provided further*, That, not-
 24 withstanding any other provision of law, allotments under
 25 such parts C and G shall be made in such manner as to ex-

1 *tend the benefits of such parts to the State of Hawaii on the*
 2 *basis of equality with the other States.*

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

4 SERVICES

5 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
 6 VI of the Act, as amended, (39) ~~\$1,654,200~~ \$1,786,000.

7 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

8 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
 9 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150),
 10 including \$2,445,000 to be available only for payments for
 11 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the
 12 Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and
 13 under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
 14 344, 502, and 504 of the Public Health Service Act, section
 15 810 of the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C.
 16 763c), Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as
 17 amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942,
 18 including purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
 19 stock; conducting research on technical nursing standards
 20 and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not
 21 to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 22 only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$55,213,-
 23 000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available only for pay-
 24 ments to the State of Hawaii for care and treatment of per-

1 sons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public
 2 Health Service establishes or operates a health service pro-
 3 gram for any department or agency, payment for the esti-
 4 mated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit
 5 of this appropriation(40): *Provided further, That this appro-*
 6 *priation shall be available for medical, surgical, and dental*
 7 *treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers and*
 8 *members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels,*
 9 *and their dependents, and for payment therefor.*

10 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

11 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
 12 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
 13 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
 14 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
 15 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
 16 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals
 17 when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available,
 18 including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
 19 tries when required by law of such countries, (41)~~\$4,812,-~~
 20 ~~000~~ \$4,931,000.

21 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
 23 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
 24 U.S.C. 2001) ; purchase of not to exceed twenty-seven pas-
 25 senger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replace-

1 ment only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft;
 2 purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in pri-
 3 vate residences in the field, when authorized under regula-
 4 tions approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth
 5 in sections 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health
 6 Service Act; \$48,276,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

8 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
 9 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
 10 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
 11 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
 12 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
 13 and community sanitation facilities for Indians; (42)\$8,-
 14 ~~964,000~~ \$9,964,000, to remain available until expended.

15 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL 16 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

17 For the activities of the National Institute of Health,
 18 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
 19 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
 20 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
 21 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
 22 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demo-
 23 strations and research; (43)\$52,660,000 \$104,405,000:
 24 *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of
 25 Health management fund from appropriations included in

1 this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ten
 2 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; ~~(44)~~*not to*
 3 *exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when*
 4 *specifically approved by the Surgeon General*; and erection
 5 of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appro-
 6 priations made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and
 7 available for research or training projects, may be expended
 8 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for
 9 supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors
 10 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title
 11 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval
 12 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
 13 General.

14 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

15 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
 16 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
 17 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
 18 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
 19 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
 20 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
 21 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
 22 wise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the
 23 Act; ~~(45)~~~~\$102,469,000~~ \$126,375,000~~(46)~~, of which
 24 \$700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1961,

1 *shall be available for plans and specifications for a research*
 2 *facility for the National Cancer Institute.*

3 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 5 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the
 6 Act with respect to mental diseases, ~~(47)\$79,863,000~~
 7 *\$110,800,000.*

8 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 10 National Heart Act, ~~(48)\$71,762,000~~ *\$125,166,000.*

11 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

12 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 13 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
 14 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
 15 ~~(49)\$12,604,000~~ *\$16,710,000.*

16 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 18 Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases,
 19 ~~(50)\$52,841,000~~ *\$70,760,000.*

20 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 22 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and
 23 infectious diseases, ~~(51)\$38,439,000~~ *\$48,234,000*, of which
 24 ~~(52)\$150,000~~ *\$750,000* shall be available for payment to the

1 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of
 2 the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (53) *and for construction*
 3 *and equipment of facilities.*

4 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 6 Act relating to neurology and blindness, (54) ~~\$44,362,000~~
 7 ~~\$61,550,000~~.

8 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

9 FACILITIES

10 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
 11 Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958
 12 (72 Stat. 933), (55) ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$30,000,000.

13 (56) CONSTRUCTION OF MENTAL HEALTH-NEUROLOGY

14 RESEARCH FACILITY

15 *For construction of a combined basic and collaborative*
 16 *research facility for the National Institutes of Mental Health*
 17 *and Neurological Diseases and Blindness, including a physi-*
 18 *cal biology component, and including plans and specifications,*
 19 *fixed and semifixed equipment, access roads and parking fa-*
 20 *cilities, extension of existing power, refrigeration and other*
 21 *utility systems, \$12,139,000, to be derived by transfer from*
 22 *“Mental health activities” and “Neurology and blindness*
 23 *activities”, as determined by the Surgeon General.*

1 SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN

2 CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
4 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
5 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
6 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$3,707,000, of which not less than
8 \$3,459,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which
9 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
10 normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That
11 this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of cur-
12 rencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section
13 104 (f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the
14 normal requirements of the United States.

15 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
17 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
18 275), \$1,662,000.

19 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

20 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
21 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
22 tingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be re-
23 quired during the current fiscal year.

1 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2 For construction, major repair, improvement, extension,
 3 and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not other-
 4 wise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisi-
 5 tion of sites, ~~(57)\$3,135,000~~ \$3,470,000, to remain avail-
 6 able until expended: *Provided*, That the balances of appro-
 7 priations heretofore made available for construction, major
 8 repair, improvement, extension, or equipment of any Public
 9 Health Service facilities (except construction of Indian health
 10 facilities) and remaining unexpended on June 30, 1960, shall
 11 be merged with this appropriation.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
 14 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
 15 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
 16 information, articles, and publications related to public
 17 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
 18 health methods, ~~(58)\$6,800,000~~ \$6,900,000.

19 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
 22 tion of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger
 23 motor vehicle for replacement only, clothing for patients, and

1 cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scien-
2 tific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treat-
3 ment of mental illness, \$4,095,000(59): *Provided, That*
4 *reimbursements pursuant to the Act of August 4, 1947 (24*
5 *U.S.C. 168a), shall be in an amount equal to not less than*
6 *\$8.13 per patient per day.*

7 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
8 GROUNDS

9 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
10 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
11 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
12 of construction, \$345,000, to remain available until June
13 30, 1962.

14 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, TREATMENT AND
15 CAFETERIA BUILDING

16 For construction and equipment of a treatment and
17 cafeteria building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$4,493,000,
18 to remain available until expended.

19 EXTENSION AND MODERNIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION
20 BUILDING

21 For expenses necessary for the extension and moderniza-
22 tion of the administration building at Saint Elizabeths Hos-
23 pital, \$501,000, to remain available until expended.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For necessary expenses, not more than \$203,200,000
5 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
6 insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are
7 required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel
8 incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of
9 individuals who file applications for disability determinations
10 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended:
11 *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount
12 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
13 Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the
14 extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated
15 in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of
16 the costs of such claims workload within the existing limita-
17 tion has been achieved.

18 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
19 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances
20 to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act,
21 as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
22 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above au-
23 thorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and
24 survivors insurance trust fund.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,083,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$2,348,400.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,360,500: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso

1 shall not be so constructed as to prevent any patient from
2 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
3 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
4 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
5 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
6 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
8 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

9 For necessary expenses for publication of reports, rec-
10 ommendations, guides, and other documents, provision of
11 consultative or clearinghouse services, and other followup
12 activities following the 1960 White House Conference on
13 Children and Youth, including the expenses of continued
14 employment of a conference director and other expenses in-
15 cident to preparation of a final report of the President's na-
16 tional committee on such conference, \$150,000.

17 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

18 For grants to States for maternal and child-health
19 services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare
20 services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the
21 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch.
22 V), \$51,833,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available
23 for services for crippled children, \$18,167,000 for maternal
24 and child-health services, and \$13,666,000 for child-welfare
25 services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant

1 to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be in-
 2 cluded in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
 3 and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount ex-
 4 pended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided*
 5 *further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under
 6 section 502 (b) of such Act shall be used only for special
 7 projects for mentally retarded children.

8 **(60) COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION**

9 *PROJECTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY*

10 *For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative*
 11 *arrangements for research or demonstration projects under*
 12 *section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42*
 13 *U.S.C. 1310), \$700,000.*

14 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER**

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
 16 sioner of Social Security, **(61)**~~\$342,500~~ \$350,800, together
 17 with not to exceed \$278,000 to be transferred from the
 18 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

19 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
 20 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
 21 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of
 22 the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
 23 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
 24 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures

1 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be
2 charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

3 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
4 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
5 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
6 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
7 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a
8 State plan approved under such title prior to or during such
9 period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to
10 any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such
11 plan was submitted for approval.

12 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

13 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

14 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
15 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

16 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
19 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
20 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
21 1954 (Public Law 420), \$994,000: *Provided*, That Gallau-
22 det College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in
23 advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
24 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-

1 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
2 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and
5 improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of
6 Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954
7 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General
8 Services Administration, including planning, architectural,
9 and engineering services, an auditorium, a classroom and
10 dormitory building, Kendall School, maintenance building,
11 apartments, roads, walks, and grading, ~~(62)\$2,432,000~~
12 \$2,512,000, to remain available until expended.

13 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For the partial support of Howard University, including
16 personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to
17 buildings and grounds, \$5,090,000.

18 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

19 For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and
20 specifications for construction, under the supervision of the
21 General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard
22 University, of a classroom building and a women's dormi-
23 tory, including architectural and engineering services, \$225,-
24 000, to remain available until expended.

1 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

2 For the construction and equipment of a home economics
3 building and powerplant facilities under the supervision of
4 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
5 Howard University, including engineering and architectural
6 services and travel, \$1,433,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
11 \$2,077,000, together with not to exceed \$305,000 to be
12 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
13 trust fund.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

15 ADMINISTRATION

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Adminis-
17 tration, \$2,762,000, together with not to exceed \$942,000
18 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors in-
19 surance trust fund and not to exceed \$36,000 to be trans-
20 ferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit
21 Unions.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

23 COUNSEL

24 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
25 Counsel, \$600,000, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to

1 be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
 2 certification, inspection, and other services", and not to ex-
 3 ceed \$552,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
 4 and survivors insurance trust fund.

5 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

6 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 7 of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal
 8 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
 9 amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess
 10 property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes,
 11 and protection of public health, \$751,000.

12 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

13 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
 14 the White House Conference on Aging Act, including rent
 15 in the District of Columbia, ~~(63)\$550,000~~ \$760,000.

16 ~~(64)~~WORKING CAPITAL FUND

17 *The paragraph under this head in the Federal Security*
 18 *Agency Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 369) is amended*
 19 *to read as follows:*

20 *Working capital fund: There is hereby established a*
 21 *working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limi-*
 22 *tation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-*
 23 *tion of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central*
 24 *visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for sup-*
 25 *plies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be main-*

1 *tained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the*
 2 *Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone,*
 3 *mail, and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and*
 4 *payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: Pro-*
 5 *vided, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand*
 6 *or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: Provided*
 7 *further, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from*
 8 *funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which*
 9 *such centralized services are performed at rates which will*
 10 *return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for*
 11 *accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.*

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 ~~(65)SEC. 202.~~ Appropriations under this title available for
 14 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
 15 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
 16 tions whose publications are available to members only or to
 17 members at a price lower than to the general public and
 18 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
 19 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
 20 orders.

21 ~~(66)SEC. 203.~~ Appropriations under this title available for
 22 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or al-
 23 lowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
 24 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

1 SEC. ~~(67)~~²⁰⁴ 202. None of the funds appropriated by
 2 this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-
 3 aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
 4 operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses
 5 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
 6 from the said agencies of any States which have established
 7 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit sys-
 8 tem and classification and compensation plan covering the
 9 selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their em-
 10 ployees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or
 11 the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said
 12 States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

13 SEC. ~~(68)~~²⁰⁵ 203. The Secretary is authorized to make
 14 such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
 15 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
 16 out the operations of the Department.

17 ~~(69)~~ SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall
 18 be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
 19 research project an amount for indirect expenses in connec-
 20 tion with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the
 21 direct costs.

22 SEC. ~~(70)~~²⁰⁷ 204. Except as otherwise provided under
 23 the appropriation to the Public Health Service for "Buildings
 24 and facilities", any obligational authority for planning or con-

1 struction of any building made available to the Departments
2 of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise expires
3 for obligation on June 30, 1960, shall remain available
4 until June 30, 1961.

5 SEC. ~~(71)~~²⁰⁸ 205. The Secretary is authorized to make
6 available not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for
7 salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not
8 otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and
9 other experts of other countries.

10 SEC. ~~(72)~~²⁰⁹ 206. Appropriations to the Public Health
11 Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public
12 Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms
13 and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for re-
14 search grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths
15 Hospital.

16 ~~(73)~~SEC. 210. Appropriations under this title available
17 for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
18 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
19 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
20 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
21 management of those functions or activities.

22 This title may be cited as the "Department of Health,
23 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 as amended (29 U.S.C. 141-167, 73 Stat. 541-546) and other laws, including rental of space in the District of Columbia area, ~~(74)~~and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended ~~(5 U.S.C. 2131)~~, \$17,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

1 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 4 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
 5 188), including ~~(75)~~ stenographic reporting services as au-
 6 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 ~~(5~~
 7 ~~U.S.C. 55a)~~; temporary employment of referees under sec-
 8 tion 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in
 9 excess of ~~(76)~~ \$90 \$100 per diem; and emergency boards
 10 appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act
 11 (45 U.S.C. 160) ; ~~(77)~~ \$1,522,500 \$1,555,000.

12 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

13 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
 15 Board, ~~(78)~~ including uniforms or allowances therefor, as au-
 16 thorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),
 17 \$9,485,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
 18 account.

19 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILI-
 20 ATION SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the
 23 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
 24 Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses
 25 of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205

1 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the
 2 President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
 3 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
 4 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
 5 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-
 6 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators are
 7 officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Concilia-
 8 tion Service office is maintained; ~~(79)\$3,905,400~~ \$4,093,-
 9 000.

10 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE 11 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

12 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE 13 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

14 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in
 15 advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
 16 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
 17 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
 18 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
 19 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
 20 \$5,000.

21 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME 22 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND 23 CAPITAL OUTLAY

24 For maintenance and operation of the United States
 25 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-

1 nent fund, \$5,664,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
 2 shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of
 3 members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at
 4 rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the
 5 Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commis-
 6 sioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

7 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
 9 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
 10 not authorized by the Congress.

11 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
 12 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
 13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 14 U.S.C. 55a).

15 ~~(80)~~SEC. 903. *Appropriations contained in this Act avail-*
 16 *able for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment*
 17 *in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organ-*
 18 *izations whose publications are available to members only or*
 19 *to members at a price lower than to the general public and*
 20 *for payment in advance for publications available only upon*
 21 *that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication*
 22 *orders.*

23 ~~(81)~~SEC. 904. *Appropriations contained in this Act avail-*
 24 *able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms*

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTENTS

Issued June 22, 1960
For actions of June 21, 1960
86th-2d, No. 114

Animal research.....	22
Appropriations.....	2,9
Claims.....	5
Contracts.....	20
Electrification.....	16
Farm labor.....	18,23
Farm program.....	1
Flood control.....	7
Food distribution.....	15
Forestry.....	10
Wairi.....	14
Health benefits.....	3
Lands.....	11
Minerals.....	11
Personnel.....	2,3
Public debt.....	8
Radioactivity.....	6
Retirement.....	3
Saline water.....	12
Special milk.....	21
Sugar.....	19
Taxation.....	3
Transportation.....	6,13
Unemployment compensation.....	2
Veterans' loans.....	4
Water.....	12
Water pollution.....	17
Wheat.....	1

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated Poage farm bill. Senate committee voted to report bill to accelerate reforestation programs.

HOUSE

- FARM PROGRAM.** Began debate on H. R. 12261, the Poage farm bill (pp. 12602, 12606 47). Agreed to a Rules Committee resolution providing for 2 hours debate on the bill (pp. 12602, 12606-16). Rejected, 92 to 108, an amendment by Rep. Dixon which would have substituted the language of the Ellender wheat bill (S. 2759) as passed by the Senate for the language of the Poage bill (pp. 12634-46). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Levering to the amendment by Rep. Dixon which would have struck out a provision to reduce the 15-acre wheat exemption to 12 acres of the highest acreage planted during the 5-year period, 1956-60 (p. 12646).
- UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION; PERSONNEL.** Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 765, providing a supplemental appropriation of \$6 million to the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 12589, 12570
- PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2575, to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government (H. Rept. 1930). p. 12666

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D586

- H. R. 12336, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 so as to preserve basic compensation in certain downgrading actions;
- H. R. 6743, to provide for survivors' annuities in additional cases under the Civil Service Retirement Act;
- H. R. 543, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 so as to provide a formula for guaranteeing a minimum increase when an employee is promoted from one grade to another.

The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12383, to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act so as to make compensation benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates. p. D586

- 4. VETERANS' LOANS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7903, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan programs for two additional years. p. D586
- 5. CLAIMS; JUDGMENTS. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 9523, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements. p. D586
- 6. RADIOACTIVITY; TRANSPORTATION. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 1806, to revise the "Explosives and Combustibles" transportation chapter of the Criminal Code so as to include the transportation of radioactive materials and etiologic agents as an illegal act. p. D586
- 7. FLOOD CONTROL. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7634, the omnibus flood control and rivers and harbors bill (p. 12590). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
- 8. PUBLIC DEBT; TAXATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12381, to extend for 1 year the public debt limit and the existing corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates (p. 12601). Senate conferees have been appointed.
- 9. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 11390 (p. 12647). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

SENATE

- 10. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 95, providing for the acceleration of reforestation programs of this Department and the Department of the Interior. p. D583
- 11. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the following bills: p. 12576
 - H. R. 8740, without amendment, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas interests in certain lands owned by the U. S. in Texas (S. Rept. 1637);
 - S. 3267, without amendment, to amend the Act of October 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of certain public lands in Alaska (S. Rept. 1628);
 - H. R. 9142, without amendment, to provide for the payment of claims of persons who conveyed lands to the U. S. as a basis for lieu selections under the Act of June 4, 1897, and who have not heretofore received the lieu selection or a reconveyance of their lands (S. Rept. 1639);

get?" and therefore he must buy that much and get this in addition? Or how is that determination to be made?

Mr. POAGE. He is supposed to determine it just as it is determined today. We have that provision in the existing law relating to the disposition of cereal stocks. The Secretary of Agriculture has to make that determination now in using these cereals. The Secretary of HEW would be required to use the same formula that is now imposed on the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. AVERY. For the distribution of surplus commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. IKARD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12261) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to market adjustment and price support programs for wheat and feed grains, to provide a high-protein food distribution program, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, DENTON, CANNON, LAIRD, and TABER.

RECAPITULATION OF FEDERAL REVENUES

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, intended for the particular attention of those who persist in believing, or pretending to believe, that anything and everything can be accomplished through the appropriation and spending of more and more money, a large portion of which is borrowed money, I wish to present a recapitulation of U.S. Treasury revenues since the beginning of our Federal system of government in 1789. This tabulation of Treasury receipts covers the period from April 30, 1789, to June 1, 1960, and it is divided into three categories—154 years

from the beginning of George Washington's term to the administration of President Truman, the 7-plus years of President Truman's incumbency, and 7 years, 4 months and 11 days of President Eisenhower's term. I certainly hope the Members will have an opportunity to study these figures, which I also mailed to them yesterday in the form of a letter. The facts of the recapitulation are self-evident, and do not require any further comment from me. Therefore, I submit at this time, and incorporate as a part of my remarks, the following verified tabulation:

U.S. Treasury receipts

157 YEARS (WASHINGTON TO TRUMAN)	
Apr. 30, 1789, to Jan. 1, 1946: Total-----	\$233, 124, 696, 392
7-PLUS YEARS—(TRUMAN)	
Jan 1, 1946, to Jan 20, 1953: Total-----	337, 661, 865, 422
1946-----	\$42, 867, 772, 454
1947-----	42, 911, 827, 900
1948-----	43, 098, 474, 025
1949-----	39, 833, 226, 896
1950-----	40, 510, 854, 464
1951-----	56, 842, 879, 512
1952-----	69, 336, 974, 951
1953 (to Jan. 20)-----	2, 259, 855, 226

Total revenues received: George Washington-Harry Truman (inclusive), 164 years-----	570, 786, 561, 814
---	--------------------

7 YEARS, 4 MONTHS, AND 11 DAYS—(EISENHOWER)	
Jan. 20, 1953, to June 1, 1960: Total-----	45, 811, 318, 170
1953 (from Jan. 20)-----	\$65, 811, 590, 850
1954-----	66, 894, 388, 427
1955-----	69, 613, 680, 692
1956-----	78, 233, 911, 713
1957-----	82, 091, 696, 351
1958-----	79, 285, 472, 618
1959-----	84, 515, 760, 844
1960 (to June 1)-----	45, 811, 318, 170

Total revenues received: Eisenhower (7 years, 4 months 11 days)-----	572, 258, 819, 664
--	--------------------

Eisenhower revenues over all other Presidents-----	1, 472, 257, 850
--	------------------

Is it not quite obvious that more and more unjustified spending on the part of Government does not provide the solution for our problems? Do not the facts make it clear that our Federal Government must return to the policy and practice of fiscal responsibility?

LEGISLATION RELATING TO FOREIGN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill to plug certain loopholes in the law applicable to foreign Communist propaganda which has been the subject of extensive investigations and hearings by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

During the past year, the U.S. Customs Service processed over 6 million packages

of foreign Communist propaganda entering the United States. These 6 million packages contained over 10 million items of printed matter and constituted an 18 percent increase over the preceding year. This was exclusive of the millions of mail articles containing Communist propaganda which are received from overseas via first class mail which, of course, is not subject to inspection.

The studies of the Committee on Un-American Activities at the various ports of entry show that there is a steady increase in the volume of Communist propaganda entering the United States. One of the devilish aspects of this Communist propaganda is its subtlety. In very few publications do identifying data appear. In fact, as in most Communist operations, these publications present an appealing masquerade.

The material directed to youth in this country has increased almost 40 percent during 1959 over the preceding year. In 1959 there were 380,000 packages containing 580,000 items destined to youth groups in the United States.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act requires the registration with the Attorney General of those agents of a foreign power who disseminate political propaganda in the United States, and also requires a labeling of the political propaganda so that the American public can be on notice respecting it. The theory underlining the law rejects any concept of censorship, but is based on the same premise which undergirds the labeling provisions commonly found in food and drug laws which require the producers of poisonous drugs to label them as such.

While I am in thorough accord with the concepts of the existing law, the factual situations which our investigations and hearings have brought to light, compel me to conclude that the American public is not being given the protection which the law contemplates, because we have yet to find a port of entry where Communist propaganda is being processed, in which there is compliance with the labeling requirements of the law. In other words, the poison is being poured into the veins of our society without notice or warning of its nature.

In the studies which our committee has conducted at different ports of entry, we have found several different subterfuges used in order to avoid the impact of the law. We have found, first of all, that the existing exemptions in the law for certain commercial enterprises have been used as a conduit for evading the impact of the general statute. Likewise, we have found that certain of the criteria pertaining to the form of political propaganda subject to the provisions of the act are cumbersome and difficult to apply. We have, moreover, observed a pattern of evasion because of various interpretations of the term "foreign principal." In the enforcement of the law, furthermore, there has not been a fixation of responsibility which would appear to be essential for effective control.

I have, from time to time, over the course of many months, been in conferences with experts on the subject matter

relating to the foregoing principal loopholes requiring legislation, as well as some minor related defects which I believe could be handled administratively. Accordingly, the bill which I have just introduced amends the Internal Security Act of 1950 in order to expand the provisions of the Foreign Agent Registration Act by—

First. Bringing within the coverage of the definition of "foreign principal" an organization which is "supervised, directed, controlled, or financed, in whole or in part, by any foreign government or foreign political party," regardless of whether the organization is supervised by a foreign government.

Second. Including within the registration requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act persons who have used the existing exemption for certain commercial activities to disseminate propaganda.

Third. Eliminating cumbersome criteria pertaining to the form of political propaganda subject to the provisions of the act; and

Fourth. Establishing in the Bureau of Customs an Office of a Comptroller of Foreign Propaganda and fixing responsibility for the control of foreign political propaganda.

A NATIONAL LOTTERY

(Mr. FINO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, while some of the Members of this Congress, as well as some of our Government officials, express fear that a national lottery in the United States might raise economic, social, and moral issues, most of the foreign countries throughout this civilized world continue to capitalize on the natural gambling urge of their people.

In all of these foreign countries where lotteries are legal and proper and where their governments harvest fat and painless revenue, gambling, regulated and controlled, has had no adverse effect on the economic, social, or moral standards—if anything, it has improved their lot. In fact, gambling in these foreign countries is treated and respected as an instinctive and universal human trait and not as an evil.

Mr. Speaker, although these foreign nations are small and poor in comparison with the United States, they have shown themselves smarter by coupling the gambling spirit of their people with the need for revenue. This realistic and sensible approach toward the human urge to gamble has been most profitable to these countries. The governments in these countries know the fiscal facts of life and by adopting an understanding and courageous attitude they have brought pleasure to their inhabitants and financial benefits to their government treasuries.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether the opponents of a national lottery in the United States would suggest that all of these foreign-run lotteries and the people who voluntarily participate in them are immoral and evil? None of these countries express any fear that there is

evil in capitalizing on the gambling instincts of man. As a matter of fact, in none of these countries have moral, economic, or social arguments prevailed against the spirit of optimism.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, we in the United States by ignoring this gambling issue and by continuously and stubbornly refusing to recognize and control this deeply ingrained urge, have encouraged this evil—if we can call it such—to flourish and triumph. This, to me, represents hypocrisy at its best.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the time is now ripe for all of us to stop playing this game of hypocrisy and apply a common-sense, realistic approach toward this multi-billion-dollar gambling industry. The time has come for this Congress to take a good, long look at this entire gambling problem in the United States and realize that the American urge to gamble cannot be curbed nor stopped anymore than we were able to prevent people from drinking during the sad, stupid, expensive, and illogical prohibition era.

Mr. Speaker, it is about time that we wiped out hypocrisy and started to treat this entire gambling question with common sense. It is about time that we showed some courage and tied the gambling spirit of our American people together with the ever-growing need for additional revenue and the increasing demands for tax relief.

I believe we have reached the point where we can no longer be two faced about this whole problem.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House some interesting figures which I have gathered from 43 countries where the wheels of fortune spin. In the foreign countries listed below, the gross receipts for the year 1959 were \$1,277,981,844 and, after payment of generous prizes and ample overhead expenses, the governments' share was \$412,765,883. Not bad for these financially hard-pressed foreign treasuries.

I hope that these startling revenue figures will help convince this Congress that a national lottery in the United States would not only satisfy the American people's appetite to gamble but would pump into our Treasury \$10 billion a year in added revenue.

Mr. Speaker, with a national lottery we would not only regulate, check, and control the gambling desire of our American people but we could with the additional revenue bring tax relief to our overburdened wage earners and help to reduce our mounting national debt.

Mr. Speaker, if we are honest with ourselves, we must admit that the situation that now exists in this country regarding a national lottery is in every way reminiscent of the one during prohibition. When we found that that law became impossible to enforce, we wisely repealed it. As a result, the crime wave that existed diminished and the Government profits soared to the tune of upward of \$3 billion a year. I say the time has come for us to be equally sensible and realistic about a national lottery. The money, \$30 billion a year, is going to be gambled, whether we legalize it or not, and, by legalizing it, we can have it

gambled honestly and to everyone's benefit—the Government and the people.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this Congress will have the intestinal fortitude to tap this new source of revenue which can be ours just for the asking. Let us make Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayers' dreams for tax relief become a reality and relieve our people from what President Eisenhower has described, "the heavy burdens of taxation." It is worth a try—at least, for the sake of our American people. There is no question in my mind that a national lottery is the only profitable and satisfactory answer to the whole problem of gambling and the best solution to our taxpayers' demands for tax relief. Why not at least try it?

Country	Population	Gross receipts	Government's share
1. Argentina.....	20,613,900	\$19,630,265	\$10,464,003
2. Australia.....	10,166,000	71,578,409	21,981,419
3. Austria.....	6,933,905	14,300,000	4,100,000
4. Belgium.....	9,144,000	16,800,000	5,872,437
5. Bolivia.....	3,416,000	727,905	112,771
6. Brazil.....	65,000,000	17,465,000	6,090,000
7. Chile.....	7,550,000	18,700,000	5,250,000
8. Colombia.....	14,000,000	3,506,283	194,592
9. Costa Rica.....	1,099,962	9,437,036	2,874,897
10. Cuba.....	6,300,000	35,420,000	11,125,304
11. Czechoslovakia.....	13,500,000	11,000,000	9,000,000
12. Denmark.....	4,500,000	6,042,000	280,000
13. Dominican Republic.....	2,900,000	31,870,306	6,984,988
14. Ecuador.....	4,254,000	3,152,300	1,045,597
15. Finland.....	4,434,000	3,867,200	1,314,800
16. France.....	45,400,000	123,700,000	41,500,000
17. Germany.....	54,798,000	240,000,000	48,000,000
18. Greece.....	8,618,000	15,000,000	3,700,000
19. Guatemala.....	3,618,000	2,954,080	458,976
20. Haiti.....	3,500,000	1,628,800	100,000
21. Honduras.....	1,887,389	11,977,867	1,282,959
22. Ireland.....	2,894,822	46,059,680	19,500,000
23. Israel.....	2,089,000	7,111,111	3,666,666
24. Italy.....	50,600,000	71,200,000	58,100,000
25. Japan.....	93,050,000	11,467,000	4,366,000
26. Mexico.....	33,304,000	55,120,000	14,160,000
27. Netherlands.....	11,400,000	9,654,204	2,500,000
28. New Zealand.....	2,343,000	1,684,145	617,747
29. Norway.....	3,572,000	12,000,000	3,700,000
30. Panama.....	1,000,000	27,289,919	4,522,005
31. Paraguay.....	1,728,000	1,363,934	279,738
32. Peru.....	10,000,000	2,460,800	465,200
33. Philippines.....	23,662,900	17,827,335	7,554,778
34. Poland.....	29,500,000	53,364,417	17,236,958
35. Portugal.....	8,980,682	20,749,400	6,943,727
36. Puerto Rico.....	2,300,000	45,000,000	9,970,060
37. Spain.....	30,000,000	82,803,000	22,590,000
38. Sweden.....	7,475,000	51,200,000	29,400,000
39. Switzerland.....	4,714,929	5,916,353	1,549,367
40. Turkey.....	26,000,000	7,513,880	3,459,652
41. Uruguay.....	2,600,000	8,779,215	3,251,242
42. Venezuela.....	6,500,000	67,300,000	13,700,000
43. Yugoslavia.....	18,530,000	13,960,000	3,500,000
Total.....		1,277,981,844	412,765,883

¹ Only 1958 figures available.

CYRUS EATON: MERCHANT OF PEACE

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the question has been raised by several newspapers in Oregon and by a few individuals outside of Oregon in letters to me as to whether or not it was proper for me to permit Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland industrialist, to pay my way to a recent disarmament conference of parliamentarians in Stockholm.

This question was not raised last February when Cyrus Eaton paid my way to a similar but larger conference in London although the fact was duly publicized at that time.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued Aug. 25, 1960
For actions of Aug. 24, 1960
86th-2d, No. 141

Acreage allotments.....	4
Allotments.....	17
Appropriations....	2,3,14,18
Area redevelopment.....	22
Committee assignments....	10
Conservation reserve....	33
Contracts.....	6
Electrification.....	32
Farm credit.....	9
Farm labor.....	14,23
Farm program.....	30
Foreign aid.....	2
Foreign trade.....	26
Forest Service.....	17
Great Plains.....	4
Guam.....	31
Imports.....	8
Industrial uses.....	28
Lands.....	5,13

Legislative program.....	11
Minerals.....	7
Old-age assistance.....	15
Personnel.....	29
Public debt.....	20
Purchasing.....	26
Research.....	24
Retirement.....	29
Sugar.....	1,16,27
Supplemental appropriations.....	18
Surplus commodities.....	12
Surplus property.....	25
Tobacco.....	21
Water resources.....	11
Wheat.....	4,19,27

HIGHLIGHTS: Sens. Ellender and Eastland criticized President's proposal on sugar. House received this Department's proposal to amend and extend Sugar Act. Senate passed mutual security appropriation bill. Sen. Case, S. Dak., submitted wheat amendment, but action was postponed. House received conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Rep. Santangelo criticized Mexican farm-labor program. Sen. Hickenlooper discussed bill to extend conservation reserve program.

SENATE

1. SUGAR. Sen. Ellender criticized the President's message requesting authority to purchase from other countries 322,000 short tons of sugar which has been allocated to the Dominican Republic, charged the State Department with "failure to permit the importation into the United States of some 322,000 tons of sugar from the Dominican Republic" and of ignoring "the system of priorities carefully created by the Congress," and stated that he would oppose any proposal to re-allocate this quota for the Dominican Republic. Sen. Eastland commended and supported the statement of Sen. Ellender. pp. 16174-86
2. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 67 to 26, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12619 (pp. 16193-231). (See Digest 140 for items of interest to this Department.) Senate conferees were appointed (p. 16231). House conferees were appointed (p. 16285).

3. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11666, and acted on the one amendment in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16238-45, 16247-9
4. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; WHEAT. Sen. Ellender requested consideration of H. R. 12849, to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land-use changes under the Great Plains conservation program and the soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments, but withdrew his request after Sen. Case, S. Dak., proposed to offer an amendment on wheat. Sen. Case explained that the proposed wheat amendment would fix wheat price supports at 77 percent of parity, reduce wheat acreage by 22 percent, and provide a payment in kind for wheat at 55 percent of the idle acres under the 22-percent reduction. pp. 16233-6
5. LANDS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 2806, to revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road to the Memorial. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16231-2
6. CONTRACTS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3487, to amend the "Anti-Kickback Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts. This bill will be sent to the President. pp. 16236-7
7. MINERALS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10455, to revise and simplify several provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16232-3, 16249-50
8. IMPORTS. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 12659, to suspend import duties on heptanoic acid for 3 years. p. D710
9. FARM CREDIT. Sen. Humphrey stated that "one of the pressing needs of modern-day agriculture is the expansion and improvement of the farm-credit facilities," and inserted a letter from the president of the Minn. Farmers Union favoring expansion of farm-credit facilities. pp. 16227-8
10. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Sen. Burdick was assigned to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Sen. Martin was excused from further service on the Committee, and Sen. Young, N. Dak., was assigned to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 16232
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. S. 3625, to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission, was made the unfinished business (pp. 16245-6). Sen. Johnson announced that the Calendar will be called Thurs., Aug. 25 (p. 16246).

HOUSE

12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 3146, to authorize CCC to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses (H. Rept. 2139). p. 16328
13. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12491, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Fremont County, Wyo. (H. Rept. 2138). p. 16328
14. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11390 (H. Rept. 2152). This report provides \$1,404,100 as proposed by the Senate for the Mexican farm labor program rather than the \$1,344,100 as pro-

posed by the House. pp. 16325-7

5. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 12580, to provide Federal grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. p. 16247
6. SUGAR. Received from this Department proposed legislation "to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended"; to Agriculture Committee. p. 16328
7. ALLOTMENTS. Received from this Department a report on over-obligation of allotments by employees of the Forest Service. p. 16328
8. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to a unanimous-consent request by Rep. Cannon that the Appropriations Committee be allowed to submit and the House to consider on Fri., Aug. 26, the supplemental appropriation bill. p. 16249
9. WHEAT. The "Daily Digest" states that the Wheat Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to table H. R. 9092, relating to wheat history preservation. p. D712
20. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H.R. 6292, to authorize acceptance by the Government of gifts to be used to reduce the public debt. pp. 16254-5
21. TOBACCO. Passed as reported H. R. 3392, to provide that the Philippine Government certify which exports of Philippine tobacco to the U. S. should be permitted to come into the U.S. within the duty-free provision of the U. S.-Philippine Trade Agreement. p. 16255
22. AREA DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Slack criticized the President's veto of S. 722, the area redevelopment bill, calling it a "tragedy" and labeling the administration proposal "a narrow program offering minimum hope of success, unworthy of support by the Congress." pp. 16297-8
23. FARM LABOR. Rep. Santangelo criticized the Mexican farm labor program stating that although he found "a need for this program in connection with the cultivation and harvesting of food" the program should be "permitted to continue only if clean housing and sanitary facilities are provided." He also includes in a "summary of findings" reports on wage rates, housing conditions, employment security, pending litigation, and the employer company store. pp. 16312-20
24. RESEARCH. In a discussion of the cause of heart attacks Rep. Reuss called for "An all-out effort by the Department of Agriculture...to discover means of reducing the saturated fat content of the foods we eat and drink." pp. 16290-7
25. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. McCormack inserted a table listing by state the value of surplus property received by public health, education, and civil defense organizations "pursuant to the donable surplus property program" during April, May, and June, 1960. p. 16297
26. PURCHASING; FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Dent criticized the purchasing of foreign imports by government agencies and inserted a number of articles calling for greater tariff relief for domestic producers. pp. 16300-12

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. WHEAT. Rep. Rees inserted "a tribute to wheat" by former Rep. Murdock. pp. A6301-2

Rep. Rees inserted a newspaper release by former Rep. Clifford Hope wherein he proposes a wheat and sugar exchange with South American countries. p. A6307

28. INDUSTRIAL USES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Mundt inserting an editorial in support of his proposals to seek out means of developing new uses for "vast amounts" of stored grains and other commodities. p. A6310
29. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Speech in the House by Rep. Broyhill during debate on S. 2575, to extend certain hospitalization benefits to retired Federal employees pp. A6316-7
30. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Kastenmeier inserted an article, "Burdick's North Dakota Victory Is A Signal--Farmers Demand Action." p. A6334
31. GUAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry opposing H.R. 9866, to extend Federal agricultural services to Guam. p. A6335

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 3880, by Sen. Lusk (by request), to guarantee consumers in the Pacific Northeast first call on electric energy generated at Federal plants in that region; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author p. 16170
33. CONSERVATION RESERVE. S. 3881, by Sens. Hickenlooper, Lausche, Dirksen, and Holland, to extend the Conservation Reserve Program; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of Sen. Hickenlooper p. 16170

oOo

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Aug. 25: Sugar legislation, H. Agriculture (Myers, CSS, to testify).
Industrial-uses research bill, conferees (exec).
Mutual security appropriation bill, conferees (exec).
Selection and appointment of hearing examiners, H. Gov't Operations (Roger Jones, CSC, to testify).
- Aug. 26: Amendment of Soil Bank Act to permit lessees of Indian land to produce price-supported crops in certain cases, H. Agriculture (Shofner, CSS, to testify).

-oOo-

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

AUGUST 24, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11390]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 14, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 36, 38, 59, 79, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 37, 41, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 81, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$56,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$54,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$70,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,430,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$186,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$35,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,714,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$83,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$111,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$100,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$86,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$61,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$44,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$56,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 204. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert 205; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert 206; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert 207; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 9, 16, 21, 23, 24, 40, 44, 46, 56, 64, 80, and 82.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
JOHN STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
MIKE MONRONEY,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. It was also agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, that the same language would be made a part of "Title IX—General Provisions."

Amendment No. 2—*Working capital fund*: Reported in disagreement.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 3—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. It was also agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, that the same language would be made a part of "Title IX—General Provisions."

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Amendment No. 4—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. It was also agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, that the same language would be made a part of "Title IX—General Provisions."

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Amendment No. 5—*Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6—*Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration*: Appropriates \$325,819,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$320,819,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7—*Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program*: Appropriates \$1,404,100 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,344,100 as proposed by the House.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Amendment No. 8—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, to include similar language in "Title IX—General Provisions."

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 9—*Pharmacological-animal laboratory building*: Reported in disagreement. It was agreed that a motion will be made for the House to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing \$150,000 for plans and specifications for a special pharmacological-animal laboratory, and agree to the same with an amendment to reduce the appropriation to \$100,000. The conferees are in agreement that the original, tentative plans for this building, presented by the Food and Drug Administration, appear to be unnecessarily elaborate. It is the desire of the conferees that this building be adequate for the purpose but that it be so planned that any unnecessary construction expenses are avoided.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 10—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—*Grants for library services*: Deletes language proposed by the House relating to allotment of funds and the period of availability of funds. A supplemental appropriation for 1960 in the approximate amount of \$1,369,000 will be necessary in order to carry out the Federal Government's obligation under the legislative action taken in connection with the 1960 and the 1961 appropriations for this activity.

Amendment No. 12—*Payments to school districts*: Appropriates an additional amount of \$7,362,000 for fiscal year 1959 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—*Defense educational activities*: Appropriates \$173,050,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$171,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15—*Defense educational activities*: Delete language proposed by the Senate which would have changed the manner of making, and the amounts of allotments under titles II and III of the Defense Education Act.

Amendment No. 16—*Defense educational activities*: Reported in disagreement.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18—*Grants to States*: Appropriate \$56,200,000 instead of \$54,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$57,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that \$54,700,000 of the appropriation is for vocational rehabilitation services under

section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act instead of \$53,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$56,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19.—*Grants to States*: Provides that allotments to the States for the current fiscal year under section 2 of the act shall be made on the basis of \$70,000,000 instead of \$63,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$77,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that no deficiency in the appropriation shall result from this provision.

Amendment No. 20.—*Grants to States*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would amend the authorizing legislation with respect to grants to the State of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 21.—*Research and training*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22.—*Research and training*: Appropriates \$15,430,000 instead of \$14,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$630,000 over the amount proposed by the House will provide \$350,000 for new research and demonstration projects for an increased program for the rehabilitation of those who are more severely disabled, particularly those applying for OASI disability benefits; \$230,000 for approximately 50 new traineeships; and \$50,000 for approximately 11 additional research fellowships. The additional traineeships and fellowships are all in the fields of medicine and related speech and hearing.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 23.—*Preamble*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24.—*Preamble*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 25.—*Assistance to States, general*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate, which would permit the use of \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

Amendment No. 26.—*Assistance to States, general*: Appropriates \$24,620,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$22,620,000 as proposed by the House. The increase proposed by the Senate represents approval of a budget amendment sent to the Senate by the President after the House had acted on the bill. The additional \$2,000,000 was proposed to be used for grants to States in order to stimulate and assist States and communities in initiating and expanding services designed to improve patient care and related services in nursing homes, which terms embrace nursing, medical, and other related health services provided by homes for the aged.

Amendments Nos. 27 and 28.—*Control of tuberculosis*: Appropriate \$6,430,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,930,000 as proposed by the House and provide that \$4,000,000 shall be available for grants to States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29.—*Communicable disease activities*: Appropriates \$14,116,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,516,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30.—*Communicable disease activities*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to provide that \$5,700,000 of the appropriation shall be for the control of venereal diseases. This deletion was agreed to solely for the purpose of simplifying accounting. It will be expected that the amount indicated will be administratively set aside for use in the program to control venereal diseases.

Amendment No. 31—*Environmental health activities*: Appropriates \$27,640,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,640,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 32 through 37—*Grants for hospital construction*: Appropriate \$186,200,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$211,200,000 as proposed by the Senate and provide for the allocation of these funds as follows: \$150,000,000 for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C as proposed by the Senate instead of \$118,800,000 as proposed by the House; \$35,000,000 for facilities pursuant to part G instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38—*Grants for hospital construction*: Restores language relating to allotments proposed by the House and deleted by the Senate, and deletes language proposed by the Senate regarding the calculation of allotments to the State of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 39—*Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services*: Appropriates \$1,675,000 instead of \$1,654,200 as proposed by the House and \$1,786,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—*Hospitals and medical care*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—*Foreign quarantine activities*: Appropriates \$4,931,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,812,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are agreed that the increase of \$119,000 be used to augment the inspection services at those airports most seriously undermanned because of the increases in international travel.

Amendment No. 42—*Construction of Indian health facilities*: Appropriates \$9,714,000 instead of \$8,964,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,964,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$750,000 is for domestic and community sanitation facilities. The conferees are in agreement with the admonition contained in the House report that the Public Health Service carefully analyze all proposals for such facilities with a view to eliminating any projects where the cost is so high that more beneficial results could be obtained by a different application of funds.

Amendment No. 43—*General research and services, National Institutes of Health*: Appropriates \$83,900,000 instead of \$52,660,000 as proposed by the House and \$104,405,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—*General research and services, National Institutes of Health*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45—*National Cancer Institute*: Appropriates \$111,000,000 instead of \$102,469,000 as proposed by the House and \$126,375,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount appropriated includes \$5,000,000 for grants for construction of cancer research facilities on a nonmatching basis.

Amendment No. 46—*National Cancer Institute*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 47—*Mental health activities*: Appropriates \$100,900,000 instead of \$79,863,000 as proposed by the House and \$110,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—*National Heart Institute*: Appropriates \$86,900,000 instead of \$71,762,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,166,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49—*Dental health activities*: Appropriates \$15,500,000 instead of \$12,604,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,710,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50—*Arthritis and metabolic disease activities*: Appropriates \$61,200,000 instead of \$52,841,000 as proposed by the House and \$70,760,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51—*Allergy and infectious disease activities*: Appropriates \$44,000,000 instead of \$38,439,000 as proposed by the House and \$48,234,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53—*Allergy and infectious disease activities*: Provide that \$750,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and that the funds shall be available for construction.

Amendment No. 54—*Neurology and blindness activities*: Appropriates \$56,600,000 instead of \$44,362,000 as proposed by the House and \$61,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55—*Grants for construction of health research facilities*: Appropriates \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56—*Construction of mental health-neurology research facility*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57—*Buildings and facilities*: Appropriates \$3,470,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,135,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 58—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$6,900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,800,000 as proposed by the House.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Amendment No. 59—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relating to the rate of reimbursements to St. Elizabeths Hospital.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 60—*Cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security*: Appropriates \$350,000 instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61—*Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner*: Appropriates \$350,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$342,500 as proposed by the House.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Amendment No. 62—*Construction*: Appropriates \$2,512,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,432,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 63—*White House Conference on Aging*: Appropriates \$760,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 64—*Working capital fund*: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Delete language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with subsequent amendments, to include the same language as part of "Title IX—General Provisions."

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 69: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate relating to the payment of indirect costs for research projects.

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, and 72: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 73: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in "Title IX—General Provisions."

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 74—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in "Title IX—General Provisions."

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 75—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in "Title IX—General Provisions."

Amendment No. 76—*Salaries and expenses*: Provides authority for the temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the Railway Labor Act at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$90 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 77—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$1,555,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,522,500 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 78—*Limitation on salaries and expenses*: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in "Title IX—General Provisions."

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 79—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,905,400 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,093,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 80: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 81: Inserts language proposed by the Senate which will have the effect of consolidating in one place language which previously appeared at several different places in the bill.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 83: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to make appropriations available for rental of space in the District of Columbia.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

○

is that teachers in this country fail to receive the prestige due them.

My reasons for making these statements here in the Congress of the United States is that I feel every elected representative of the people has a definite responsibility in the field of education. I, in common with many of my colleagues in this body, know something of the teaching profession, of its frustrations as well as its accomplishments, having been a teacher myself on both the high school and the college level. I have two sisters, a brother, an uncle, and an aunt now serving the public schools of my native State. Further, my wife and I have six children enjoying the unparalleled advantages of a public school system. We want them to grow daily in knowledge and virtue, and we crave an equal opportunity for every child in the land.

I do not know of any specific legislative enactment which could confer prestige on the teaching profession. But I do feel that we need to combat by word and thought whatever anti-intellectualism may exist in this country. We must treat the whole educational process with the gravity it needs to preserve a free government of free people. Given an outspoken understanding and a wholehearted sympathy with the difficulties of the schools and of teachers on the highest national level, we may hope to raise immeasurably the prestige that rightly belongs to the schools of our Nation.

As for the financial needs of the schools, the Congress is in a position to do something definite. Incessant wranglings over amounts that should be appropriated, over methods of distribution, over control of final expenditure, serve only to confuse the real issue, which is that we must spend much more money on education. Whether the money originates in the tax offices of the Nation, the State, or the locality, it all comes from the same American taxpayers. It is folly to assume that a centralized control of the expenditure of every last dime on the local level could be as judicious as community management without a vast bureaucracy of unimaginative and unadaptive pseudo-educators. I favor immediate dedication of a much more realistic share of our national income to the vital cause of public education, lest by saving a little in the name of economy, we may lose all in the breakdown of our entire system of communicating the achievements and the aspirations of the past to the rising generations.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. FOGARTY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2152)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 14, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 36, 38, 59, 79, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, 23, 29, 31, 33, 37, 41, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 81, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$56,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$54,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$70,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,430,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$186,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,714,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$83,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$111,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$100,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$86,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$61,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$44,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$56,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "205"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "206"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "207"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 9, 16, 21, 23, 24, 40, 44, 46, 56, 64, 80, and 82.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
JOHN STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
MIKE MONRONEY,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. It was also agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, that the same language would be made a part of Title IX—General Provisions.

Amendment No. 2—Working capital fund: Reported in disagreement.

Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. It was also agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, that the same language would be made a part of Title IX—General Provisions.

Bureau of Labor Standards

Amendment No. 4—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. It was also agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, that the same language would be made a part of Title IX—General Provisions.

Bureau of Employment Security

Amendment No. 5—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: Appropriates \$325,819,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$320,819,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7—Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: Appropriates \$1,404,100 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,344,100 as proposed by the House.

Wage and Hour Division

Amendment No. 8—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent Senate amendment, to include similar language in Title IX—General Provisions.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

Amendment No. 9—Pharmacological-animal laboratory building: Reported in dis-

agreement. It was agreed that a motion will be made for the House to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing \$150,000 for plans and specifications for a special pharmacological-animal laboratory, and agree to the same with an amendment to reduce the appropriation to \$100,000. The conferees are in agreement that the original, tentative plans for this building, presented by the Food and Drug Administration, appear to be unnecessarily elaborate. It is the desire of the conferees that this building be adequate for the purpose but that it be so planned that any unnecessary construction expenses are avoided.

Office of Education

Amendment No. 10—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—Grants for library services: Deletes language proposed by the House relating to allotment of funds and the period of availability of funds. A supplemental appropriation for 1960 in the approximate amount of \$1,369,000 will be necessary in order to carry out the Federal Government's obligation under the legislative action taken in connection with the 1960 and the 1961 appropriations for this activity.

Amendment No. 12—Payments to school districts: Appropriates an additional amount of \$7,362,000 for fiscal year 1959 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—Defense educational activities: Appropriates \$173,050,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$171,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15—Defense educational activities: Delete language proposed by the Senate which would have changed the manner of making, and the amounts of allotments under Titles II and III of the Defense Education Act.

Amendment No. 16—Defense educational activities: Reported in disagreement.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18—Grants to States: Appropriates \$56,200,000 instead of \$54,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$57,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$54,700,000 of the appropriation is for vocational rehabilitation services under Section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act instead of \$53,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$56,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19—Grants to States: Provides that allotments to the States for the current fiscal year under Section 2 of the Act shall be made on the basis of \$70,000,000 instead of \$63,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$77,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that no deficiency in the appropriation shall result from this provision.

Amendment No. 20—Grants to States: Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would amend the authorizing legislation with respect to grants to the State of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 21—Research and training: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22—Research and training: Appropriates \$15,430,000 instead of \$14,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$630,000 over the amount proposed by the House will provide \$350,000 for new research and demonstration projects for an increased program for the rehabilitation of those who are more severely disabled, particularly those applying for OASI disability benefits; \$230,000 for approximately 50 new traineeships; and \$50,000 for approximately 11 additional research fellowships. The additional traineeships and fellowships are all in the fields of medicine and related speech and hearing.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 23—Preamble: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—Preamble: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 25—Assistance to States, general: Deletes language proposed by the Senate, which would permit the use of \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries.

Amendment No. 26—Assistance to States, general: Appropriates \$24,620,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$22,620,000 as proposed by the House. The increase proposed by the Senate represents approval of a budget amendment sent to the Senate by the President after the House had acted on the Bill. The additional \$2,000,000 was proposed to be used for grants to States in order to stimulate and assist States and communities in initiating and expanding services designed to improve patient care and related services in nursing homes, which terms embrace nursing, medical, and other related health services provided by homes for the aged.

Amendments Nos. 27 and 28—Control of tuberculosis: Appropriate \$6,430,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,930,000 as proposed by the House and provide that \$4,000,000 shall be available for grants to states as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29—Communicable disease activities: Appropriates \$14,116,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,516,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30—Communicable disease activities: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to provide that \$5,700,000 of the appropriation shall be for the control of venereal diseases. This deletion was agreed to solely for the purpose of simplifying accounting. It will be expected that the amount indicated will be administratively set aside for use in the program to control venereal diseases.

Amendment No. 31—Environmental health activities: Appropriates \$27,640,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,640,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 32 through 37—Grants for hospital construction: Appropriate \$186,200,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$211,200,000 as proposed by the Senate and provide for the allocation of these funds as follows: \$150,000,000 for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to Part C as proposed by the Senate instead of \$118,800,000 as proposed by the House; \$35,000,000 for facilities pursuant to Part G instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38—Grants for hospital construction: Restores language relating to allotments proposed by the House and deleted by the Senate, and deletes language proposed by the Senate regarding the calculation of allotments to the State of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 39—Salaries and expenses, Hospital construction services: Appropriates \$1,675,000 instead of \$1,654,200 as proposed by the House and \$1,786,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—Hospitals and medical care: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—Foreign quarantine activities: Appropriates \$4,931,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,812,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are agreed that the increase of \$119,000 be used

to augment the inspection services at those airports most seriously undermanned because of the increases in international travel.

Amendment No. 42—Construction of Indian health facilities: Appropriates \$9,714,000 instead of \$8,964,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,964,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$750,000 is for domestic and community sanitation facilities. The conferees are in agreement with the admonition contained in the House report that the Public Health Service carefully analyze all proposals for such facilities with a view to eliminating any projects where the cost is so high that more beneficial results could be obtained by a different application of funds.

Amendment No. 43—General research and services, National Institutes of Health: Appropriates \$83,900,000 instead of \$52,660,000 as proposed by the House and \$104,405,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—General research and services, National Institutes of Health: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45—National Cancer Institute: Appropriates \$111,000,000 instead of \$102,469,000 as proposed by the House and \$126,375,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount appropriated includes \$5,000,000 for grants for construction of cancer research facilities on a nonmatching basis.

Amendment No. 46—National Cancer Institute: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 47—Mental health activities: Appropriates \$100,900,000 instead of \$79,863,000 as proposed by the House and \$110,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—National Heart Institute: Appropriates \$86,900,000 instead of \$71,762,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,166,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49—Dental health activities: Appropriates \$15,500,000 instead of \$12,604,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,710,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50—Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: Appropriates \$61,200,000 instead of \$52,841,000 as proposed by the House and \$70,760,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51—Allergy and infectious disease activities: Appropriates \$44,000,000 instead of \$38,439,000 as proposed by the House and \$48,234,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53—Allergy and infectious disease activities: Provides that \$750,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute as proposed by the Senate instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and that the funds shall be available for construction.

Amendment No. 54—Neurology and blindness activities: Appropriates \$56,600,000 instead of \$44,362,000 as proposed by the House and \$61,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55—Grants for construction of health research facilities: Appropriates \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56—Construction of mental health-neurology research facility: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57—Buildings and facilities: Appropriates \$3,470,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,135,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 58—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$6,900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,800,000 as proposed by the House.

St. Elizabeths Hospital

Amendment No. 59—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language proposed by the Senate relating to the rate of reimbursements to St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Social Security Administration

Amendment No. 60—Cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security:

Appropriates \$350,000 instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61—Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: Appropriates \$350,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$342,500 as proposed by the House.

Gallaudet College

Amendment No. 62—Construction: Appropriates \$2,512,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,432,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 63—White House Conference on Aging: Appropriates \$760,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 64—Working capital fund: reported in disagreement.

General Provisions

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Delete language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with subsequent amendments, to include the same language as a part of Title IX—General Provisions.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 69: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate relating to the payment of indirect costs for research projects.

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, and 72: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 73: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in Title IX—General Provisions.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 74—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in Title IX—General Provisions.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 75—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in Title IX—General Provisions.

Amendment No. 76—Salaries and expenses: Provides authority for the temporary employment of referees under Section 3 of the Railway Labor Act at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$90 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 77—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,555,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,522,500 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 78—Limitation on salaries and expenses: Deletes language proposed by the House. The conferees agreed, in connection with a subsequent amendment, to include the same language in Title IX—General Provisions.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 79—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,905,400 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,093,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 80: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 81: Inserts language proposed by the Senate which will have the effect of consolidating in one place language which previously appeared at several different places in the bill.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in Disagreement.

Amendment No. 83: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to make appropriations

available for rental of space in the District of Columbia.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. FOUNTAIN), for today, August 24, 1960, on account of official business.

Mr. BENTLEY (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for August 24, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. MACK, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri, for 10 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. STAGGERS (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for 5 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. REUSS, for 1 hour, on tomorrow.

Mr. COFFIN, for 15 minutes, tomorrow, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. MADDEN, for 30 minutes, on Wednesday next.

Mr. BAILEY, for 30 minutes, on Friday next.

Mr. PUCINSKI, for 30 minutes, on Wednesday next.

(At the request of Mr. MOORE, the following Members were granted special orders:)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona, for 1 hour, on Monday next.

Mr. CURTIN, for 15 minutes, on August 25.

Mr. AVERY, for 1 hour, on August 29, Monday.

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. ZABLOCKI), for 1 hour, on tomorrow, and 1 hour, on Saturday next.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MADDEN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska, following the remarks of Mr. PELLY on the conference report on S. 2669; and in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DOYLE in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MOULDER and to include a speech by Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAYS and to include an article.

Mr. LANE in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MOORE.

Mr. WILSON in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GARMATZ.

Mr. BAILEY.

(At the request of Mr. MOORE, the following Members were granted permission to extend their remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BUDGE in five instances.

Mr. CANFIELD in three instances.

Mr. HENDERSON.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE.

Mr. TOLLEFSON in two instances.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

Mr. BOW in five instances.

Mr. BERRY in four instances.

Mr. BRAY in two instances.

Mr. FULTON (at the request of Mr. MOORE) in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

(At the request of Mr. ZABLOCKI and to include extraneous matter the following:)

Mr. KEOGH in three instances.

Mr. MULTER in four instances.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. McDOWELL.

Mr. WOLF in three instances.

Mr. WHITENER in three instances.

Mr. HECHLER in four instances.

Mr. PORTER in three instances.

Mr. IRWIN.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland.

Mr. FRIEDEL.

Mr. BOLAND in three instances.

Mr. KASTENMEIER.

Mr. HARMON.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi in two instances.

Mr. IRWIN, notwithstanding it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$297.

Mr. INOUE, notwithstanding it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$263.25.

Mr. WEAVER, to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD].

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. HENDERSON) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan.

Mr. TOLL.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 5789. An act to incorporate the Agricultural Hall of Fame.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, August 25, 1960, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2418. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2419. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting reports on four violations of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, by officers of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, pursuant to subsection (1) (2) of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2420. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report concerning agreements concluded during July 1960 under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83d Cong.), as amended, pursuant to Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2421. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the report of the Archivist of the United States on records proposed for disposal under the law; to the Committee on House Administration.

2422. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, relative to the case of Elias Alvanos, also known as Louis Alven, A2610759, involving suspension of deportation, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2423. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report containing a review of the status of this Department's current survey relating to the Defense petroleum procurement and of the outstanding voluntary agreements and programs established, pursuant to section 708(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 12491. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in the State of Wyoming to the county of Fremont, Wyo.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2138). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. S. 3146. An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses; without amendment (Rept. No. 2139). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 3416. An act to provide for the restoration to the United States of amounts expended in the District of Columbia in carrying out the Temporary Unem-

ployment Compensation Act of 1958; without amendment (Rept. No. 2144). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 3727. An act to authorize the bonding of persons engaging in the home improvement business, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2145). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 13053. A bill to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police, the White House Police, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2046). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 12993. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 2147). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLYNT: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1740. An act to amend section 202(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, in order to expand the Federal Communications Commission's regulatory authority under such section; with amendment (Rept. No. 2148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1964. An act to amend the act requiring certain common carriers by railroad to make reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to certain accidents in order to clarify the requirements of such act; with amendment (Rept. No. 2149). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 11535. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide that class C and D licensees shall not be prohibited from serving alcoholic beverages in their establishments on New Year's Day when New Year's falls on Sunday; without amendment (Rept. No. 2150). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 12775. A bill to increase the relief or retirement compensation of certain former members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the U.S. Secret Service; and of their widows, widowers, and children; without amendment (Rept. No. 2151). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FOGARTY: Committee of conference. H.R. 11390. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2152). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. S. 882. An act for the relief of the heirs of J. B. White; without amendment (Rept. No. 2140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Aug. 25, 1960

14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Hruska inserted a newspaper editorial commenting on recent statements by Vice President Nixon and Sen. Kennedy regarding the farm program. pp. 16354-5
15. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Chavez inserted a report on the accomplishments of the Public Works Committee, including references to forest highways and watershed projects. pp. 16339-43
16. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Hruska inserted a statement of accomplishment of the Republican administration on civil defense and defense mobilization. pp. 16363-4

HOUSE

17. SMALL BUSINESS. House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 11207, to amend the Small Business Act so as to authorize \$150 million additional for loans to small businesses. pp. 16435-6, 16386
Rep. Coffin urged the adoption of Sec. 8 of this bill, which amends the Small Business Act to require that the Small Business Administrator "promulgate an effective program to enable small concerns to participate in defense contracts at the subcontracting level." pp. 16490-1
18. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11390. pp. 16436-43
19. LABOR STANDARDS. Agreed to a resolution to send to conference H. R. 12677, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase the minimum wage and to increase coverage under the Act. Conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 16443
20. HEALTH. Received the conference report on H. R. 6871, to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health (H. Rept. 2062). pp. 16444-5
21. COMMODITY LOANS. Rep. Avery criticized the present Congress for "deliberately" refusing "to extend a limitation of CCC loans for the 1961 crops" which he states will result in "large corporation farmers" again exploiting "the resources of the CCC for the 1961 crop and this exploitation will be charged to the Department of Agriculture." pp. 16466-7
22. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12619 (H. Rept. 2164)(p. 16495-503). As reported by the conference committee this bill includes items as follows: Provides \$150 million for technical cooperation, provides \$230 million for special assistance, deletes House language which would authorize use of \$1.5 million of local currency for hospital construction and instead appropriates \$1.5 million for purchase of these local currencies, deletes the House provision prohibiting the use of funds for a study on the feasibility of a Point-4 Youth Corps, and deletes the House provision prohibiting the use of local currencies for loans to small farmers. Several amendments were reported in disagreement.
23. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. Received the conference report on H. R. 12580, to provide Federal grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income (H. Rept. 2165). pp. 16496-503

24. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Okanogan-Similkameen Division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. (H. Doc. 453). p. 16504
25. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13021, to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile (H. Rept. 2163). p. 16505
26. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:
S. 2878, to adjust Indian and non-Indian land use areas in the vicinity of the Navajo Indian Reservation, New Mexico; and
H. R. 12091, to further amend the act authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to Miles City, Mont., in order to extend for one year the authority under such act. p. D718
27. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved three watershed projects in Okla. and one in Mich. p. D719
28. FOREIGN SERVICE. The "Daily Digest" states that conferees agreed to file a report on S. 2633, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 relating to Foreign Service staff officers and the Foreign Service retirement system. p. D719
29. RESEARCH. The "Daily Digest" states, "Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 690, to provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes, but did not reach agreement." p. D719
30. FARM PROGRAM. In criticizing the Democratic party Rep. Schwengel included a criticism of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. pp. 16471-9
31. PUBLIC DEBT. Rep. Reuss criticized the administration's money policies stating they are "largely" responsible for our recent growth rate, and urged enactment of H. R. 6263, which he states "endeavors to correct" the administrative refusal "to concede that it has any duty to come forward with a money policy at all." pp. 16481-90
32. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Van Zandt urged the adoption of "positive... morally honest... economically sound protectionism" for U. S. producers, and gave as an example of U. S. industry which has been hurt by foreign competition, the ranchers and meat processors of this country. pp. 16463-70

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. FARM PROGRAM; FAMILY FARM. Sen. Humphrey inserted resolutions of farm policy adopted by the Catholic Rural Life Conference, and his article in the Catholic Rural Life magazine outlining his views on a family farm development program as contained in his bill, S. 2502. pp. A6356-8
34. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Rep. Hemphill inserted a newspaper editorial discussing the effects on the domestic textile industry of the importation of lower-priced Japanese textile products. pp. A6358-9

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I Thessalonians 3: 12: The Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another and toward all men.

Eternal God, in whose hands lie the destinies of all men, help us to feel our sacred unity as members of the human family and children of a common Father.

Make us alert and vigilant in finding ways of amity and concord for we penitently confess that our wills and desires so frequently clash in dissension and discord.

May the spirit of love and good will possess and control our hearts inspiring us to make very sacrifice that will bring blessedness to needy humanity and dispel the darkness which enshrouds the earth.

Hear our prayer through the merits and mediation of our blessed Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3800. An act to provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 285. An act for the relief of John A. Skenandore;

S. 1321. An act to authorize the Attorney General to consent, on behalf of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to a modification of the terms of a trust instrument executed by James B. Wilbur;

S. 2806. An act to revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road thereto, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes;

S. 2932. An act to amend section 3568 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for reducing sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody for want of bail while awaiting trial by the time so spent in custody; and

S. 3487. An act to amend the "Anti-Kick-back Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 6871) entitled "An act to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act, to authorize project grants

for graduate training in public health, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. CASE of New Jersey, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendments to the bill (H.R. 5747) entitled "An act to amend section 152, title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4826) entitled "An act for the relief of Arthur E. Collins."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10455) entitled "An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11666) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2669) entitled "An act to extend the period of exemption from inspection under the provisions of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes granted certain small vessels carrying freight to and from places on the inland water of southeastern Alaska."

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of yesterday on page 16248 I am recorded as saying:

I am sorry this bill is \$28 million below the House bill.

The words should be "above the House bill." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

ARTHUR E. COLLINS

Mr. LANE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4826) for the relief of Arthur E. Collins:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2153)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4826) entitled "An Act for the relief of Arthur E. Collins" having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered II.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered I, and agree to the same.

THOMAS J. LANE,
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,
JOHN E. HENDERSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
PHILIP A. HART,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4826) entitled "An Act for the relief of Arthur E. Collins," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

When this proposed measure passed the Senate it was amended by deleting the reference to "Missouri" and substituting "Casper, Wyoming". This merely reflected the information concerning the residence of the claimant which was received by the Congress after the bill had passed the House, and the amendment was therefore agreed to by the managers on the part of the House.

The Senate receded from its amendment No. 2 relating to the attorney's fee proviso in the form it passed the House.

THOMAS J. LANE,
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,
JOHN E. HENDERSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11207) to amend the Small Business Act so as to authorize an additional \$150 million for loans to small businesses and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs.

SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, PATMAN, RAINS, MULTER, McDONOUGH, WIDNALL, and BASS of New Hampshire.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 24, 1960.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, when this bill, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, was approved by the House of Representatives it carried a price tag of \$4,184 million. That was \$164 million above the budget figures and it was my opinion then that it was too rich.

Now the bill comes back to us today from the other body and we find it calls for the spending of \$4,354 million in this fiscal year or \$334 million above the budget figures.

This is budget busting with a vengeance.

It should be remembered, too, that this is the bill which provides funds for the National Defense Education Act under which fellowships are financed for studies such as comparative literature, the theater, home economics, animal ecology, the ecology and economics of flowing waters, political science, music, and folklore. What a study of the theater, music, folklore, and all the rest have to do with national defense has never been explained.

This is the appropriation which also provides several thousand dollars for a study of dog discipline; a \$50,000 grant for a study of bird sounds; a \$30,000 study of the circulatory physiology of the octopus, and a \$33,000 grant to a foreign university for a study of both the intrapersonal and interpersonal aspects of the role of relationship of husband and wife.

These are but a few of the inexplicable grants made under the appropriations to these departments and related agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I could not support this bill when it was before the House and exceeded the budget figures by \$164 million. It is unthinkable that it should come back to us from the other body and the conferees should ask us to support it with increases which bring it \$334 million above the budget recommendation.

I say again that this is budget busting at its worst and I want my vote recorded in opposition.

The conference report was agreed to. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: On page 2, line 17, insert the following:

"WORKING CAPITAL FUND

"The paragraph under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 210) is amended to read as follows:

"Working capital fund: There is hereby established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: *Provided*, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, and on that motion I ask recognition to explain the conference report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and concur therein.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thought we were to have an explanation of this bill before the conference report was voted on.

Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 193]

Alexander	Holifield	Morrison
Barden	Holt	Murray
Baumhart	Ikard	Nix
Blich	Kearns	Norrell
Bolling	Kilburn	Passman
Bowles	King, Calif.	Patman
Celler	King, Utah	Powell
Davis, Tenn.	Kirwan	Preston
Dixon	Landrum	Quie
Durham	Lipscomb	Rains
Glenn	Loser	Rogers, Mass.
Goodell	McDowell	Shelley
Grant	McSweeney	Smith, Kans.
Gray	Magnuson	Taylor, N.Y.
Healey	Mahon	Thompson, La.
Hébert	Mitchell	Vinson
Hess	Moeller	Withrow
Hoffman, Ill.	Morris, Okla.	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 378 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I was on my feet at the time the conference report was adopted, in order to give a brief explanation, but apparently did not make it clear that I desired recognition. I would, therefore, like to explain it at this time.

This is a unanimous conference report. Every member of the conference signed it. As is always the case, there were some members of the conference that felt that the appropriations were too high in some areas, and others felt they were too low, but we were all agreed that a good compromise resulted from the four sessions that we held.

The total of the bill as it passed the House was \$4,184,022,731. As it passed the Senate the total was \$4,485,788,931, or an increase over the House bill of \$301,766,200. The conference agreement totals \$4,354,357,931, or \$131,431,000 less than appropriated by the Senate bill.

There were 83 Senate amendments to the bill. Most of them involved rather small amounts. The large increase was in the Public Health Service. In the field of medical research alone the House bill provided \$455 million for the National Institutes of Health. The Senate bill increased this figure to \$664 million, or an increase over the House bill of \$209 million. So in this one field the increase accounts for over two-thirds of the total increase for the whole bill. The conference agreement was \$560 million, or a decrease of \$104 million below the Senate bill, and \$105 million over the bill as it passed the House. This represents approximately two-thirds of the total amount by which the entire bill is now over the amount passed by the House last March.

Another significant item in conference was for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton program. The House originally provided \$150 million for this program, and this was increased by the Senate to \$211,200,000, or an increase of \$61,200,000. The conferees adopted the figure of \$186,200,000, which keeps the amount at the same level as for last year. This is an increase of \$36,200,000 over the House bill and \$25 million under the Senate bill. These two items, the National Institutes of Health and the hospital construction program, account for over 80 percent of the increase provided by the conference report over the bill as it originally passed the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How much was it over the budget?

Mr. FOGARTY. It is \$334,135,950 over the budget.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thought this bill was exceedingly rich when it left the House at \$4,184 million. Now it is \$164 million above the House figure, and \$334 million above the budget recommendation.

Mr. FOGARTY. As I tried to explain at that time, it was a compromise that we reached in the House last March. Some of us wanted to include more in the House bill than we did and others wanted to spend less, but we came out with a unanimous report on the agreement that was reached. Then the other body increased it by \$300 million. After four long sessions, we have finally made this compromise.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately prior to the vote on the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Without obligation, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to our distinguished chairman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the following tabulation shows up-to-date comparison with the President's budget requests for the session on the appropriation bills. At the insistence of the other body, the 16 bills thus far cleared, including the excessive Labor-HEW total reported in this morning's RECORD, exceed the corresponding budget requests to \$301,807,547. Excessive nondefense appropriations pushed the total over the budget.

The two bills—public works and mutual security—on which conferences are being held today offer the last practicable opportunities to bring the total under the budget requests.

At a time when our gold reserves are continuing to dwindle, when the cost-of-living hits a new high nearly every 30 days, when the buying power of the dollar is less than half what it was only a few years back, when business profits on which the Treasury heavily depends to help pay the bills are slacking off—the situation demands that we stay within the budget.

The tabulation follows:

Status of the appropriation bills for the 86th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 25, 1960

	Bills compared with House	Bills compared with budget
Net total for the 16 session bills enacted.....		+\$301,807,547
Loan authorizations.....		(+211,400,000)
Pending:		
1. Public works, as passed by the Senate.....	+\$115,211,620	+25,860,425
2. Mutual security, as passed by the Senate.....	+399,304,000	-292,650,000
As the bills now stand (appropriations).....	+514,515,620	-266,780,575

NOTE.—Supplemental bill is yet to come.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on this bill or

have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would like to inquire of the distinguished chairman of the committee with reference to the student loan fund. What disposition was made of that title?

Mr. FOGARTY. Last March, when the bill passed the House originally, we gave the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare everything that they asked for. They told us at that time that they would probably have to come back for a supplemental appropriation. That will be taken up on tomorrow in connection with the supplemental appropriation bill. It is not in this bill.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Then, do I understand correctly that there will be funds in the supplemental appropriation bill for the student loan fund?

Mr. FOGARTY. The bill is to be reported tomorrow and so I cannot answer the gentleman at this time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield at that point, as I understand the situation, if amendment No. 16 is adopted, they can spend anything they like. I did not understand that that was brought up with the idea that it was going to be agreed to.

Mr. FOGARTY. May I say to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York, that that is in another area and will be charged against next year's appropriation.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but it is not limited.

Mr. FOGARTY. It is the same as we are doing with reference to social security grants for public assistance and other similar programs. Then the advances are charged against the appropriation when it is made. This is what it says on page 20 of the bill "to be charged to the appropriation for the same purpose for that fiscal year."

That is the language of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but there is no limitation on what they can spend and while it might be charged to an appropriation, obviously, they can go ahead and spend anything they like.

Mr. FOGARTY. The limitation is there since they cannot spend more than what the Congress appropriates. If they spend more in that first quarter, than they should, then they are going to have to make up for it by cutting back the rest of the year.

Mr. TABER. It is a contract on the part of the Congress to provide the money and we cannot get out of it.

Mr. FOGARTY. We do this for the Social Security Administration and the Bureau of Employment Security in connection with their grant programs and we have not had any problems with reference to it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. Is the intention made clear here that it is not a contract au-

thority and that a contract could not be read into this?

Mr. FOGARTY. No.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Under this provision in amendment 16 they are authorized to take the money out of the Treasury, and there is no way to get it back after they receive it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Do I understand that the 15 percent overhead has been maintained in this conference report?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I have had some serious reservations as to the advisability of expanding some of these programs as rapidly as we have. In talking with some of the administrators of schools in the administration of these research grants it seems to me we could well give consideration next year to increasing the indirect costs but not accelerating the actual grants as we have been in the past.

Mr. FOGARTY. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks, and I think maybe something should be done, but perhaps in the other direction. A study has just been completed under a grant made by the National Institutes of Health that dealt with the question of overhead costs. I would like to read it, because there is a serious question raised by this grantee as to whether any overhead costs ought to be paid.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The gentleman knows probably better than I do that the determination of costs is not uniform, not the same for different departments of Government, not the same for the National Institutes of Health, for instance, as for the military. Different formulas are used. It seems to me desirable to have uniform treatment in this regard. Some administrators of schools have serious reservations as to the adequacy of 15 percent.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to discuss in a little more detail the action taken with respect to the appropriations agreed to for the National Institutes of Health.

THE BASIS FOR AGREEMENT

First, I should like to emphasize that I believe there is almost complete agreement between the House and the Senate concerning the basic philosophy under which the Federal Government should act in respect to medical research. This was reflected in the attitude of the conferees from both Houses in their discussions of the items that were in disagreement in this bill.

Their attitudes reflected complete agreement upon the significance of medical research, upon the objectives to be sought, and in general upon the approaches which should be followed in attaining such objectives.

The basic problems which the conferees faced were to find a financial plan consistent with these agreed-upon basic

principles and that was also realistic in terms of operational requirements.

I should like, as I did last year, to report to the House the gratification I experienced in participating with the immediate members of the Senate and my distinguished colleagues in the House in the conference discussions concerning these medical research appropriations. There was, as always, a forthright exchange of views which, as I have said, did not differ in respect to basic principles but only in honest attempts to determine the optimum level of support of these programs in order to achieve the most effective results.

The conferees have agreed to accept a figure of \$560 million as the total for the several appropriations of the National Institutes of Health in fiscal year 1961. This amount is \$104 million under the amount in the Senate version of this bill and \$105 million above the allowance originally made by the House in its passage of this bill. It is, however, \$160 million greater than the amount which the President had requested for these appropriations in his budget last January.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND THE NATIONAL BUDGET

To those who are concerned about this increase I should like to say this: The President's budget proposals for fiscal year 1961 in the field of medical research in essence set forth the point of view that the development of medical research in the United States should not be accelerated. This view, I am afraid, was based wholly upon fiscal considerations.

The Congress this year, as it has in past years, has again emphasized that maintaining the existing level of our national medical research effort is a completely unwise, if not disastrous, course of action to follow.

We cannot stand still in our search for knowledge. We cannot mark time or restrain research because of contrived fiscal reasons or for misleading arguments that research is inflationary or that there are economic obstacles which stand in the way. This attitude, I believe, reflects an utter and complete misunderstanding of the meaning that medical research has for the Nation.

It is my view, and I believe the view of this Congress, that a strong and sustained and increasing medical research effort is sound national economics. The effect of medical research is not inflationary, nor does it threaten progress in other areas of our national economy.

The ultimate product of medical research is an enlargement of the wealth of this Nation. This wealth comes from the increased national productivity which derives from a well population, from reducing the loss in energy and creativity resulting from disease, and the longer effective lifespan of our people.

This Nation now spends over \$21 billion for doctors bills, for the operation of hospitals, for the purchase of drugs

and medicines, and other forms of medical care and health services. This vast national expenditure is a burden which can be substantially modified if we can move forward with our medical research programs.

BETTER HEALTH AND GREATER PRODUCTIVITY

Medical research can change in a radical and revolutionary manner the whole pattern of medical care, hospital services, and health practices. The achievements and the progress that is possible as a result of research findings can drastically reorder the nature of health manpower requirements and the whole pattern of medical, hospital, and health services and expenditures of the Nation.

This is not only possible, but it has happened, and happened numerous times. Outstanding instances of the revolutionary consequences of the findings of medical research are the following:

First. The whole character of the treatment of infectious disease has changed, the great threats that the pneumonias and other dangerous infections posed in the past have been almost completely dispelled by the emergence of the antibiotics. This is the result of research efforts. On the other hand, the common cold still costs the Nation as much as \$2 billion a year in industrial absenteeism.

Second. We have witnessed in the past few years the diminishment of tuberculosis as a major cause of death and illness in this country as a result of the development of new drugs effective in the care of this dreaded disease. The whole structure of hospitalization in the Nation has changed as a result. Large numbers of tuberculosis hospitals throughout the country have closed or been converted to other uses and all the health manpower, nurses, technicians, and physicians, once demanded for the treatment of tuberculosis, have now directed their skills and energies to other urgent health and medical care problems. On the other hand, recent increases in the attack rate of cancer of the lung places this condition foremost in the causes of death from lung involvements.

Third. We are witnessing today a basic change in the approach to the treatment of mental illness as a result of the remarkable discovery made concerning the relationship of drugs and psychological and psychiatric conditions. For the first time we have seen the total population of our mental institutions decrease and we are looking forward, as a result of the intensified efforts in this area engendered by the actions of the Congress of the United States, to new and heartening prospects in the solution of the problems of mental illness. This, again, is an achievement of medical research that is reshaping the entire character of our community health efforts and recovering for the Nation the vast

creative potential of these once ill minds. Nonetheless, the mentally ill still occupy one out of two hospital beds throughout the country, and in the aggregate this group of illnesses cause the taxpayer the loss of approximately \$2.5 billion.

On the basis of these few isolated but dramatic instances of the influence and effect of medical research on the one hand and of the problems yet to be solved on the other, it is possible to see that the continued movement forward in medical research holds the promise of completely transforming the balance of national expenditures and productivity in the future. The concept that we must maintain the line on expenditures for medical research, is the same as saying that we must stop now, not pursue the promising leads that have opened in respect to the viral origin of cancer, nor seek virus vaccines to control the common cold, we must not expand our effort to understand the biochemical basis of schizophrenia, we must stop now our promising inquiry into the nature of heart disease. That we must mark time, hold opportunities that now beckon in abeyance and direct our attention to a budget balance sheet. To do all this is to deny the strength and promise of our scientific capability.

It is not the role of medical research to wait. The promise of the future is too bright and too great.

Medical research is a revolutionary force. It can change in a radical manner the level of national productivity, the life expectancy of our people, and our prospect of well-being.

This progressive decrease in the ravages of disease, the tragedy of premature death, and the progressive increase in the productivity of our people and our Nation is to me an objective without parallel when we consider what our national purpose should be.

It is toward this end which we are moving in the level of appropriations which I present here to you today as a result of the House and Senate conference on the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill.

A budget of over a half a billion dollars for the National Institutes of Health is a complicated matter. It cannot be intelligently considered except through a detailed consideration of its various parts. The following table will in summary indicate the nature of the conference agreement.

I should like to emphasize that the specific amounts set forth in this table for the individual program elements comprising the several appropriations are not intended to be fixed or absolute levels of expenditure for the individual items. When changing operating circumstances require, I believe it important to leave it up to the good judgment of the program operators to make such adjustments in these amounts as is necessary in the interest of effective progress and prudent utilization of resources.

	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Senate increases	Conference agreement
Grants for research and training:					
1. Research projects at 15 percent indirect costs.....	\$205,589,000	\$235,189,000	\$262,389,000	+\$27,200,000	\$260,000,000
(a) Increase required to pay 25 percent indirect costs.....	0	0	22,681,000	+22,681,000	
2. Research fellowships.....	14,570,000	15,070,000	22,500,000	+7,430,000	20,000,000
(a) 1960 unpaid, approved applications.....	(5,444,948)				
3. Training grants.....	66,894,000	78,894,000	128,991,000	+50,097,000	110,000,000
(b) Increase provided for forward notification on graduate training grants.....	0	(9,565,000)	(16,445,000)	(+6,880,000)	(16,445,000)
State control programs.....	10,375,000	12,975,000	13,475,000	+500,000	13,000,000
Community demonstration projects.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,625,000	+125,000	1,500,000
Clinical research centers.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	55,000,000	+52,000,000	20,000,000
Primate centers.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	12,000,000	+10,000,000	7,000,000
Construction of cancer research facilities.....	0	5,000,000	0	-5,000,000	5,000,000
Cancer and mental-neurology buildings construction.....	0	0	12,839,000	+12,839,000	12,839,000
Total, extramural programs.....	303,928,000	353,628,000	531,500,000	+177,872,000	449,339,000
Direct operations:					
1. Chemotherapy contracts.....	21,145,000	21,145,000	23,140,000	+1,995,000	21,500,000
2. Other direct operations.....	74,927,000	80,227,000	83,860,000	+3,633,000	82,161,000
Total, intramural programs.....	96,072,000	101,372,000	107,000,000	+5,628,000	103,661,000
New areas:					
1. Medical libraries.....	0	0	5,000,000	+5,000,000	0
2. Communications research and translation.....	0	0	4,500,000	+4,500,000	0
3. Instrumentation research.....	0	0	5,000,000	+5,000,000	0
4. Career development.....	0	0	4,000,000	+4,000,000	2,000,000
5. International medical research.....	0	0	7,000,000	+7,000,000	5,000,000
Total, new areas.....	0	0	25,500,000	+25,500,000	7,000,000
Grand total.....	400,000,000	455,000,000	664,000,000	+209,000,000	560,000,000

I should like to explain for the information of the House, the basis of the conference action in each of the major NIH functional areas and relate the amounts proposed for these areas to the levels contained in the appropriation bill passed by the House earlier in the year.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

A total of \$260 million is provided to be utilized for the making of grants in support of medical research projects carried out in the universities, medical schools, and research institutions in the country. This amount will provide the funds necessary to continue the research programs which are now underway supported by NIH grants in these institutions and in addition permit the awarding of grants for most new applications received during fiscal year 1961 which withstand the rigorous scientific review carried out by the NIH review bodies and which are recommended for payment as being important to the solution of major disease problems by these several National Advisory Committees of the NIH.

This total increase in funds for research grants should be viewed in terms of the important areas of research inquiry which will benefit. A very few of these areas selected as examples of both past progress and present opportunity would include viruses and the cause of cancer, radiation and the treatment of cancer, drugs and the mentally ill, surgery and heart disease, dental caries and infectious agents, causation of arthritis and drugs for treatment, arteriosclerosis and strokes and a whole host of such practical problem areas as mental retardation, drug addiction, alcoholism, to say nothing of the pressing medical problems of our elder citizens.

FELLOWSHIPS

A total of \$22 million is provided for the support of research fellowships in fiscal year 1961. This program of research fellowships is an essential activity directed toward the development of

the supply of senior teachers and research investigators which will be needed to staff the medical schools and research laboratories of the future. This allowance will permit the payment of substantially all the backlog of unpaid-approved fellowship applications now in hand and extending the senior fellowship awards to include the clinical areas. It will also permit providing broader support for medical students and enlarging the foreign fellowship program. This amount also includes \$2 million for the awarding of approximately 100 research fellowships as a means of establishing research professorships to enlarge opportunities for stable careers in academic medicine and research.

TRAINING GRANTS

An amount of \$110 million is provided for the support of training grants to support training in the sciences and disciplines basic to medicine and medical research where shortages continue to exist in terms of current needs and to provide for enlargement of the trained research manpower of the future. Included in this amount is sufficient funds, estimated at \$16.4 million, to permit reordering the payment periods for training grants which will allow such grants to be made on a forward payment basis—an arrangement necessary to permit proper planning and effective conduct of these programs.

Important areas of manpower development which will be benefited by this increase in training grant funds include:

Investigators in the sciences fundamental to clinical medicine.

Experimental approaches to providing greater research and scientific content to the training of physicians.

Research pharmacologists in the field of mental disorders.

A wide range of specialized manpower contributory to cardiovascular research.

Virologists, immunologists, and immunochemists whose work is basic in the fields of infectious diseases and al-

lergies, and now of crucial importance to virus-cancer investigations.

Investigators able to pursue genetic phenomena at the molecular level.

Biophysicists and biochemists who can pursue the basic phenomena of chemical and energy transformations at the cellular level.

Research neurophysiologists and neuroanatomists essential to the research attack upon the disorders of vision and cerebrovascular diseases.

CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTERS

A major feature of the conference agreement is the provision of funds for several special programs which had been included in the Senate-passed version of the appropriation bill and had their origins in the extensive recommendations made by the Jones committee. Most important amongst these special programs is the designation of \$20 million for the further development and support of a program for the establishment of large-scale clinical research centers throughout the country. This program has its origins in the efforts made by the National Institutes of Health to provide support for a series of clinical and metabolic research facilities undertaken in fiscal year 1960.

During this past year some eight grants, totaling approximately \$3 million, were made to eight medical institutions in the country. These grants provided funds for the establishment of specially designed clinical and metabolic research facilities, staffed and equipped to meet the growing needs of programs involving research investigations in the clinical area. This program has met with enthusiastic support and approval in the research community of the Nation. The Jones committee report called for an enlargement of this program to permit the establishment of broadly based clinical research centers. It is intended that these centers will provide a stable framework in which a variety of medical and scientific disciplines can be organ-

ized for a concentrated attack upon major disease or health problems. All laboratory and clinical facilities and supporting services necessary for the research program to be carried out would be encompassed within such centers.

The Senate-passed version of the bill provided \$55 million for these research centers. The conferees have agreed that a level of \$20 million is perhaps a more realistic and feasible level to initiate what undoubtedly will be a substantial program of great importance to the further development of medical research in the Nation.

PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTERS

A total of \$7 million is provided for the further development of centers for research utilizing subhuman primates. This program was begun in fiscal year 1960 when \$2 million was made available. These funds were granted for the establishment of a large primate center near Portland, Oreg. This center will make available several species of primates in adequate numbers and with appropriate facilities to meet the needs of scientists engaged in research requiring the use of primates. Although the Senate proposed a level of \$12 million in fiscal year 1961 for this purpose, the conferees agreed that \$7 million, a reduction of \$5 million from the Senate allowance, but an increase of \$5 million over the House allowance, would be an adequate amount to satisfy the more urgent needs in this area during fiscal year 1961. On the basis of experience gained in this more modest initial effort, it will be possible to develop an appropriate goal in this important program area.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

The conferees also agreed that special emphasis in fiscal year 1961 should be given to the further extension of NIH research programs through support of investigators in foreign countries working in fields important to the program objectives of the several institutes. The Senate allowance for this purpose totaled \$7 million. The conferees agreed that \$5 million was a more appropriate amount for this purpose. In the conferees' view this amount should be utilized in addition to current funds now being utilized for research support of foreign investigators.

CONSTRUCTION

A total of \$12,839,000 is provided for two important building projects at the National Institutes of Health; \$12,139,000 of this amount will be for the planning and construction of a joint mental health-neurology basic science laboratory building; \$700,000 is intended to be utilized for the planning of a new building to house cancer research activities at NIH. These projects will provide the means to deal with the increasingly difficult problems of space shortage which are hampering the progress of research activities at the Bethesda installation of NIH.

A special item of \$5 million has been provided in the cancer appropriation to be utilized for taking care of a special need in the development of cancer re-

search facilities which require non-matching funds.

The conferees agreed to allow the full authorized maximum of \$30 million to be used for matching grants for research facilities construction under the health research facilities construction program. This amount was previously allowed in both the Senate- and House-passed versions of the bill, but is an increase of \$5 million over the President's budget request.

I have attempted in the foregoing to single out the major elements of increase in this over important series of appropriations. Both the Senate and House reports contain observations concerning the views of Congress on the direction and emphasis which should be given in the development and conduct of these national research programs. The National Institutes of Health is expected to pay careful attention to these observations in the planning and development of its programs during the forthcoming year.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and all the members of the subcommittee, for the very fine bill they have brought in. One item particularly is of vital importance to the people of Chicago, namely, the appropriation of \$500,000 to undertake a study of water pollution in the Great Lakes and the Illinois Waterway. The total cost of this survey as estimated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is \$12 million. The fund approved by this bill permits a significant start on that survey.

I stated that this appropriation is of vital importance to the people of the city of Chicago, but that is an inadequate understatement. Actually, this is a national bill. It is of vital importance to the people living on the Great Lakes because it seeks to protect that vital water resource for the enjoyment of those living today, and for future generations to come. It is of importance to all the people of our Nation, not only in the preservation of the waters of the Great Lakes but because of the essential scientific information the study will elicit. For decades literally, a harassing, vituperative verbal and legal battle has been fought between the States bordering on the Great Lakes and the people of Chicago. Chicago needs the waters of Lake Michigan to live. Chicago needs such waters to dispose of its sewage and waste so that its people may continue to grow and prosper.

Years ago, when the city's pollution was discharged into the lake, it contaminated the drinking water and epidemics of typhoid ravaged Chicago's population. It was only when the flow of the Chicago River was reversed and a portion of Lake Michigan's waters were diverted to move the waste along the Illinois Waterway, that Chicago's health problem was solved.

Water is a precious resource and the opposition of our sister States to our withdrawal of water can be understood if

not appreciated. They have flung re-primations against the people of Chicago charging that we are stealing water from the Great Lakes, which is untrue. The water has not been stolen. It has been withdrawn pursuant to authority granted by the Federal Government. The fact remains that the disputants have been at loggerheads. The effort has been made to withdraw an additional 1,000 cubic feet of water from Lake Michigan as an experiment for 1 year to determine whether such withdrawal would have any harmful effects upon Chicago's sister communities on the Great Lakes. Objection to the proposal has been violent, not only in the debates in the Halls of Congress, but in the courts in a suit filed by a number of the States in the Supreme Court of the United States to require Chicago to return its sewage into the Great Lakes.

This appropriation approving the study brings the olive branch of peace to the dispute. For the first time the parties will be able to obtain tangible facts where speculation and estimates existed before. For the first time actual measurements can be taken of the effect of the diversion on lake levels and upon harbor, shipping, and power facilities. For the first time, a scientific study will be made of lake currents and drifts to ascertain the situation in the lower end of Lake Michigan to determine whether sewage may be safely returned therein or whether the method now used by the city in washing it along the Illinois Waterway is not only the preferable method but the only feasible method.

The time for accusations, for invective, for playing politics with the diversion issue is over. This is the time for cooperation and working together, for purposeful mature effort to obtain the basic information which will permit everyone to know what to do and to take the steps necessary to preserve this vital water resource and the health of our communities.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 6, line 2, insert "including conveyance by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the United States of title to the land on which such building is to be situated,"

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 14, line 14 insert:

"PHARMACOLOGICAL-ANIMAL LABORATORY BUILDING

"For plans and specifications for a special pharmacological-animal laboratory for the Food and Drug Administration, \$150,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and concur therein, with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named therein, insert "\$100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 19, line 25, insert "Grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans, and payments under all titles of the National Defense Education Act, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation for the same purpose for that fiscal year."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur therein.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment provides, as follows:

Grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans, and payments under all titles of the National Defense Education Act, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation for the same purpose for that fiscal year.

Under this amendment No. 16 there is carte blanche authority given to the agency to do what it pleases and incur any liability it might want to and take the money out of the Treasury. Frankly, so far as I am concerned, I am not prepared to let any agency have that authority, therefore I hope the House will refuse to approve this motion.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, this language is exactly the same as that carried in the bill in previous years for grants made by the Bureau of Employment Security, and we have also done it for social security programs. If we do not do this it will be impossible for the program to operate in these colleges where the students are asking for loans if the appropriation bill is late next year.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. If we are going to do things this way and allow them to take the money right out of the Treasury, there is no restraint whatever.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This would permit them under the National Defense Education Act to grant funds for the study of the theater, music, jazz, and the policy and economics of flowing water, and all that sort of thing, is that correct?

Mr. FOGARTY. This bill does not govern that at all. The basic legislation governs that.

Mr. GROSS. They have made grants for fellowships for the study of those things.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think the gentleman did a very good job when the bill was on the floor in bringing to light some of these problems. I assume they have corrected any weaknesses because of the gentleman's interest in the program.

Mr. GROSS. Under the language of this amendment they can go even further.

Mr. FOGARTY. This would allow the students to get these loans even if the annual appropriation bill is late in being passed and thus enable the administrators and the schools and colleges operating under the program to carry out a better program.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would like to inquire if the adoption of this amendment will make available sufficient funds for the applications of these students for loans?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. That will be taken up tomorrow in connection with a deficiency appropriation bill. There is a request pending before that committee to increase funds for student loans. That will be taken up at that time. This pertains to the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. From what the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said, as I understand it under this bill this group could go direct to the Treasury and get their money. I assume that the House has something to do with appropriations. I understood the gentleman to say earlier that the Senate increased the bill we sent over by something like \$500 million, is that right?

Mr. FOGARTY. It was not quite that much.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How much?

Mr. FOGARTY. The Senate increased the bill by a little over \$300 million.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Three hundred million dollars. I thought they had in their bill \$500 million and you cut it down or your committee cut it down to \$300 million?

Mr. FOGARTY. I mentioned a figure of \$664 million for the National Institutes of Health. We cut that figure by \$104 million.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My information is that over the years every bill we sent over there they up it; is that not right?

Mr. FOGARTY. We think we did a pretty good job in reaching the compromise we did this year.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In reality we do not have too much to say about how much is appropriated.

Mr. FOGARTY. We do by our votes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know of the other body ever cutting this particular appropriation bill?

Mr. FOGARTY. Not this one. This affects every section of our society. It affects human beings. It is a popular field. The people are vitally affected and so are interested in these programs.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman agree that it also affects the taxpayers of the country?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. And I am sure the taxpayers are willing to pay for this kind of a program, because in the end it is going to save them money.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Well, it appears to the chair that the gentleman's request comes rather late. The chair has already declared the motion agreed to and ordered the clerk to report the next amendment in disagreement.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 194]

Alexander	Healey	Morrison
Alger	Hébert	Murray
Ayres	Hess	Nix
Barden	Hoffman, Ill.	Norrell
Baumhart	Holland	Passman
Blitch	Ikard	Powell
Boggs	Jones, Ala.	Preston
Bolling	Kearns	Quie
Bowles	Kilburn	Reece, Tenn.
Boykin	King, Calif.	Rogers, Mass.
Buckley	King, Utah	Shelley
Cahill	Landrum	Sisk
Celler	Loser	Smith, Kans.
Cooley	McDowell	Taylor, N.Y.
Curtis, Mass.	McSween	Teague, Tex.
Davis, Tenn.	Magnuson	Thompson, La.
Durham	Mahon	Vinson
Glenn	Metcalfe	Whitener
Goodell	Mitchell	Widnall
Grant	Moeller	Withrow

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 374 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WEL-
FARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 22, line 18, strike out "for research, training, and traineeships, and other special project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for", and insert "for grants and other expenses for research, training, traineeships, and other special projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for expenses of."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "For grants and other expenses (including not to exceed \$150,000, in addition to funds provided elsewhere, for administrative expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other special projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for expenses of".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 24, line 4, insert "expenses incident to the dissemination of health information in foreign countries through exhibits and other appropriate means;"

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 24, line 20, insert "Provided, That section 208(g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out 'eighty-five', and inserting in lieu thereof 'one hundred and fifty', and by striking out 'seventy-three' and inserting in lieu thereof 'one hundred and fifteen'";

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 30, line 5, insert "": *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, and their dependents, and for payment therefor."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 32, line 2, insert "not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General;"

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 32, line 23, insert "of which \$700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1961, shall be available for plans and specifications for a research facility for the National Cancer Institute."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 34, line 13, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF MENTAL HEALTH-NEUROLOGY
RESEARCH FACILITY

"For construction of a combined basic and collaborative research facility for the National Institutes of Mental Health and Neurological Diseases and Blindness, including a physical biology component, and including plans and specifications, fixed and semifixed equipment, access roads and parking facilities, extension of existing power, refrigeration and other utility systems, \$12,139,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Mental health activities' and 'Neurology and blindness activities', as determined by the Surgeon General."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 45, line 16, insert:

"WORKING CAPITAL FUND

"The paragraph under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 369) is amended to read as follows:

"Working capital fund: There is hereby established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction serv-

ice; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail, and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: *Provided*, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 52, line 15, insert:

"Sec. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and for payment in advance for publications available only upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication orders."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 53, line 3, insert:

"Sec. 905. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include extraneous matter in my remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend the members of the House conferees and the members of the House Committee on Appropriations, and particularly the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], on agreeing to the Senate amendment in adding funds for schools in impacted areas. Unfortunately, there has been a perennial problem concerning Public Laws 815 and 874, in explaining to the membership that this is not Federal aid to education or a Federal handout as such, but is simply a program by which the Federal Government can meet a portion of its obligations to the various communities in which its agencies are located. Obviously, when the Federal Government becomes a principal industry in a community and does not pay taxes for the land it owns as other industries must do, there is a deficiency in the economy of that community to render the services that must be provided as a result of the existence of the industry in the area. One of the most vital services which must be provided is an adequate public school system.

Yet, as I stated above, in spite of the simplicity of this obligation, it seems necessary to explain the problem over and over again. Fortunately, the Congress has repeatedly recognized this responsibility and has continually granted the appropriations pursuant to the act as well as renewed and extended the act on previous occasions.

The problem that exists here today is the fact that even though we recognize the responsibility from time to time, we fail to appropriate the full amount which is authorized and the amount to which the communities would be entitled under the formula agreed upon. This makes it extremely difficult for the communities involved to formulate a sound budget or financial program. It is, therefore, imperative for the Congress to state what it intends to do and fulfill its promises in a way in which the communities can count on these funds. The action taken by the conferees to eliminate the current deficiency, I am certain, will help many communities involved in overcoming a serious problem of meeting a deficiency in the school budget for this current year.

AMENDING FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 624, Rept. No. 2156), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H.R.

12677) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises, to increase the minimum wage under the Act to \$1.15 an hour, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, to the end that the Senate amendments be, and they are hereby disagreed to and that the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses be, and the same is hereby, agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 624 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, on June 30 of this year this body passed H.R. 12677, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. The vote was 341 to 72. I voted in the negative.

I voted against the bill for many reasons, the chief reason because I am opposed to the Federal Government regulating wages whether the regulation be minimum or maximum wages.

The bill as passed the House is a moderate one as compared to the bill that passed the other body. Even the bill that passed the other body is mild as compared to the decision of some in this field.

The Senate bill would establish the minimum for workers presently covered at \$1 with three annual raises, to \$1.15 next January, to \$1.20; on January 1, 1962 to \$1.20, and to \$1.25 on January 1, 1963. It would add 4 million workers. Exemptions were for hotels, motels, restaurants, and sales agencies. I believe I am safe in saying that if a wage hour bill passed this Congress that there will be a strong effort to include hotels, motels, restaurants, laundries, automobile and farm implement dealers the next session of Congress. I also predict that should this bill pass that there will be many bankruptcies in the business affected.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House now consider House Resolution 624?

The question was taken, and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the House agreed to consider House Resolution 624.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. BARDEN, LANDRUM, ROOSEVELT, DENT, KEARNS, AYRES, and HIESTAND.

REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PROVIDING AN ENTRANCE ROAD OR ROADS THERETO

Mr. ASPINALL submitted the following conference report and statement on

the bill (H.R. 6597) to revise the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument and provide an entrance road or roads thereto, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2157)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6597) to revise the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument and provide an entrance road or roads thereto, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 2.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the same.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
GRACIE PFOST,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
J. EDGAR CHENOWETH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

FRANK E. MOSS,
ERNEST GRUENING,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6597) to revise the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument and provide an entrance road or roads thereto, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Senate amendment No. 1 excluded from the proposed revised boundaries of the monument two parcels of land designated for convenience as "12-E" and "12-W," totaling 3,300 acres. The two localities are located near the rim of the divide surrounding the present monument lands, and drainage from them is generally northward into the monument area. The House committee had included the two parcels within the proposed boundaries in view of a showing by the Department of the Interior that the parcels are important for wildlife breeding, watershed protection, and as a scenic viewpoint overlooking colorful canyons within the monument.

The Senate committee had excluded the two areas in view of showings by officials of the State of Utah that they are important for the harvesting of deer. (It had been established in the House committee hearings that under present policies for the national park system, hunting would not be permitted on any Federal lands within these areas included in the monument.)

The conferees adopted the Senate amendment in recognition of the problem of harvesting deer and of the fact that there will be further opportunities to adjust monument boundaries with respect to these and possibly other lands, as developments occur in future years. The conferees also agreed that the Department of the Interior should prepare a report on the need for and possible effects of inclusion of these lands within the boundaries of the monument in order that the Congress can consider this matter during the 87th Congress.

Senate amendment No. 2 added a new section 4 designed to convey an intention to leave in status quo the controversy concerning proposed reclamation withdrawals of public lands and reclamation developments within the boundaries of the monument. The section would reaffirm the right of the Congress to adopt legislation at any time

authorizing any monument uses of Federal lands within the monument.

The conferees deleted the new section in consideration of the fact that it is unnecessary to reaffirm a thoroughly established principle such as that in question, and of the further fact that the intention of this Congress to conform to this principle in this instance can be adequately stated in this legislative history.

The managers on the part of the House agree with the basic principle that was advanced in the Senate amendment, which is simply one of making the highest and best use of any Federal lands in the public interest as that use may be required at any time. The reservation of any public lands or the acquisition or dedication of any acquired lands for a particular Federal use or purpose cannot properly be viewed as an irrevocable act that cannot or ought not to be modified or revoked at a future date when a higher public convenience or necessity dictates. The managers do not regard the Federal lands within Dinosaur National Monument as immune from this fundamental rule.

Any use alleged to be higher and better than an established monument use will, of course, have to be carefully considered, and a shift from a monument to a nonmonument use should be made only after a full weighing of the necessity of the uses.

The managers do not classify as "non-monument uses" secondary land uses—such as rights-of-way, sales of materials and exploratory work in the course of investigations—which do not interfere significantly with monument uses or are compatible with them.

The managers on the part of the House contemplate that the enactment of H.R. 6597, and the subsequent actions of the Secretary of the Interior, will not in any way prejudice the subsequent consideration, in due course, of any proposed nonmonument uses of the lands, as the interests of the public may indicate.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
GRACIE PFOST,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
J. EDGAR CHENOWETH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for District of Columbia bills to be considered tomorrow. I shall put a list of bills in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, the majority leader spoke to me about calling these bills up. I have talked to our people on the committee, and they are in agreement that the bills might as well be considered tomorrow as on a later District day.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, may we know what the bills are?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. Does the gentleman want me to list them now?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot say that they will be called up in this order, but they are:

S. 2137, a motor vehicle records act. That is on responsibility, a responsibility bill.

H.R. 13053, an increase in pay for police and firemen.

H.R. 12993, a pay increase for teachers.

H.R. 12775, retirement compensation for police and firemen widows and orphans.

S. 3727, home improvement companies, a bill relating to the bonding of the same.

S. 2306, National Women's Party, Inc., exempting certain property from taxation.

S. 3415, a bill relating to exempting certain property from taxation of the American Association of University Women, Educational Foundation, Inc.

H.R. 11535, amending the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to permit the sale of alcoholic beverages on New Year's Day when New Year's Day falls on Sunday.

S. 3416, a bill to provide for the restoration to the United States of amounts expended in the District of Columbia in carrying out provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958.

S. 1870, a bill to provide for the licensing of practical nurses in the District of Columbia.

H.R. 11370, a bill amending the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

H.R. 10921, to regulate life insurance investments. That is on the acceptance of Senate amendments.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman say that these bills will come up tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. They will be on the list tomorrow. Of course, next Monday is another day, but we could utilize tomorrow and get rid of as many as possible.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ELECTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Elections Subcommittee of the Committee on House Administration may be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 190, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PROJECT GRANTS FOR GRADUATE TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. ROBERTS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 6871), to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act, to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2062)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6871) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act, to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 309. (a) In order to enable the Surgeon General to make project grants to schools of public health, and to those schools of nursing or engineering which provide graduate or specialized training in public health for nurses or engineers, for the purpose of strengthening or expanding graduate public health training in such schools, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 for each fiscal year in the period beginning July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1965.

"(b) Grants to schools under subsection (a) of this section may be made only for those projects which are recommended by the advisory committee appointed pursuant to section 306(d). Any grant for a project made from an appropriation under this section for any fiscal year may include such amounts for carrying out such project during succeeding years. Payment pursuant to such grants may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments as the Surgeon General shall prescribe by regulations after consultation with representatives of such schools."

"(b) The first sentence of subsection (d) of section 306 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 242d) is amended by inserting 'and section 309' after 'this section' and by adding before the period at the end thereof 'and including, in the case of section 309, certification to the Surgeon General of projects which it has reviewed and approved'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

OREN HARRIS,
KENNETH A. ROBERTS,
GEORGE M. RHODES,
PAUL F. SCHENCK,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
RALPH YARBOROUGH,
HARRISON WILLIAMS,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,
JACOB JAVITS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6871) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act, to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment substituted for a substantial part of the first section of H.R. 6871, as passed by the House, new language which was intended to clarify the language of the House bill. The amendment agreed to by the conferees is substantially the same as the language of the bill as passed by the House. Under the language of section 309(b) of the Public Health Service Act as it would be written by the conference amendment, the Surgeon General would have discretion not to make grants recommended by the advisory committee or to make such grants

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTENTS

Issued Aug. 29, 1960
For actions of Aug. 26 and 27/
Nos. 143 and 144

Adjournment.....	25,34
Animal research.....	43
Appropriations	
.....	1,3,10,11,12
Bread prices.....	31
CCC Board	28
Copyrights.....	17
Depressed areas.....	8,37
Electrification.....	35
Family farm.....	38,50
Flood control.....	12
Food.....	42

Foreign aid	
.....	2,9,10,27,47,49
Foreign service.....	15
Forest products.....	41
Forest Service.....	11,26
Forestry.....	11,26,33,41
Fruits and vegetables....	40
Health.....	4,5
Imports.....	6,20,40
Interest rates.....	51
Lands.....	21
Legislative program...24,39	

Lime.....	32
Milk marketing.....	46
Milk price supports.....	13
Natural resources.....	44
Nomination.....	28
Old-age assistance.....	7,16,30
Overseas activities.....	14
Personnel.....	4,14,29
Price supports.....	51
Property.....	47,49
Public Law 480.....	51
Reclamation.....	12,23,45

Research.....	11
Second supplemental	
appropriations....	11,26
Small business.....	48
Soil bank.....	36
Surplus commodities	
.....	2,11,27,47,49
Taxation.....	29,32
Textiles.....	20
Transportation.....	19
Watersheds.....	22
Wildlife.....	18

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on mutual security appropriation bill. House committee voted to report bill to increase price support level for milk and butterfat. Senate committee voted to report measure for study of U. N. food-for-peace program. Senate agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House received conference report on public works appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Flood introduced and discussed bills to authorize donation of surplus commodities and property to Polish flood victims. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to provide (cont'd p. 7)

SENATE - AUG. 26

1. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11390 (pp. 16563-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported an original concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 116, expressing the support of the Congress for the continued exploration by the President with other nations for the establishment of an international food program for the purpose of furnishing food to needy countries (S. Rept. 1922). p. 16508

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the President's special international program (S. Doc. 120), and for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (S. Doc. 121). p. 16507

4. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the House amendment, after agreeing to an amendment by Sen. Johnston, to S. 2575, to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Federal Government. pp. 16569-71
5. HEALTH. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6871, to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health. p. 16556
6. IMPORTS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 12659, to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid. pp. 16623-5
7. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. Received the conference report on H. R. 12580, to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. pp. 16611-22
8. DEPRESSED AREAS. Sen. Keating criticized the Democrats for not passing depressed areas legislation as recommended by the President, and stated that "it is perfectly clear that the members of the majority party do not want any area assistance program before the election." p. 16532
Sen. Douglas criticized the recent testimony of Secretary of Commerce Mueller on depressed areas legislation and stated that his testimony "has again vetoed our efforts to enact an effective area redevelopment law." pp. 16572-3
9. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Dirksen and Cooper inserted a report on the first 26 months of operation of the Development Loan Fund. pp. 16515, 16529

HOUSE - AUG. 26

10. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12619, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16596-609, 16638-47
11. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed with amendments this bill H. R. 13161. Earlier the Appropriations Committee had reported the bill without amendment (H. Rept. 2166). pp. 16666-72, 16712
As passed the bill includes Forest Service items as follows: \$700,000 of the \$800,000 budget estimate for "Forest land management" (for rehabilitation of burned areas) and \$500,000, the budget estimate, for "Forest research" (for emergency research on the burned-over San Dimas Experimental Forest).
The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 under "Funds appropriated to the President" for program administration, audit, and end-use checks of overseas surplus agricultural commodity donations carried on by private voluntary relief agencies was not included in the bill.
12. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12326 (H. Rept. 2181). The conference report includes items for Army flood control and Interior reclamation. pp. 16647-55, 16712
13. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2917, to establish a price support level for milk and butterfat. p. D724

ing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The reason we sought amendments to it, and the only part of the bill about which we have serious reservations, are those provisions which we believe are likely to be interpreted as making impossible any effective reliance by the Secretary of State on confidential information in Communist passport cases. The simple fact is that in cases involving currently active and dangerous members of the Communist conspiracy in the United States much of the more important and reliable information which we have comes from confidential sources—usually our own agents who have infiltrated the Communist apparatus. It is my judgment, shared by the responsible officers in other agencies of Government who are concerned with this aspect of internal security and with protecting the United States against the Communist conspiracy, that any law purporting to restrict the passport eligibility of currently active American Communists, but which does not permit some utilization of confidential information, would not achieve its purpose with regard to many of the most dangerous cases. There is an added danger if such legislation were to create the illusion that effective measures were being taken when in fact they would not be because of our inability to use one of our principal weapons against the Communist conspiracy.

Of the bills presently pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, including the House-passed bill, the Department has strongly endorsed S. 2315, the Wiley bill, and the Attorney General has joined in this endorsement of the bill to meet the Communist problem in the passport area. Incidentally, the American Bar Association has also endorsed S. 2315 as being the bill pending in Congress which most nearly conforms to its resolution on passport legislation.

You also asked the Secretary for his impression of S. 2652. The passport provisions of S. 2652, Dodd-Keating bill, are in several respects preferable to the House-passed bill. The criteria for passport denial, as well as a number of other provisions, are essentially the same in both bills. However, S. 2652 provides specifically for the utilization of information the disclosure of which would prejudice the national security and public interest, or would compromise investigative sources and methods, together with the provision that such information shall not constitute a basis for passport denial unless the applicant is furnished a full summary thereof in as much detail as security considerations will permit. I believe such a provision recognizes important interests of the U.S. Government without undue prejudice to the interests of the individual.

On the other hand, if the House-passed bill, H.R. 9069, should be amended to allow some reliance by the Secretary of State on confidential information under appropriate safeguards to protect the rights of the individual, it would, I believe, fully meet the needs of our national security for legislation authorizing the denial of U.S. passports to dangerous members of the Communist conspiracy.

If there is any further information I can provide you, I shall be glad to do so.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS DILLON,
Acting Secretary.

NOMINATIONS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Lawyers' Weekly Report, which I received at my desk today, calls attention to a matter which has been mentioned

many times on the floor of the Senate. I read from that publication:

Hanging fire for more than a year is the omnibus judgeship bill (H.R. 6159). It calls for 5 new Federal circuit judges and 40 Federal district judges. Even the President's pledge to divide appointments equally between Republicans and Democrats has failed to crack the wall of partisanship blocking the bill's enactment.

Meanwhile, a frightening backlog of more than 67,000 untried Federal cases continues to pile up at great cost to litigants—individuals and companies alike. In the New York metropolitan area, for example, it now takes almost 3 years to bring a case to trial in the Federal district courts. The cost of delays to the Government are heavy, too. It loses millions of dollars in interest at 6 percent because of the stagnation in tax-refund cases, land-condemnation cases, and other suits involving large sums of money.

So great are these losses, according to Attorney General William P. Rogers, that they "now exceed what it would take to pay the total annual salaries of the 45 judges."

It seems to me this is something that we should have disposed of long ago.

In the same article, attention is called to the following:

Similarly, the work of the Post Office Department has bogged down in many areas. The appointment of nearly 1,000 postmasters (nearly all are postal service careerists) has been stymied—in some cases as much as a year. "In many key areas," says Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, "morale in the postal service has been driven to a new low by the failure to confirm these appointments. Users of the mails are also being penalized by inescapable and mounting inefficiency."

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DODD obtained the floor.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield for the purpose of my calling up a conference report, with the understanding that he will not lose the floor?

Mr. DODD. Yes, I yield, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11390) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of August 24, 1960, pp. 16325-16326, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object to the consideration of the conference

report, I hope the Senator will give us a little idea as to what happened to the medical research funds.

I withdraw my objection to the consideration of the report, but I hope we will not adopt those matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the conference agreement on the bill, H.R. 11390, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, provides total appropriations of \$4,354,170,331.

The total allowance is \$333,948,350 over the budget estimates, an increase of \$288,887,850 over the 1960 appropriations; an increase of \$170,147,600 over the House allowances; and a reduction of \$131,618,600 under the Senate allowances.

The Senate amendments applicable to the Department of Labor have all been agreed to.

The largest difference between the House and Senate bills was in the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health—the House allowed \$455 million and the Senate \$664 million. The conference agreement provides for \$560 million, an increase of \$160 million over the 1960 appropriations and over the 1961 budget estimates, an increase of \$105 million over the House allowances, and a reduction of \$104 million under the Senate allowances.

Is there any question the Senator from New York has about any phase of the report?

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to discuss it with the Senator for a minute. The argument was made on both sides. For those like the Senator from Alabama and myself, who favor an increase in research funds for health, it was said that the survey made by the Committee of Consultant indicated this was not "crowding money down the throats" of the National Institutes of Health, but that the money could be very usefully employed and, as a matter of fact, even what we in the Senate were doing was inadequate. The argument made on the other side, by the opponents, was that one does not get brilliant research by the "forced feeding" of dollars, that the number of people who can be hired and the projects in which one can engage are limited—one can hire so many people and spend so much money, and beyond that it becomes profitless.

I gather that a little bit of consideration—albeit not with our consent—has been given to that point of view, and that even less funds than the Senate was satisfied ought to be allowed have been allowed. Under those circumstances, is the Senator from Alabama nonetheless satisfied we will be making an appreciable step forward in respect to the resources available for medical research, so that in substance, if not in every detail as to amount, the views of the consultant team of doctors will have

been more met than denied by the coming year's appropriation?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Alabama is not satisfied. The Senator from Alabama wholeheartedly supported the full amount of funds recommended by the committee of consultants. The Senator from Alabama thinks the bill does carry sufficient funds for definite and promising steps forward in line with the recommendations of the committee of consultants, which committee was set up by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to make this study and to advise the Committee on Appropriations on the matter of medical research.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the Senator from Alabama also feel that we have developed, either in the Appropriations Committee or in our own committee, enough techniques for checking on results, though they are not necessarily tangible results? We hope and pray for a cancer cure, but we have no illusions as to whether or not this appropriation is going to produce it. Is the Senator satisfied that we have enough people and enough techniques for checking on the utilization of these funds and on the progress which is being made in respect to all of these matters so that when we are in session again next year we will have a body of experts which will help in respect to a new appropriation?

Mr. HILL. I think we have very definite means of checking on the expenditures of these funds. One of the duties imposed on the committee of consultants was to make a determination as to whether the funds which we had expended in the past had been wisely expended. The report of the committee was that the funds had been expended, to use the words of the committee of consultants, "with remarkable efficiency."

Mr. JAVITS. There is nothing to prevent us from again having the benefit of a committee of consultants the next time we deal with this matter, is there?

Mr. HILL. This is the first time we have had a committee of consultants set up as was this committee of consultants. Of course, in the past we have had before our Appropriations Subcommittee, which handles the funds for medical research, many distinguished doctors, scientists, and experienced people who have knowledge of and who speak with authority on the subject of medical research. I am sure in the future we shall continue to call upon the experience, the knowledge and the wisdom of the doctors, the scientists, the technicians, and all the wise and experienced people who know the field of medical research.

Mr. JAVITS. I understand one cannot arrive at conclusions about these things on the floor, but would the Senator give consideration to the possibility of again having some such distinguished group, to whose wise judgment the Senate as a whole as well as the committees might repair when we consider the question again next year?

Mr. HILL. I know the Senator from New York is a very busy man, with many duties imposed upon him. If the Senator can find the time to read the report of the committee of consultants, as made to our committee this year, and as presented

to the committee in person by the committee of consultants on May 19 and May 20 of this year, I think he will find that the report of the committee of consultants is invaluable to us not only this year but also for next year and in the future years. I think the report of the consultants has been well described as a historic textbook on medical research.

Mr. JAVITS. We can project the work forward?

Mr. HILL. We can project it and carry forward the recommendations as embodied in the report of the committee of consultants.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank my colleague. I think a very constructive result has been attained, for which many millions of people will be grateful to the Senator in this regard.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from New York for his very kind words.

Mr. President, in bringing the conference report on appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal 1961 to the floor of the Senate, I would be derelict in my responsibilities and in my deep sense of appreciation if I did not recognize the very important and influential part the report of the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research to the Senate Appropriations Committee played in guiding our final decisions on this vital legislation affecting the health and welfare of every American family.

The Committee of Consultants was set up through a resolution passed unanimously by the Senate Committee on Appropriations on June 23, 1959, which directed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare "to organize a group of specialists and others to determine whether the funds provided by the Government are sufficient and efficiently spent in the best interests of the research for which they are designated."

The members of the Committee of Consultants were carefully selected, and I am confident that I bespeak the heartfelt sentiments of my colleagues on the Senate Appropriations Committee who have had an opportunity to know the members and their work when I acclaim the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research as one of the most distinguished ever to accept an assignment from the U.S. Senate.

The chairman of the committee was Boisfeuillet Jones, vice president and administrator of health services at Emory University in Atlanta, Ga. A former professor of political science at Emory, Jones became assistant to the president of Emory in 1946. Over the past 14 years he has risen to a preeminent position as a valued adviser and distinguished administrator in the planning of health services. Among other positions he has held, he has been a consultant to the Commission on Human Medicine of the Southern Regional Education Board, a member of the National Advisory Health Council of the U.S. Public Health Service, and Chairman of the Committee on Environmental Health of the U.S. Public Health Service.

The medical and scientific members of the committee included:

Dr. Alfred Blalock, chairman of the department of surgery at Johns Hopkins University Medical School in Baltimore and surgeon-in-chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Blalock received the distinguished service award of the American Medical Association—the highest honor bestowed by that association, for contributions to progress in medicine—in 1953 for the famed blue baby surgery which repairs congenital heart defects and has saved the lives of thousands of babies. Dr. Blalock's surgical contributions have earned him a number of national and international awards, including the Gordon Wilson medal, the Passano Award, the Rene Leriche Award, the Matas Award, the International Feltrinelli Prize for medicine, and the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association. A Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh, he is also a past president of the American Society of Surgical Associations, the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, the Society for Clinical Surgery, and the Society for Vascular Surgery.

Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, chairman of the Department of Surgery at Baylor University in Houston, Tex. Dr. DeBakey received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Medical Association for a massive 6-year research project demonstrating that many forms of strokes, previously considered inoperable, could be treated surgically and corrected. Dr. DeBakey has also received a number of the highest national and international awards, including the Hektoengold Medal of the American Medical Association; the Legion of Merit; the Distinguished Service Award of the International Society for Surgery; the Rudolph Matas Award; and the Roswell Park Medal. Dr. DeBakey has been a member of the Medical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense; a member of the Committee on Medical Services of the Hoover Commission; Chairman of the Committee on Surgery of the National Research Council; Chairman of the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine, and is currently a member of the National Advisory Council to the National Heart Institute. He is a past president of the Southwestern Surgical Congress, the Society for Vascular Surgery, the American Association for Vascular Surgery, and the International Vascular Society.

Dr. Sidney Farber, for 33 years a member of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School and now its professor of pathology. Dr. Farber is one of the world's greatest authorities in the field of cancer and has been honored on many occasions for his research contributions to the control of leukemia in children. Founder and scientific director of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation, he is also a consultant to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the National Cancer Institute. He is a former president of the Society for Pediatric Research and of the New England Pathological Society, and is a diplomate of the American Board of Pathology.

Dr. Cornelius H. Traeger, professor of clinical medicine at Cornell University Medical School and one of the Nation's foremost neurologists. Dr. Traeger is a former member of the National Advisory Council to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and is medical consultant to numerous organizations in the field of neurology and arthritis.

Dr. Leo Rigler, professor of radiology at the University of California Medical School at Los Angeles. One of the Nation's outstanding radiologists, Dr. Rigler was chairman of the Department of Radiology at the University of Minnesota from 1937 to 1958. He is now executive director of the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, special consultant in radiology to the U.S. Public Health Service and a member of the National Advisory Council to the National Cancer Institute. He has been honored with the Gold Medal of the Radiological Society of North America and the Caldwell Medal of the American Roentgen Ray Society.

Dr. J. Walter Wilson, chairman of the Department of Biology at Brown University in Providence, R.I. One of the Nation's great teachers in the field of biology, Dr. Wilson has served the national interest in numerous health posts. Formerly Chairman of the Morphology and Genetics Study Section of the U.S. Public Health Service, he currently holds membership on the Cancer Chemotherapy National Committee and the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities. He is a member of the board of scientific consultants to the Sloan-Kettering Institute and is a former president of the American Society of Zoologists.

Dr. Edward Dempsey, dean of the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Mo. A former associate professor of anatomy at Harvard Medical School, he is an associate editor of *Endocrinology* magazine and a contributor of numerous articles to medical and biological journals. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Cecil Wittson, chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry at the University of Nebraska School of Medicine. Regarded as one of America's leading psychiatrists, Dr. Wittson is a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association. A former member of the National Advisory Council to the National Institute of Mental Health, he is currently psychiatric consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy.

Dr. Harry Lyons, dean of the School of Dentistry of the Medical College of Virginia, in Richmond. One of America's outstanding dental leaders, Dr. Lyons is a former president of the American Dental Association and of the American Academy of Periodontology, and a member of the International Association for Dental Research. A fellow of the American College of Dentists, he is a dental consultant to the Food and Drug Administration and the Veteran's Administration.

The lay members of the Committee included: Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corp. of America, who has a background of a half-century of research in the physical sciences. Over the years, General Sarnoff has served on innumerable Government commissions, including the chairmanship of the National Security Training Commission. His many awards and honors from our own and foreign governments are too numerous to list. Among his diversified activities, he has always maintained an active interest in the health field from the time he became a trustee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Mrs. Virginia Burnham, vice president of the Connecticut Manufacturing Co. in Waterbury. Mrs. Burnham is a former member of the National Advisory Council to the National Heart Institute. An active leader in the American Heart Association, she is closely associated with the voluntary health movement in this country.

The staff director was the able and devoted Dr. Margaret Sloan, who was loaned by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences for the task. From October 1, 1959, to February 1, 1960, the Committee of Consultants on Medical Research held 23 full days of hearings. During this period of time, the Committee heard more than 100 expert witnesses from medical organizations, voluntary health associations, philanthropic foundations and from every agency of the Government having a major interest in medical research.

Following the hearings, the Committee met for intensive periods in February, March, and April to examine additional data and material and to develop and draft its report.

Mr. President, I would like to point out that the enormous demands made upon this Committee involved considerable personal sacrifice on the part of every member, with members coming from as far away as California.

One of the most moving tributes I have ever heard was made by General Sarnoff when he described his reaction to the dedication of the members of the Committee in the following words in his testimony before our Appropriations Subcommittee:

Now it was from that background of more than half a century of association with research in the physical sciences that I approached my task as one member of this Committee, recognizing that, insofar as the specific details of medical affairs are concerned, I knew little or nothing. I want to say at the outset, Mr. Chairman, that I have been a member, as you know, of a number of committees in the past, Government committees and other committees, and still am, and I can say without the slightest hesitation that I have never been a member of any committee, either Government or private, where I saw greater dedication to the mission of their committee, greater application to the innumerable details that had to be mobilized and translated in order to make sense in a very scattered and sprawling field.

Not only were the members dedicated but they were informed, and I regarded it as a great privilege, despite any time or effort it may have taken, to have been permitted to serve on this Committee. I think the report will go down in history as a real textbook on the subject.

All 12 of the consultants appeared on May 19 and May 20 of this year before our Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations to report their findings as to the medical research effort needed to cut down the terrible toll currently exacted by cancer, heart disease, mental illness, and the other major killers and cripples of our time.

I commend to each Member of the Senate every one of the 250 stirring pages of the final report and the testimony given by this distinguished group of Americans to our Committee. They are thoughtful documents, they are challenging documents, they are compelling documents.

Summarizing the feelings of those of us who had the privilege of listening to the Committee of Consultants, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] had this to say:

I want to say that in all of my years here, I am satisfied, the entire day considered, this has been the best presented program, the most convincing testimony, and the most intelligently presented, and in a very fine spirit, that I have heard. I think this country owes these ladies and gentlemen a special debt that they will realize over the years.

Mr. President, as I sat listening to the deeply moving testimony of the Committee of Consultants there passed through my mind the story of the great English surgeon, John Hunter. The Father of Scientific Surgery, he willfully infected himself with the dread disease of syphilis in order to penetrate its mysteries, and he is today honored with a tablet placed near his grave in Westminster Abbey by the Royal College of Surgeons of England which reads:

The Royal College of Surgeons of England has placed this tablet on the grave of John Hunter to record admiration of his genius as a gifted interpreter of the divine power and wisdom at work in the laws of organic life and its grateful veneration for his services to mankind as the founder of scientific surgery.

Mr. President, we can be proud of the fact that we have in our beloved country today gifted interpreters of the divine power and wisdom at work in the laws of organic life who are willing to devote countless hours to the herculean task of charting a new era in medical research dedicated to the health of our people and to the health of all peoples. The Senate of the United States, the American people and all mankind owe them a debt of everlasting gratitude.

Mr. President, I have had prepared a table showing funds requested and allowed by activities for the National Institutes of Health, and I ask unanimous consent that this table be printed in the *Record* at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

National Institutes of Health combined activity table

	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance	Senate increases	Conference agreement
Grants for research and training:					
1. Research projects at 15 percent indirect costs.....	\$205,589,000	\$235,189,000	\$262,389,000	\$27,200,000	\$260,000,000
(a) Increase required to pay 25 percent indirect costs.....	0	0	22,681,000	22,681,000	0
2. Research fellowships.....	14,570,000	15,070,000	22,500,000	7,430,000	20,000,000
3. Training grants.....	66,894,000	78,894,000	128,991,000	50,097,000	110,000,000
(a) Increase provided for forward notification on graduate training grants.....	0	(9,565,000)	(16,445,000)	(6,880,000)	(6,880,000)
State control programs.....	10,375,000	12,975,000	13,475,000	500,000	13,000,000
Community demonstration projects.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,625,000	125,000	1,500,000
Clinical research centers.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	55,000,000	52,000,000	20,000,000
Primate centers.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000
Construction of cancer research facilities.....	0	5,000,000	0	-5,000,000	5,000,000
Cancer and mental-neurology buildings construction.....	0	0	12,839,000	12,839,000	12,839,000
Total, extramural programs.....	303,928,000	353,628,000	531,500,000	177,872,000	449,339,000
Direct operations:					
1. Chemotherapy contracts.....	21,145,000	21,145,000	23,140,000	1,995,000	21,500,000
2. Other direct operations.....	74,927,000	80,227,000	83,860,000	3,633,000	82,161,000
Total, intramural programs.....	96,072,000	101,372,000	107,000,000	5,628,000	103,661,000
New areas:					
1. Medical libraries.....	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
2. Communications research and translation.....	0	0	4,500,000	4,500,000	0
3. Instrumentation research.....	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
4. Career development.....	0	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
5. International medical research.....	0	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Total new areas.....	0	0	25,500,000	25,500,000	7,000,000
Grand total.....	400,000,000	455,000,000	664,000,000	209,000,000	560,000,000

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, under the conference agreement there is provided an increase of \$17 million for clinical research centers, of which \$5 million is for "General research and services," \$5.5 million each for the National Cancer Institute and National Heart Institute, and \$500,000 each for the National Institute for Mental Health and the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

An additional \$5 million is provided for an expanded program to establish regional primate colonies required for medical research progress, a program initiated last year with a \$2 million appropriation.

The Senate added \$1 million in its increase for the National Cancer Institute for the diagnostic test development program to be used for contracts, direct operations, or grants, and the conference agreement will permit the use of the funds earmarked by the Senate for the purpose.

The conferees agreed to allow the \$5 million inserted by the House, and disallowed by the Senate, for grants for construction of cancer research facilities to be financed by the Federal Government.

The House conferees insisted on the allowance of this \$5 million for research construction to take care of "certain unusual circumstances." The Senate conferees acceded to their request, but with the definite understanding that this is a nonrecurring allowance, and that there will be no repetition of such departure from the Health Research Facilities Act next year or thereafter without a change in the basic act requiring matching contributions from the grant recipients.

Agreement was reached to allow the Senate increase of \$5 million for grants for construction of health research facilities, to allow the full amount authorized by law, \$30 million, to continue this program into its fifth year.

The conference agreement provides an additional \$5 million for international

medical research following passage of the International Health Research Act of 1960, for the purpose of advancing the status of the health sciences in the United States through cooperative endeavors with other countries in health research and research training, and for advancing the international status of the health sciences through cooperative enterprises in health research, research planning, and research training. The additional funds will permit a program through the U.S. universities for the early development of research and training centers with adequate field opportunities for international studies.

The conferees agreed to the Senate amendment providing an additional \$600,000 for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory which will give the full amount authorized for operating expenses, \$250,000, and the full amount authorized for construction and equipment of facilities, \$500,000.

The conference agreement provides \$186,200,000 for grants for hospital construction in lieu of the \$211,200,000 proposed by the Senate and \$150 million proposed by the House. This allowance is equal to that provided for the 2 previous fiscal years.

The Senate amendments increasing funds for grants to States to stimulate the initiation and expansion of services designed to improve patient care and related services—in nursing homes, \$2 million; for tuberculosis control, \$500,000; for venereal disease control, \$600,000; for foreign quarantine activities, \$119,000; for water pollution control, \$500,000; for air pollution control, \$1 million; and for radiological health, \$500,000—were all accepted by the House conferees. Additional funds—\$750,000—were won for the construction of sanitation facilities for the American Indians.

The Senate amendment providing \$12,139,000 for the construction of the mental health-neurology research facility at the National Institutes of Health

was agreed to as was the amendment providing \$700,000 for plans and specifications for a research facility for the National Cancer Institute.

The Senate amendment to strike out the section imposing a 15-percent limitation on indirect research costs was rejected by the House conferees and the House position prevailed as it has in the 3 previous years.

The Senate provision for grants for library services—to make the full amount authorized, \$7,500,000, available for grants to States in fiscal year 1961—was agreed to, as was the Senate amendment adding \$7,362,000 to provide full entitlements to school districts under Public Law 874 for fiscal year 1959. The Senate increase of \$2,050,000 to provide the full amount authorized, \$7,250,000, for language institutes under title VI of the National Defense Education Act, was accepted.

The Senate increased by \$3 million the item for grants to States for vocational rehabilitation with a corresponding increase from \$63 million to \$77 million in the allotment base. The conference agreement retains \$1.7 million of our increase and gives an allotment base of \$70 million. And the conference agreement allows \$630,000 of the \$1 million increase voted by the Senate for research and training in vocational rehabilitation.

The Senate added \$80,000 to enable Gallaudet College, the only college for the deaf in the world, to complete its athletic field as planned, and our amendment was accepted.

The Senate provided \$150,000 for plans and specifications for a special pharmacological animal laboratory for the Food and Drug Administration, and the conference agreement reduces the allowance to \$100,000.

The conference agreement adopts the Senate increase of \$210,000 for the White House Conference on Aging.

Mr. President, I want to express my thanks and my appreciation to the clerk

of our Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. Herman E. Downey, for his very efficient and tireless work and for his many splendid contributions to the work of the subcommittee.

Mr. President, if there are no further questions, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 11390, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
August 25, 1960.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the

Senate numbered 2, 5, 16, 23, 24, 40, 44, 46, 56, 64, 80, and 82 to the bill (H.R. 11390) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes", and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named therein, insert: \$100,000

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

For grants and other expenses (including not to exceed \$150,000, in addition to funds provided elsewhere, for administra-

tive expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other special projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for expenses of

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a detailed table covering the bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961 (H.R. 11390)

[Figures in parentheses not added in totals]

	Appropriations, 1960	Budget esti- mates, 1961	House allow- ance	Senate allow- ance	Conference allowance
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Office of the Secretary.....	\$1,611,000	\$1,794,000	\$1,758,800	\$1,758,800	\$1,758,800
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities.....	3,025,000	5,500,000	5,250,000	5,250,000	5,250,000
Office of the Solicitor.....	2,695,000	2,715,000	2,706,300	2,706,300	2,706,300
Bureau of Labor Standards.....	2,488,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	2,376,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.....	592,000	596,000	594,300	594,300	594,300
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.....	4,047,000	4,061,000	4,061,000	4,061,000	4,061,000
Bureau of Employment Security:					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,262,000	7,580,500	7,457,000	7,457,000	7,457,000
Grants to States.....	315,819,000	325,819,000	320,819,000	325,819,000	325,819,000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....	125,000,000	112,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000
Mexican farm labor program:					
Compliance activities.....	873,000	1,108,000	1,105,700	1,105,700	1,105,700
Salaries and expenses (transfer from revolving fund).....	(1,336,700)	(1,347,300)	(1,344,100)	(1,404,100)	(1,404,100)
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	448,954,000	446,507,500	436,381,700	441,381,700	441,381,700
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,080,000	3,108,000	3,098,300	3,098,300	3,098,300
Transfer from war claims fund.....	(51,700)	(51,700)	(51,700)	(51,700)	(51,700)
Employees' compensation claims and expenses.....	(61,200,000)	(65,019,000)	62,200,000	62,200,000	62,200,000
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	3,080,000	3,108,000	65,298,300	65,298,300	65,298,300
Bureau of Labor Statistics:					
Salaries and expenses.....	10,519,500	10,519,000	10,519,000	10,519,000	10,519,000
Revision of the Consumer Price Index.....	230,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	10,749,500	11,769,000	11,769,000	11,769,000	11,769,000
Women's Bureau.....	509,000	512,500	520,900	520,900	520,900
Wage and Hour Division.....	11,489,000	11,529,000	11,529,000	11,529,000	11,529,000
Total direct appropriations, Department of Labor.....	489,239,500	490,468,000	542,245,300	547,245,300	547,245,300
Indefinite appropriations.....	61,200,000	65,019,000			
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Labor.....	550,439,500	555,487,000	542,245,300	547,245,300	547,245,300
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Food and Drug Administration:					
Salaries and expenses.....	13,800,000	16,852,000	16,852,000	16,852,000	16,852,000
Certification, inspection, and other services (indefinite).....	(1,377,000)	(1,389,000)	(1,389,000)	(1,389,000)	(1,389,000)
Pharmacological-animal laboratory building.....				150,000	100,000
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	13,800,000	16,852,000	16,852,000	17,002,000	16,952,000
Freedmen's Hospital.....	3,190,000	3,302,000	3,294,600	3,294,600	3,294,600
Office of Education:					
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	33,702,081	31,702,081	33,702,081	33,702,081	33,702,081
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500
Grants for library services.....	6,131,000	7,300,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Payments to school districts (fiscal year 1959).....				7,362,000	7,362,000
Payments to school districts.....	186,300,000	126,695,000	187,310,000	187,310,000	187,310,000
Assistance for school construction.....	61,135,000	44,390,000	63,392,000	63,392,000	63,392,000
Defense educational activities.....	159,700,000	188,900,000	171,000,000	173,050,000	173,050,000
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	12,800,000	13,427,000	13,400,000	13,400,000	13,400,000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....		30,750	30,750	-30,750	30,750
Total, Office of Education.....	463,269,581	415,946,331	479,836,331	489,248,331	489,248,331
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:					
Grants to States.....	51,900,000	54,500,000	54,500,000	57,500,000	56,200,000
Research and training.....	12,700,000	14,800,000	14,800,000	15,800,000	15,430,000
Research and training (special foreign currency program).....		930,000	930,000	930,000	930,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,738,000	1,871,000	1,871,000	1,871,000	1,871,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	66,338,000	72,101,000	72,101,000	76,101,000	74,431,000

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961 (H.R. 11390)—Continued

[Figures in parentheses not added in totals]

	Appropriations, 1960	Budget esti- mates, 1961	House allow- ance	Senate allow- ance	Conference allowance
Public Health Service:					
Assistance to States, general.....	\$24,497,000	\$24,620,000	\$22,620,000	\$24,620,000	\$24,620,000
Control of tuberculosis.....	6,452,000	5,430,000	5,930,000	6,430,000	6,430,000
Communicable disease activities.....	8,157,500	13,116,000	13,516,000	14,116,000	14,116,000
Environmental health activities.....	15,720,000	23,350,000	25,640,000	27,640,000	27,640,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	45,000,000	20,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Grants for hospital construction.....	186,200,000	126,200,000	150,000,000	211,200,000	186,200,000
Pt. C, original Hill-Burton program.....	(150,000,000)	(95,000,000)	(118,800,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)
Pt. G, 1954 amendments.....	(35,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(35,000,000)
Diagnostic or treatment centers.....	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)	(20,000,000)	(7,500,000)
Chronic hospitals.....	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)	(20,000,000)	(7,500,000)
Rehabilitation facilities.....	(10,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Nursing homes.....	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,650,000	1,659,000	1,654,200	1,786,000	1,675,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	51,600,000	51,594,000	55,213,000	55,213,000	55,213,000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	4,685,800	4,812,000	4,812,000	4,931,000	4,931,000
Indian health activities.....	45,700,000	47,526,000	48,276,000	48,276,000	48,276,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	4,787,000	6,964,000	8,964,000	9,964,000	9,714,000
National Institutes of Health:					
General research and services.....	45,994,000	47,260,000	52,660,000	104,405,000	83,900,000
National Cancer Institute.....	91,257,000	88,869,000	102,469,000	126,375,000	111,000,000
Mental health activities.....	68,090,000	67,563,000	79,863,000	110,800,000	100,900,000
National Heart Institute.....	62,237,000	63,162,000	71,762,000	125,166,000	86,900,000
Dental health activities.....	10,019,000	11,204,000	12,604,000	16,710,000	15,500,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	46,862,000	47,541,000	52,841,000	70,760,000	61,200,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	34,054,000	34,739,000	38,439,000	48,234,000	44,000,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	41,487,000	39,662,000	44,362,000	61,550,000	56,600,000
Subtotal, National Institutes of Health.....	400,000,000	400,000,000	455,000,000	664,000,000	560,000,000
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	30,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Construction of mental health-neurology research facility.....				(12,139,000)	(12,139,000)
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....		3,707,000	3,707,000	3,707,000	3,707,000
Operations, National Library of Medicine.....	1,566,000	1,662,000	1,662,000	1,662,000	1,662,000
Retired pay of commissioned officers, indefinite.....	(1,725,000)	(1,860,000)	(1,860,000)	(1,860,000)	(1,860,000)
Buildings and facilities.....		3,135,000	3,135,000	3,470,000	3,470,000
Research facilities, construction, and site acquisition.....	150,000				
Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Mont.....	150,000				
Salaries and expenses.....	5,816,000	6,854,000	6,800,000	6,900,000	6,900,000
Control of venereal diseases.....	5,400,000				
Total, Public Health Service.....	837,531,300	765,629,000	876,929,200	1,158,915,000	1,029,554,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,805,000	3,947,000	4,095,000	4,095,000	4,095,000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	330,000	345,000	345,000	345,000	345,000
Construction and equipment, treatment and cafeteria building.....		4,493,000	4,493,000	4,493,000	4,493,000
Extension and modernization of administration building.....		501,000	501,000	501,000	501,000
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	4,135,000	9,286,000	9,434,000	9,434,000	9,434,000
Social Security Administration:					
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust funds).....	(191,600,000)	(203,200,000)	(203,200,000)	(203,200,000)	(203,200,000)
Grants to States for public assistance.....	2,037,500,000	2,083,000,000	2,083,000,000	2,083,000,000	2,083,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	2,345,000	2,656,000	2,348,400	2,348,400	2,348,400
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2,300,000	2,374,000	2,360,500	2,360,500	2,360,500
Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth.....	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Grants for maternal and child welfare.....	46,500,000	48,500,000	51,833,000	51,833,000	51,833,000
Crippled children's services.....	(16,000,000)	(16,667,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Maternal and child health services.....	(17,500,000)	(18,167,000)	(18,167,000)	(18,167,000)	(18,167,000)
Child welfare services.....	(13,000,000)	(13,666,000)	(13,666,000)	(13,666,000)	(13,666,000)
Cooperative research in social security.....	700,000			350,000	350,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.....	337,000	390,000	342,500	350,800	350,800
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(276,000)	(282,000)	(278,000)	(278,000)	(278,000)
Cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security (special foreign currency program).....		25,650			
Total, Social Security Administration.....	2,089,182,000	2,137,795,650	2,140,034,400	2,140,742,700	2,140,392,700
American Printing House for the Blind.....	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Gallaudet College:					
Salaries and expenses.....	904,000	994,000	994,000	994,000	994,000
Construction.....	325,000	2,432,000	2,432,000	2,512,000	2,512,000
Total, Gallaudet College.....	1,229,000	3,426,000	3,426,000	3,506,000	3,506,000
Howard University:					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,617,000	5,090,000	5,090,000	5,090,000	5,090,000
Plans and specifications.....	21,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building.....	860,000				
Construction of buildings.....		1,433,000	1,433,000	1,433,000	1,433,000
Total, Howard University.....	5,498,000	6,748,000	6,748,000	6,748,000	6,748,000
Office of the Secretary:					
Office of the Secretary.....	2,061,000	2,128,000	2,077,000	2,077,000	2,077,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(302,500)	(315,000)	(305,000)	(305,000)	(305,000)
Office of Field Administration.....	2,735,000	2,790,000	2,762,000	2,762,000	2,762,000
Transfers.....	(926,000)	(978,000)	(978,000)	(978,000)	(978,000)
Office of the General Counsel.....	589,700	618,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Transfers.....	(537,200)	(579,000)	(579,000)	(579,000)	(579,000)
Surplus property utilization.....	703,000	751,000	751,000	751,000	751,000
White House Conference on Aging.....	452,000	760,000	550,000	760,000	760,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	6,540,700	7,047,000	6,740,000	6,950,000	6,950,000
Total, direct appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,491,113,581	3,438,532,981	3,615,795,531	3,912,341,631	3,780,910,631
Indefinite appropriations.....	3,102,000	3,249,000	3,249,000	3,249,000	3,249,000
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,494,215,581	3,441,781,981	3,619,044,531	3,915,590,631	3,784,159,631

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961 (H.R. 11390)—Continued

[Figures in parentheses not added in totals]

	Appropriations, 1960	Budget esti- mates, 1961	House allow- ance	Senate allow- ance	Conference allowance
RELATED AGENCIES					
National Labor Relations Board.....	\$15,280,000	\$17,300,000	\$17,300,000	\$17,300,000	\$17,300,000
National Mediation Board.....	1,437,000	1,555,000	1,522,500	1,555,000	1,555,000
Railroad Retirement Board (trust funds).....	(9,460,000)	(9,485,000)	(9,485,000)	(9,485,000)	(9,485,000)
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,905,400	4,093,000	3,905,400	4,093,000	3,905,400
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
U.S. Soldiers' Home (trust funds).....	(11,008,000)	(5,664,000)	(5,664,000)	(5,664,000)	(5,664,000)
Total, direct appropriations, all titles of the bill.....	4,000,980,481	3,951,953,981	4,180,773,731	4,482,539,931	4,350,921,331
Total, indefinite appropriations, all titles of the bill.....	64,302,000	68,268,000	3,249,000	3,249,000	3,249,000
Grand total.....	4,065,282,481	4,020,221,981	4,184,022,731	4,485,788,931	4,354,170,331

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12580) to extend and improve coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such system; to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the unemployment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 7242) to amend sections 1, 57j, 64a(5), 67b, 67c, and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act, and for other purposes.

HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR CERTAIN RETIRED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask the Presiding Officer to lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 2575.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2575) to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act".

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) The terms "employee", "Government", "member of family", and "Commission" have the same meanings, when used in this Act as such terms have when used in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

(2) "Health benefits plan" means an insurance policy or contract, medical or hospital service arrangement, membership or subscription contract, or similar agreement

provided by a carrier for a stated periodic premium or subscription charge for the purpose of providing, paying for, or reimbursing expenses for hospital care, surgical or medical diagnosis, care, and treatment, drugs and medicines, remedial care, or other medical supplies and services, or any combination of these.

(3) "Retired employee" means any person who would be an annuitant as that term is defined in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 if the contribution and enrollment provisions of that Act had been in effect on the date the person became an annuitant, but does not include any person who was a noncitizen whose permanent-duty station was outside a State of the United States or the District of Columbia on the day before he became an annuitant.

(4) "Carrier" means a voluntary association, corporation, partnership, or other non-governmental organization which lawfully offers a health benefits plan.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE PLAN

SEC. 3. (a) The Commission shall, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or any other provision of law requiring competitive bidding, enter into a contract with a qualified carrier for one uniform Government-wide health benefits plan for retired employees. Such contract shall be for a period of at least one year and shall be automatically renewable in the absence of notice of termination by either party. The carrier shall, if the Commission so directs, cede reinsurance to such other companies which regularly issue group health insurance as may elect to participate or shall allocate its rights and obligations under the contract among such of its affiliates as may elect to participate in accordance with an equitable formula to be determined by the carrier and approved by the Commission. The contracting carrier, if an insurance company, shall be licensed to issue group health insurance in all the States of the United States and the District of Columbia and shall, in the most recent year for which data are available, have made at least 1 per centum of all group health insurance benefit payments in the United States.

(b) The contract under this Act shall contain a detailed statement of the benefits offered and shall include such maximums, limitations, exclusions, and other definitions of benefits as the Commission may deem necessary or desirable. No person may be excluded because of race, sex, health status, or age, and the contract may not deny or limit benefits because of any pre-existing condition.

(c) The rates charged for the health benefits plan described in subsection (a) of this section shall reasonably and equitably reflect the cost of the benefits provided. Rates determined for the first term shall be adjusted for subsequent terms on the basis of experience. The Commission shall prescribe the extent to which reserves due to favorable

experience may be retained by the carrier. Such reserves shall in any case be retained for the benefit of retired employees enrolled thereunder, and members of their families.

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. (a) If a retired employee enrolls in the health benefits plan provided for by section 3 of this Act, the Government shall contribute toward his subscription charge such amounts as the Commission by regulation may from time to time prescribe. The amount so prescribed, if the employee is enrolled for self only, shall not be less than \$3.00 monthly or more than \$4.00 monthly. The amount to be prescribed for a retired employee enrolled for self and family shall be twice the contribution for one enrolled for self only. A retired employee may not receive a Government contribution for more than one plan, nor may a retired employee receive a Government contribution if he is covered under the enrollment of another employee or retired employee who is receiving a Government contribution toward his enrollment.

(b) In addition, the Government shall contribute an amount, as prescribed by the Commission, up to 2 per centum of each contribution authorized by subsection (a) of this section to the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund, for payment of expenses incurred by the Commission in administering this Act.

WITHHOLDING

SEC. 5. There shall be withheld from the annuity or compensation of each retired employee enrolled in the health benefits plan provided for under section 3 of this Act so much as is necessary, after deducting the contribution of the Government, to pay the total charge for his enrollment.

OTHER HEALTH BENEFITS PLANS

SEC. 6. (a) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, a retired employee who elects to obtain a health benefits plan, or to retain an existing health benefits plan, other than the plan provided for under section 3 of this Act, directly with a carrier, shall be paid a Government contribution to the cost of his health benefits plan which shall be equal in amount to the appropriate Government contributions established by the Commission pursuant to section 4(a) of this Act, but may not exceed the cost to him of the health benefits plan in which he is enrolled or which he retains or, if the plan combines health benefits with other benefits, shall not exceed the cost to him of the premium fixed by the carrier for the health benefits portion of the plan in which he is enrolled or which he retains. A retired employee may not receive a Government contribution for more than one plan, nor may a retired employee receive a Government contribution if he is covered under the enrollment of another employee or retired employee who is receiving a Government contribution toward his enrollment.

(b) A retired employee who enrolls in a plan shall be entitled to the Government contribution provided by this section only if the carrier of the plan (1) has been providing health benefits for at least one year and (2), if an insurance company, is licensed to issue individual or group health insurance in all the States of the United States and the District of Columbia. Clause (2) of the immediately preceding sentence shall not apply to enrollment in a plan sponsored by an association or other organization more than 50 per centum of the members of which are Federal employees or former Federal employees.

(c) In addition, the Government shall contribute an amount, as prescribed by the Commission, up to 2 per centum of each contribution authorized by subsection (a) of this section to the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund, for payment of expenses incurred by the Commission in administering this Act.

ELECTIONS

SEC. 7. Each retired employee shall, within such time after March 1, 1961, as the Commission shall prescribe, notify the Commission of his election (1) to enroll in the plan provided under section 3 of this Act, (2) to enroll in or retain another health benefits plan and receive Government contributions under section 6 of this Act, or (3) not to participate in the program offered under this Act. If the retired employee elects to enroll under clause (2) of this section, his election shall be accompanied by a certificate of the carrier certifying the fact of his enrollment and the cost to him of the health benefits plan, or of the health benefits portion of the plan.

RETIRED EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

SEC. 8. (a) The withholdings of retired employees under section 5 of this Act and the contributions of the Government under sections 4 and 6 of this Act shall be deposited in the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund, hereinafter referred to as the "Fund", which is hereby created and which shall be administered by the Commission.

(b) The Fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for all payments on account of the health benefits plan negotiated under section 3 of this Act, for payment of the Government's contribution provided for by section 6(a) of this Act to agencies of the Government which administer a retirement system for civilian employees of the Government, and for payment of expenses, not to exceed the Government's contributions authorized by sections 4(b) and 6(b) of this Act, incurred by the Commission in administering this Act.

(c) Any dividends or other refunds made by the carrier under section 3 of this Act shall be set aside in the Fund as a contingency reserve for the Government-wide plan. Such contingency reserve may be used to defray increases in future rates of or to reduce the retired employees' and the Government's contributions to, or to increase the health benefits provided by that plan, as the Commission may from time to time determine.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to invest and reinvest any of the moneys in the Fund in interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the purposes of the Fund. The interest on and the proceeds from the sale of any such obligations shall become a part of the Fund.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 9. (a) The Commission shall administer this Act and prescribe such regulations as are necessary to give full effect to the purposes of this Act.

(b) Such regulations shall fix minimum standards to be met by the carrier and the plan under section 3 of this Act, including

extensions of coverage to be provided. The Commission may request all carriers to furnish such reasonable reports as the Commission determines to be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions under this Act. The carrier shall furnish such reports when requested and permit the Commission and representatives of the General Accounting Office to examine such records of the carriers as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c) The Commission's regulations may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) exclusions of retired employees from coverage;

(2) beginning and ending dates of coverage, and conditions of eligibility;

(3) methods of filing the elections required by section 7 of this Act and other information;

(4) methods of making contributions authorized by section 6, and withholdings required by section 5 of this Act;

(5) changes in enrollment;

(6) questions of dependency;

(7) certificates and other information to be furnished to retired employees;

(8) contributions and withholding during periods of suspension of annuity payments and in other extraordinary situations;

(9) when, and under what conditions, an election not to participate in the programs offered under this Act may be withdrawn; and

(10) under what conditions and to what extent the cost of a plan shall be considered a cost attributable to the retired employee.

(d) Each agency of the United States or District of Columbia which administers a retirement system for annuitants shall keep such records, make such certifications, and furnish the Commission with such information and reports as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this Act.

(e) There are hereby authorized to be expended from the Employees Life Insurance Fund, without regard to limitations on expenditures from that Fund, for any fiscal years from the date of enactment through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, inclusive, such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses incurred by the Commission in carrying out the health benefits provisions of this Act. Reimbursements to the Employees Life Insurance Fund for sums so expended, together with interest at a rate to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be made from the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund which is hereby made available for this purpose.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 10. Any employee organization under this Act or as defined in section 2(1) of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 710; 5 U.S.C. 3003(3)) shall be exempt from the provisions of the Fire and Casualty Act (64 Stat. 1063; D.C. Code 35-1301 and the following).

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 11. The amounts authorized by this Act to be contributed by the Government shall be paid from annual appropriations which are hereby authorized to be made for such purpose.

ANNUAL REPORT

SEC. 12. The Commission shall transmit to the Congress annually a report concerning the operation of this Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 13. The health benefits program provided for by this Act shall take effect July 1, 1961. The contributions and withholdings provided for by this Act shall take effect on June 1, 1961, with respect to annuity or compensation accruing for periods beginning on and after that date.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2575), to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government, with the following amendments:

On page 11, strike out lines 3 through 8 of the House amendment and renumber sections 11 to 13, inclusive, as 10 to 12, respectively.

Mr. President, S. 2575, approved in the Senate on May 5, 1960, was designed to provide a health benefits program for the 450,000 former employees then on the retirement rolls. The Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 provided such a program for active employees and employees who will retire in the future, but it did not apply to former employees already retired.

The committee was unanimous in its belief that these former employees were entitled to the same sympathetic consideration as present employees will receive when they retire. However, because of the problems involved, it was deemed advisable to provide a program for retirees in a separate bill.

The bill as passed in the Senate and as amended in the House does not differ as to objective. The language is different and some of the technical aspects of the program are handled differently, but in general the differences are not of major consequence.

There is one exception that is worthy of mention. The bill passed in the Senate would have become effective January 1, 1961. Because of opposition by the administration this was changed in the House to July 1, 1961. I regret that due to the position of the administration this delay was necessary. For this reason, I think the Senate would be well advised to accept the bill as amended in the House except for the amendment I have offered.

The amendment deletes from the bill a section that has nothing to do with providing a health benefits program for persons already retired. It relates to another problem entirely. As a matter of fact, the problem to which it relates is within the jurisdiction of the District Committee.

I have in my hand a letter from the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee in which he requests adoption of the amendment dealing with the District matter with respect to which I have just made a motion. I should like to have his letter printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA,
August 25, 1960.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR OLIN: This is in further reference to my letter of August 23 advising your committee of the unfavorable report filed by this committee with reference to section 3 of H.R. 8289, concerning whether or not certain Federal employee organizations

Public Law 86-703
86th Congress, H. R. 11390
September 2, 1960

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

Departments of
Labor, and Health,
Education, and
Welfare Appropria-
tion Act, 1961.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of
Labor Appropria-
tion Act, 1961.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), \$1,758,800, of which not more than \$354,860 shall be for international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be for official entertainment expenses.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The paragraph under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 210) is amended to read as follows: 5 USC 622a.

“Working capital fund: There is hereby established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers’ service: *Provided*, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.”

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, \$5,250,000. 73 Stat. 519.
29 USC 401 note.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

74 STAT. 755.
74 STAT. 756.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,706,300.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784(c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); and not less than \$225,000 for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$2,376,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$594,300.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,061,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; \$7,457,000, of which \$1,260,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for

space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a building through such arrangements as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, including conveyance by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the United States of title to the land on which such building is to be situated, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State employment security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$325,819,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302(a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

42 USC 1361-1370.

49 Stat. 626.

42 USC 502.

48 Stat. 113.

29 USC 49-49n.

42 USC 503.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall apply.

29 USC 49-49n.

42 USC 503.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Withholding
of funds.
Restriction.

49 Stat. 626.
42 USC 501-503.
29 USC 49-49n.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND
EX-SERVICEMEN

68 Stat. 1130.
42 USC 1361-
1370.

For payments to unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$107,000,000.

Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

65 Stat. 119.
7 USC 1461-
1468.

For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$1,105,700.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

65 Stat. 119.

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$1,404,100, which shall be derived by transfer from the Farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities of the type separately provided for herein.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

44 Stat. 1444.
33 USC 944.

For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$97,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$3,098,300, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continua-

tion of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012) ; \$62,200,000: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

60 Stat. 696.

39 Stat. 742;
48 Stat. 351.

62 Stat. 1242.
42 USC 1702.
50 USC App.
2003, 2004.
5 USC 793.
5 USC 783.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$10,519,000.

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended, \$1,250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$520,900.

41 Stat. 987.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, \$11,529,000.

52 Stat. 1060.
29 USC 201.

49 Stat. 2036.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1961".

Citation of
title.

Department of
Health, Educa-
tion, and Wel-
fare Appropria-
tion Act, 1961.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of the Food and Drug Administration, including not to exceed \$80,000 for construction of a laboratory barn at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$16,852,000.

PHARMACOLOGICAL-ANIMAL LABORATORY BUILDING

For plans and specifications for a special pharmacological-animal laboratory for the Food and Drug Administration, \$100,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,294,600: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations

Interns; resi-
dent physicians.
Salary restric-
tions.

Payments by
D. C.

shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse training under title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such title also for the expansion and improvement of programs of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein, \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

60 Stat. 775.
70 Stat. 926.
43 Stat. 18.
46 Stat. 1489.
64 Stat. 27.
70 Stat. 909.
70 Stat. 925.
20 USC 15aa-15jj.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

49 Stat. 439.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For grants to the States, pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000.

70 Stat. 293.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", fiscal year 1959, \$7,362,000.

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13), \$187,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

64 Stat. 1100.
20 USC 236-245.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 19), including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$63,392,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

72 Stat. 548.
20 USC 631-645.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 USC 401 note. For grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$173,050,000, of which \$44,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds and loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for such loans for non-Federal capital contributions; \$57,750,000 shall be for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language equipment and minor remodeling of facilities and for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$9,000,000 shall be for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source.

Grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, loans, and payments under all titles of the National Defense Education Act, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation for the same purpose for that fiscal year.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant to the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 61), \$1,000,000.

72 Stat. 1777.
20 USC 611-617.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$13,400,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

68 Stat. 533.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$30,750, of which not less than \$14,400 shall be available to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104(f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

68 Stat. 456.
72 Stat. 275.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES

For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$56,200,000, of which \$54,700,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$70,000,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year. 68 Stat. 652.
29 USC 31 notes.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For grants and other expenses (including not to exceed \$150,000, in addition to funds provided elsewhere, for administrative expenses) for research, training, traineeships, and other special projects, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, 29 USC 34.
for expenses of carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports, and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$15,430,000. 29 USC 37.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$930,000, of which not less than \$780,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104(f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States. 68 Stat. 456.
72 Stat. 275.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,871,000. 29 USC 31 notes.
49 Stat. 1559.
20 USC 107-107f.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed two thousand one hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; expenses incident to the dissemination of health information in foreign countries through exhibits and other appropriate means; and for expenses of 58 Stat. 682.
42 USC 201-2921.

primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207(f) or section 207(g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$19,000 per annum: *Provided*, That section 208(g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "eighty-five", and inserting in lieu thereof "one hundred and fifty", and by striking out "seventy-three" and inserting in lieu thereof "one hundred and fifteen"; as follows:

42 USC 209.

42 USC 210.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

42 USC 246, 243.

42 USC 241.

42 USC 242d.

To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314(c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; and to provide traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Act; \$24,620,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

42 USC 246.

To carry out the purposes of section 314(b) of the Act, \$6,430,000, of which not less than \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

42 USC 246, 266.

42 USC 241, 243,
264.

To carry out the purposes of sections 314(a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; and to carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of other communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$14,116,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c), and 361 of the Act relating to environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to exceed eleven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; \$27,640,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1961.

42 USC 241, 243,
246, 264.

69 Stat. 322;

73 Stat. 646.

70 Stat. 498.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1962: *Provided*, That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES MANAGEMENT FUND

For the purpose of facilitating the economical and efficient conduct of operations in the Bureau of State Services which are financed by two or more appropriations where the costs of operation are not readily susceptible of distribution as charges to such appropriations, there is hereby established the Bureau of State Services management fund. Such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine to represent a reasonable distribution of estimated costs among the various appropriations involved may be advanced each year to this fund and shall be available for expenditure for such costs under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General: *Provided*, That funds advanced to this fund shall be available only in the fiscal year in which they are advanced: *Provided further*, That final adjustments of advances in accordance with actual costs shall be effected wherever practicable with the appropriations from which such funds are advanced.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, \$186,200,000, of which \$150,000,000 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of part D of the Act, and \$35,000,000 shall be for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

60 Stat. 1042;

68 Stat. 462.

42 USC 291d,

291i, 291s.

63 Stat. 900.

42 USC 291n.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,675,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

60 Stat. 903.

70 Stat. 250.

37 USC 401 note.

42 USC 242e

et seq.

68 Stat. A74.

3 CFR 1943.Cum.

Supp., p. 1101.

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), including \$2,445,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7) and under sections 307, 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, and 504 of the Public Health Service Act, section 810 of the Act of July 1, 1944, as amended (33 U.S.C. 763c), Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$55,213,000, of which \$1,200,000 shall be available only for payments to the State of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization of retired ships' officers and members of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, and their dependents, and for payment therefor.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

42 USC 264-272.

42 USC 252, 249.

For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322(e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries, \$4,931,000.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

68 Stat. 674.

42 USC 248, 249,
251, 227.

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2001); purchase of not to exceed twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$48,276,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians; \$9,714,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; \$83,900,000: *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General. 42 USC 241. 70A Stat. 134.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act; \$111,000,000, of which \$700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1961, shall be available for plans and specifications for a research facility for the National Cancer Institute. 42 USC 281.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314(c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases, \$100,900,000. 42 USC 241-246.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, \$86,900,000. 62 Stat. 464. 42 USC 287 note.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$15,500,000.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$61,200,000.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and infectious diseases, \$44,000,000, of which \$750,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory and for construction and equipment of facilities.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$56,600,000.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, 42 USC 292 note. as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 933), \$30,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF MENTAL HEALTH-NEUROLOGY RESEARCH FACILITY

For construction of a combined basic and collaborative research facility for the National Institutes of Mental Health and Neurological Diseases and Blindness, including a physical biology component, and including plans and specifications fixed and semifixed equipment, access roads and parking facilities, extension of existing power, refrigeration and other utility systems, \$12,139,000, to be derived by transfer from "Mental health activities" and "Neurology and blindness activities", as determined by the Surgeon General.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

68 Stat. 456.
72 Stat. 275.

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$3,707,000, of which not less than \$3,459,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104(f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

70 Stat. 960.

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275), \$1,662,000.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

68 Stat. 501.
37 USC 371 note.

For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, extension, and equipment of Public Health Service facilities, not otherwise provided, including plans and specifications and acquisition of sites, \$3,470,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the balances of appropriations heretofore made available for construction, major repair, improvement, extension, or equipment of any Public Health

Service facilities (except construction of Indian health facilities) and remaining unexpended on June 30, 1960, shall be merged with this appropriation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$6,900,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$4,095,000.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$345,000, to remain available until June 30, 1962.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, TREATMENT AND CAFETERIA BUILDING

For construction and equipment of a treatment and cafeteria building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$4,493,000, to remain available until expended.

EXTENSION AND MODERNIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

For expenses necessary for the extension and modernization of the administration building at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$501,000, to remain available until expended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For necessary expenses, not more than \$203,200,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims workload within the existing limitation has been achieved. 42 USC 401-425.

Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221(e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the 42 USC 421.

above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,083,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

42 USC 301 et
seq.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$2,348,-400.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,360,500: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

42 USC 191 et
seq; 701 et seq.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

For necessary expenses for publication of reports, recommendations, guides, and other documents, provision of consultative or clearing-house services, and other followup activities following the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, including the expenses of continued employment of a conference director and other expenses incident to preparation of a final report of the President's national committee on such conference, \$150,000.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$51,833,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$18,167,000 for maternal and child-health services, and \$13,666,000 for child-welfare services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502(b) or 512(b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502(b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

42 USC 702, 712.
42 USC 704, 714.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

For grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative arrangements for research or demonstration projects under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1310), \$350,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$350,800, together with not to exceed \$278,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year. 42 USC 301 et seq.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

20 Stat. 468.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$994,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008). 68 Stat. 265. D. C. Code 31-1025 et seq.

31 Stat. 844.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, alteration, renovation, equipment, and improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services, an auditorium, a classroom and dormitory building, Kendall School, maintenance building, apartments, roads, walks, and grading, \$2,512,000, to remain available until expended.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$5,090,000.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For necessary expenses for the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, of a classroom building and a women's dormitory, including architectural and engineering services, \$225,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

For the construction and equipment of a home economics building and powerplant facilities under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, including engineering and architectural services and travel, \$1,433,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$2,077,000, together with not to exceed \$305,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$2,762,000, together with not to exceed \$942,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and not to exceed \$36,000 to be transferred from the Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$600,000, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification, inspection, and other services", and not to exceed \$552,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection of public health, \$751,000.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the White House Conference on Aging Act, including rent in the District of Columbia, \$760,000.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The paragraph under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 369) is amended to read as follows: 42 USC 905.

Working capital fund: There is hereby established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail, and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: *Provided*, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees. Withholding of funds. Restriction.

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department. Motor vehicle transfers.

SEC. 204. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs. Research grants.

SEC. 205. Except as otherwise provided under the appropriation to the Public Health Service for "Buildings and facilities", any obligational authority for planning or construction of any building made available to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise expires for obligation on June 30, 1960, shall remain available until June 30, 1961. Building funds. Availability.

SEC. 206. The Secretary is authorized to make available not to exceed \$1,000 from funds available for salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries. Entertainment expenses.

SEC. 207. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Health research grants.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961". Citation of title.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

61 Stat. 136.

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 as amended (29 U.S.C. 141-167, 73 Stat. 541-546) and other laws, including rental of space in the District of Columbia area, \$17,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

44 Stat. 577.

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-188), including temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C. 160); \$1,555,000.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, \$9,485,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

61 Stat. 152.

For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; tem-

porary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and Government-listed telephones in private residences and private apartments for official use in cities where mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office is maintained; \$3,905,400.

74 STAT. 774.

74 STAT. 775.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

33 USC 567b.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$5,664,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 903. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and for payment in advance for publications available only upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication orders.

Library member-ships.

SEC. 904. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

Uniforms. 68 Stat. 1114.

Attendance at
meetings.

SEC. 905. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961".

Approved September 2, 1960.

